# UNIVERSAL

# HISTORICAL DICTIONARY;

OR

EXPLANATION OF THE

## NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES

IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF

BIBLICAL, POLITICAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

MYTHOLOGY, HERALDRY, BIOGRAPHY,

BIBLIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, AND NUMISMATICS.

ILLUSTRATED BY VERY

**NUMEROUS PORTRAITS AND MEDALLIC CUTS.**


**BY GEORGE CRABB, A.M.**

AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, AND OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES EXPLAINED.


ENLARGED EDITION,

*BROUGHT DOWN BY THE AUTHOR TO THE PRESENT TIME.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

---


LONDON:

PRINTED FOR BALDWIN AND CRADOCK, PATERNOSTER-ROW,

AND FOR THE NEW PROPRIETOR,

J. DOWDING, NEWGATE-STREET.

1833.

# PREFACE.

As the plan which has been pursued in the execution of the HISTORICAL DICTIONARY so nearly resembles that which has already met the public approbation in a preceding work from the pen of the same compiler, little remains for him to add by way of explanation. The subjects which compose the TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY relate more or less to the arts and sciences, those contained in the HISTORICAL have all an immediate reference to the history of nations, or of particular persons and places. Under the general head of History, marked by the abbreviation (*Hist.*) is comprehended an account of all persons whose names occur in political history: under the head of Biblical History, marked (*Bibl.*) are classed the names of persons or places occurring in the Bible: a description of the heathen deities is marked by the abbreviation (*Myth.*) for Mythology: under the names of persons in their capacity as authors, artists, &c. distinguished by the abbreviation (*Biog.*) for Biography. may be found a succinct account of their personal history, so far at least as relates to their family, time and place of their birth, and time of their death, together with a more particular account of their works, and their several editions, &c.: the articles marked (*Geog.*) for Geography, embrace the names of such places only as are entitled to notice, either from their antiquity or connexion with general history; in the account of which is included the ancient and modern name of the same places. together with a comparative view of the places themselves as to their ancient and modern state, and the several events of any importance which have befallen them at different periods: several of the fore-mentioned heads, particularly those of Mythology, History, and Geography, have received a farther illustration from medallic accounts, distinguished by the abbreviation (*Numis.*) for Numismatics.

As the object of the compiler has been to give this work the most extensive utility that its limits would admit of, he has endeavoured to make a selection of such articles as should be of the most general interest, and the most likely to meet the immediate wishes and wants of those who consult a work of this nature for information. How far he has succeeded in the attainment of this end it is not for him to decide; but he is satisfied that no material omission will be found; and for casual inadvertencies in minor points, he relies on the indulgence of a candid public, which he has experienced on a former occasion.

THE BINDER

*Will place all the Plates, in their numerical Order, at the End of the First Volume.*



# UNIVERSAL

# HISTORICAL DICTIONARY.

---

## A.

AA, *Peter Van der* (*Biog.*) a bookseller of Leyden, who compiled and published, under the title of 'Galerie du Monde,' an immense collection of maps, &c. in 66 vols. folio. He also continued "Grævius' Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italiæ," besides other works, and died about 1730.

AA, *Charles Henry Van der*, a Lutheran minister at Haerlem, had the principal hand in establishing the Haerlem Society of Sciences in 1752, and died in 1795.

AA (*Geog.*) *ἄα* signifies, according to Hesychius, *σύστημα ὕδατος*, i. e. a conflux of waters: so *a* in the Saxon, and *aa* in the Danish, signifies either water generally, or a river, whence it has become a name common to many rivers in Switzerland, France, Holland, &c.

AAGARD, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) was born at Wiburg, and died at the university of Sora, where he was professor in 1657. He wrote among other things 'A Treatise on Subterranean Fires.' *Sax. Onom.* vol. 5.

AAGARD, *Christian*, a Danish poet, brother to the preceding, was born in 1616, and wrote "De Hommagio Frederici III. &c. He died in 1664, leaving a son, Severin Aagard, who wrote his father's life.

AAGESEN, *Suend* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Sueno Agonis*, a Danish historian, and secretary to Archbishop Absalon, wrote 1, 'Compendiosa Historia Regum Daniæ a Skioldo ad Canutum VI.' 2, 'Historia Legum castrensium Regis Canuti Magni.'

AAIN, *Charain* (*Geog.*) a village six miles from Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived, and John the Baptist was born. It is frequented by pilgrims, and has a convent built on the spot whereon stood the house of Zacharias. *D'Avity Descript. de l'Asie.*

AALAM (*Biog.*) likewise called *Ebna-la-Alam*, an Arabian astrologer in the ninth century. *Pocock. Hist. Orient.*

AALSH, *Everard van* (*Biog.*) a painter at Delft, was born in 1602, and died in 1658. He was most happy in painting fruits, and pieces of armour, &c.

AALSH, *William van*, nephew of the preceding, excelled his uncle in the art of painting, to which he successfully devoted his life, and died in 1679.

AAMA, *Cullandin* (*Hist.*) a king of Ethiopia, in the eighth century. *Genebrard. in Chron.*

AANEYA (*Geog.*) a province of Scotland, now *Angus.*

AARON (*Bibl.*) אהרן, son of Amram, of the tribe of Levi, was born A. M. 2430, A. C. 1547, and died A. M. 2552, A. C. 1452, at Mosera, on Mount Hor, where he was buried by Moses in a place unknown to the people. He was consecrated the first high priest of the Hebrews; which office was continued in his family in the person of his two youngest sons Eleazer and Iphthamar. Being gifted with remarkable eloquence, Philo Judæus makes Moses to be allegorical for mind, and Aaron for speech: *Πάντα γὰρ ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ συμβέβηκεν ὅς ἀδελφός ἐστι διανοίας*, Omnia hæc sermoni accidunt qui frater menti est. *Phil. Jud. lib.* "Quod deterius insidiatur."

AARON (*Hist.*) there were several Arabians and Persians who bore this name:

AARON, or, according to the Arabians, *Harûn Arraschid*, son of Mahdi, a Babylonian Caliph, begun to reign in the year 170 of the Hegira, A. D. 780, and died in the year 192 of the Hegira, A. D. 802. He was a valiant and successful warrior, and a distinguished patron of learning, but perfidious towards the conquered, and capricious towards his own subjects. Presents were interchanged between him and Charlemagne. *Theophan. Chronog.* ann. 773; *Paul. Diac.* l. 24, c. 4.; *Sigebert. Chron.* ann. 802; *Pocock's Abul Pharaj. Hist. Orient.*

AARON, *Amiralmumnin*, a king of Persia, who sent presents to Charlemagne. Sigebert, in his Chronographia, mentions the two preceding under the distinct names of *Aaron Amymuslin* and *Aaron Ammiras*. *Eginhard in Vit. Carol. Mag. Annal. Franc.* 802.

AARON, *Isaac*, a magician, and the particular confident of Manuel Comnenus. He recommended to Andronicus to put out the eyes and cut out the tongues of his enemies, which punishment was afterwards inflicted on himself, by order of Isaac Angelus, who had expelled Andronicus from the throne. *Nicet. Chron. Annal.* l. 4.

AARON, brother of Buprastus, and governor of Basspracan or Media, beat the Turks A. D. 1042. *Cedren. Comp. Hist.* p. 286.

AARON, a vaived or governor of Moldavia, in 1594, took part with Sigismund XI. against the Turks. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 110, c. 6.

AARON, a king of the Bulgarians, who being elected to reign conjointly with his three brothers, was killed by his surviving brother Samuel. *Cedren. Compend. Hist.* p. 183.

AARON, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Britain, who suffered martyrdom, in the year 303, during the persecution under the emperor Diocletian.

AARON (*Biog.*) a presbyter of Alexandria, in the seventh century, and author of thirty books of physic in the Syriac tongue, which he called 'Pandects.' *Freind. Hist. Med.* p. 473.

AARON, *Ben Aser*, a rabbi of the fifth century, to whom the invention of the Hebrew points is attributed. He wrote a Hebrew grammar. *Genebr. Chron.* ann. 492.

AARON, a Levite of Barcelona, who wrote 613 precepts on Moses, published at Venice in 1523. He died 1292.

AARON, son of Joseph, surnamed the Caraite, a Jew physician, flourished in 1299, and left several works on the Old Testament.

AARON, *Harisson*, a Jewish Rabbi, and a physician of Constantinople, towards the end of the 13th century, wrote Commentaries on the Old Testament, and a Treatise on Grammar.

AARON, *Hacharon* or *Posterior*, another Caraite of the 14th century, wrote on the law of Moses and the customs of nations.

AARON, *Ben Chaim*, a chief of the Jewish synagogues at Fez and Morocco, in the 17th century; wrote 'Commentaries on Joshua, the Law, the Prophets,' &c.

AARSEN, *Francis* (*Hist.*) Lord of Smoldych and Spyck, and one of the most celebrated negotiators of the United Provinces, was born at the Hague in 1572, and died in 1641. His father, Cornelius Aarsens, was secretary of state. 'A Journey into Spain,' historical and political, attributed to him by the Dictionnaire Historique, was written by a grandson of his of the same Christian as well as surname, who was drowned in his passage from England to Holland in 1659. *Du Maurier's Memoirs. Urcquefort's Treatise on Ambassadors.*

AASER (*Geog.*) Ἀσερ, or Aasar, a city in the tribe of Judah, now shown as a great village to those going to Ascalon from Azotus. *Euseb. apud Hier. de Loc. Heb.; Adrichom de Locis Scriptur.*

ABA (*Hist.*) Ἄβα, a daughter of Xenophanes, who obtained, from Antony and Cleopatra, Olbus, a town of Cilicia, as her own, over which her father had been placed as governor. *Strab.* l. 14.

ABA or *Abas*, a king of Hungary, who was slain by his subjects, in 1044. *Bonfin. Rer. Ungar.* l. 2, dec. 2.

ABA or *Abas*, a magician, who was put to death, by the Caliph Mervan's order, for persecuting the Christians. *Theoph. Chronograph.* p. 353; *Paul. Diacon. Rerum Rom.* l. 22.

ABA (*Geog.*) or *Abæ*, the name of several towns. 1. Ἄβαι, according to Herodotus; or Ἄβη, according to Strabo. A town of Phocis, celebrated for an oracle and temple of Apollo, who was therefore surnamed Abæus; its inhabitants, the Abantes, migrated to Eubœa after the destruction of their country by Xerxes. *Herodot.* l. 8, c. 23; *Strab.* l. 10; *Paus.* l. 10, c. 55. 2. Ἥβη, a town of Italy between the Volsci, Sena, and Sativinia. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1. 3. A city of Caria. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.; Cluver.* l. 2, c. 3. 4. Ἄβος, a mountain of Armenia Major, on which the Euphrates took its rise. *Strab.* l. 2; *Plin.* lib. 5, c. 24.

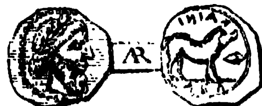
ABABA (*Hist.*) mother of the Roman Emperor Maximinus *the elder*, by Mica, a Goth of Thracian origin. *Jul. Capitol. in Max.; Jornand. de Regn. Success.* c. 81.

ABACÆNA (*Geog.*) vide *Abacænum*.

ABACÆNINUS (*Geog.*) vide *Abacænum*.

ABACÆNUM (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, called by Diodorus and Stephanus Ἀβακαῖνον, by Ptolemy Ἀβάκαινα, and supposed by Bonfilius to be the present *Tripi*. The gentile name is Abacæninus, as appears from an inscription on a medal ΑΒΑΚΑΙΝΩΝ, which, in some coins is written ABAKAIN, ABAK, and even ABA. *Diodor. Sic.* l. 14, c. 91; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 4; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.; Fazell. de Reb. Sicul.* dec. 1, l. 8, c. 7; *Bonfil. Sicul. Rer.* pars 1, lib. 1; *Cluv. de Cicil. Antiq.* l. 2, c. 12; *Harduin. Numm. Antiqui illust.*

ABACÆNUM (*Numis.*) the medals of Abacænum, in Sicily, [vide *Abacænum*] represent, on the obverse, as in the annexed cut, a head of Jupiter crowned with laurel; on the reverse, a boar, supposed to be emblematical of the Erymanthian boar, with an acorn before it, and the legend ABAKAINI. *Paruta. Sicil. Descritt.; D'Orville Sicul.; Pemb. Numismat. Antiq.; Hunter. Numismat. Vet. Popul.; Pellerin. Recueil. de Med. des Peup.*




ABACCO, *Antonio* (*Biog.*) an architect, and a scholar of Antonio di San Gallo, who in the year 1558 published 'Libri d'Antonio d'Abacco appartenente a l'Architettura, con la quale si figurano varie notabilé antichità di Roma,' with fine paintings engraved by himself. Tiraboschi calls this writer Labacco.

ABACENA (*Geog.*) vide *Abacænum*.

ABACHES (*Geog.*) a town of Lydia, now *Habaches*. *Marmol.* l. 8, c. 1.

ABACIVOCALLA (*Geog.*) a town in Picardy, now *Abbeville*.

ABACUC (*Bibl.*) vide *Habakkuk*.

ABACUC (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the time of Claudius Cæsar.

ABACUM (*Geog.*) a town of Germany, now *Abach*.

ABADE (*Geog.*) or *Sheek Abade*, a village of Egypt, 80 miles south of Cairo, supposed to be the antient Antinoe. It is now the resort of pirates.

ABADI (*Biog.*) or *Ebn-al-Abadi*, author of a book on the punishments threatened to sinners in the Alcoran.

ABAFFI, *Michael* (*Hist.*) son of a magistrate of Hurmanstadt, was made prince of Transylvania, in 1661, through the influence of the Grand Turk.

ABAFFI, *Michael*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in the principality of Transylvania, which he was obliged to resign to the emperor Leopold. He afterwards lived in retirement at Vienna, and died in 1713.

ABAGA (*Hist.*) a Khan of the Tartars, in 1280, who recovered his kingdom from the Turks, and made himself formidable to the Crusaders. *Geneb. Chronog.; Calvis. Chron.*

ABAGARUS (*Hist.*) vide *Abgarus*.

ABAGATHA (*Bibl.*) אבגתא, Ἀβάγαθα, a eunuch or officer of king Ahasuerus. *Esth.* i. 10.

ABAGES (*Geog.*) vide *Abasci*.

ABAI-HOUSSAN (*Biog.*) wrote a book to reconcile the discrepancies in the Koran.

ABAKA-KHAN (*Hist.*) eighth Emperor of the Moguls, of the race of Genghis-Khan, who succeeded his father Hulaku in the year of the Hegira 666, A. D. 1276, and died after a reign of seven years.

ABAKUM (*Ecc.*) a priest, the leader of a sect in Moscow, who was put to death for causing a seditious tumult against the patriarch, in 1684.

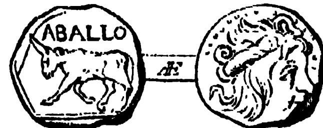
ABALANTIUS, *Leo* (*Hist.*) a Greek, who assisted John Zemisces in the murder of the emperor Nicephorus, at the instigation of Theophania. *Cedren. Compend. Hist.*

ABALITES, *Sinus* (*Geog.*) a bay of the Trogloditic sea, now the *gulf of Zeila*. *Plin.* l. 6, c. 29.

ABALLABA (*Geog.*) or *Abellaba*, a Roman station in Westmorland, now *Appleby*. *Notit. Imper. Occident.; Cambd. Brit.* p. 989.

ABALLO (*Geog.*) a town of Burgundy, in France, now *Avallone*. *Antonin. Itin.*

ABALLO (*Numis.*) a medal of this town, represents, on the obverse, a mule, with the legend ABALLO; on the reverse, a head encircled with a sort of diadem. *Pellerin Recueil. de Med. des Peup.* Pl. 1, fig. 1.




ABALPHAT (*Biog.*) a geometrician of Ispahan, in the 16th century, from whose version the four last books of Apollonius have been taken.

ABALUS (*Geog.*) an island in the German ocean. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 2.

ABANA (*Bibl.*) אבנה, i. e. *Abaneh*, made of stone, a name for a river of Damascus, mentioned by Naaman, 2 *Kings*, xii.

It is supposed by Calmet to be the river called Barrady or Chrysorrhoas.

Abana (*Geog.*) one of the Antilles, now *Havannah.*

ABANBUS (*Geog.*) or *Abanhus:* 'Ασάπης, according to Ptolemy; a river of Æthiopia, running into the Nile. *Ptol.* l. 4, c. 8.

ABANCAY (*Geog.*) 1. The former capital of Peru, lon. 72° 26′ W, lat. 13° 32′ S. celebrated by the victories over Gonzalo Pizarro, by the king's troops, in 1542 and 1548. 2. A river of Peru, which runs into the Uaragnon, seven leagues and a half above its junction with the Apurimac. 3. A town of Peru, on the river Abancay, and principal place of jurisdiction, about 35 leagues in circumference.

ABANDAZES (*Hist.*) 'Αβανδάζης, a secretary to Chosroes, king of Persia, was sent by him on a mission to Belisarius. *Cedren. Compend. Hist.*

ABANO (*Biog.*) vide *Apono.*

Abano (*Geog.*) a town five miles S. W. Padua, famous for its waters. It is situated in a country anciently called *Aponus.*

ABANTA (*Geog.*) "Αβαντα, a city near Parnassus, where was a temple of Apollo. *Phavorinus.*

ABANTES (*Geog.*) 1. "Αβαντες, a people of Ionia, so called from Abas, a son of Neptune, who carried them into Phocis. They afterwards occupied the island of Eubœa; and had the reputation of being very warlike, according to Homer. *Il.* 2, v. 536.

Οἳ δ' Εὔβοιαν ἔχον μένεα πνείοντες Ἄβαντες.

*Herod.* l. 8, c. 33; *Strab.* l. 10; *Paus.* l. 10, c. 55. 2. A river in the territory of Apolloniates.

ABANTIAS (*Hist.*) or *Abantiades*, a patronymic given to the descendants of Abas, king of Argos, such as Acrisius, Danae, Perseus, Atalanta, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 4.

ABANTIDAS (*Hist.*) 'Αβαντίδας, a man who, having made himself master of Sicyon, murdered Clinias, the father of Aratus, and was himself, soon after, assassinated. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABANTIS (*Geog.*) or *Abantias*, "Αβαντις. 1. Another name for Eubœa, so called from its ancient inhabitants the Abantes. *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 4. c. 12; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 510. 2. A country of Epirus. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 22.

ABANTONIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Picardy, now *Aubenton.*

ABANVIVARIENSIS *Comitatus* (*Geog.*) a province of Hungary, near the Carpathian mountains, now *Abanvivar.*

ABARANUM (*Geog.*) a town of Armenia, now *Abaraner.*

ABARATHA (*Geog.*) 'Αβάραθα, a town in the island of Taprobana, near Asia. *Ptol.* l. 7, c. 4.

ABARAUM (*Geog.*) a town of Guinea, in Africa, now *Abaraus* or *Aboraas.*

ABARBAREA (*Myth.*) 'Αβαρβαρέη, one of the Naiades, who was mother of Æsepus and Pedasus, by Bucolion. *Hom. Il.* l. 6, v. 23.

Βῆ δὲ μετ' Αἴσηπον καὶ Πήδασον, οὕς ποτε νύμφη
Νηῒς 'Αβαρβαρέη τέκ' ἀμύμονι Βουκολίωνι.

ABARBANEL (*Biog.*) vide *Abrabanel.*

ABARCA (*Hist.*) a king of Arragon and Navarre, who was successful in his wars with the Saracens. He was killed in an engagement with the Castilians after a reign of twenty-one years, A. D. 926. *Marian. de Reb. Hispan.* l. 7, c. 20.

ABAREA, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Jacca, in Arragon, in 1619, and died in 1661. He wrote Latin treatises 'On the Knowledge and Will of God,' &c.

ABARI (*Geog.*) "Αβαροι or "Αβαρες, a tribe of Scythians, who being driven from their settlement on the shores of the Euxine, migrated to the Bosphorus. *Evagr. Ecc. Hist.* l. 5, c. 1.

ABARICUM (*Geog.*) 'Αβαρικον, a town of Aquitania. *Marcian, et Heracleot. in Peripl.*

ABARIM (*Bibl.*) אברים passages, the name of certain mountains beyond Jordan, where the Israelites had several incampments. *Num.* xxvii. 12.

ABARIMON (*Geog.*) a region of Scythia, near mount Imaus, the inhabitants of which were remarkably swift. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 2.

ABARIS (*Myth.*) "Αβαρις, a Scythian, and son of Seuthes, who is fabled to have received from Apollo a flying arrow, by means of which he could transport himself to any part he pleased. He is represented by Plato as very skilful in incantations, by which he could remove or keep off diseases; hence it is inferred that he was skilled in physic. He is also called 'Αιθροβάτης, and is supposed to have lived in or about the third Olympiad. *Herodot.* l. 4, c. 35; *Plato Charm.* c. 28; *Strab.* l. 7; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 13; *Jamblich. vita Pythag.* c. 28.

Abaris, a man whom Perseus slew. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, v. 86.

Abaris, a Rutulian, slain by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9. v. 344.

ABARITANA (*Geog.*) a place in Africa Propria, whence Pliny speaks of the Abaritana Arundo. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* l. 16, c. 36; *Vict. Uticen. de Pers. Vandal.* l. 1.

ABARNUS (*Geog.*) "Αβαρνος, a country and promontory of Parthia. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.; Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 14.

ABARRAZUS (*Geog.*) a town of Syria, between Cyrrha, and Edessa. *Anton. Itiner.*

ABARTUS (*Hist.*) "Αβαρτος, a descendant of Codrus, who was made king of Phocæa. *Paus.* l. 6.

ABAREUM (*Geog.*) a town of Syria near Mount Antilibanus, now *Abaro.*

ABAROON (*Bibl.*) the surname of Eleazer, fourth son of Judas Maccabæus, who was crushed by an elephant that fell upon him after he had pierced it. Josephus calls him 'Αυράν. *Antiq* l. 12, c. 14.

ABGARUS (*Hist.*) vide *Abgarus.*

Abarus, a native of Numantia, who addressed Scipio Africanus in behalf of his fellow citizens.

ABAS (*Myth.*) "Αβας, a centaur, son of Ixion and Nubes, and a famous hunter. *Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

Abas, a son of Neptune and Arethusa. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 25.

Abas, a son of Hyppolon and Metanira, who was changed into a lizard by Ceres, for railing at her sacrifices. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, fab. 6; *Interpres Nicand. in Theriacis*, v. 488; *Cal. Rhodig.* l. 19, c. 4.

Abas, a Greek slain by Æneas, during the Trojan war, whose brazen shield the conqueror carried away, and deposited in the temple of Apollo, with the following inscription, according to Virgil, *Æn.* l. 3, v. 288.

*Æneas hæc de Danais victoribus arma.*

Abas, a Trojan ally, son of Eurydamus, slain by Tydides. *Hom. Il.* 5, v. 150.

Abas, a companion of Æneas, who was lost in the storm. *Virg. Æn.* l. v. 121.

Abas, a Latin Chief, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. He is called by Virgil *torvus Abas. Æn.* l. 10, v. 170.

Abas (*Hist.*) son of Lynceus, or, according to some, of Belus, reigned 23 years over Argos, A. M. 2573, A. C. 1384. His descendants Proetus, Acrisius, &c. were called Abantiades. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 170, *&c. Paus.* l. 2, c. 16, *&c.; Euseb. in Chron. lib. post.*

Abas, a king of the Tuscans, according to Manetho, A. M. 2584.

Abas, a king of Hungary. Vide *Aba.*

Abas, a Saracen diviner. Vide *Aba.*

Abas, princes of Persia. Vide *Abbas.*

Abas (*Biog.*) a soothsayer, to whom the Spartans erected a statue in the temple of Apollo, for his services to Lysander. *Paus.* l. 10, c. 9.

Abas, a sophist who wrote historical commentaries and a treatise on rhetoric. *Suidas; Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

Abas, a writer on the siege of Troy, quoted by Servius *in Virg. Æn.*

Abas (*Geog.*) Ἄβας. 1. A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani. *Plut. in Pomp.* 2. A mountain of Armenia. [Vide *Aba.*]

ABASCANTOS (*Myth.*) another name for the god Œon. *Tertull. cont. Gnosticos.* c. 1.

ABASCANTUS (*Biog.*) a physician of the second century, whose antidote is mentioned by Galen. *De Antidot.* l. 2, c. 11.

ABASCI (*Geog.*) or *Abasgi*, Ἀβασκοι; a people of Scythia, who, according to Procopius, were Christians. *Arrian in Perpl. Eux. Pont.; Procop. de Bell. Per.* l. 2, c. 29.

ABASCUS (*Geog.*) Ἀβάσκος, a river of Asiatic Sarmatia. *Arrian. in Peripl. Eux. Pont.*

ABASENI (*Geog.*) Ἀβάσηνοι, a people of Arabia. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ABASSA (*Hist.*) sister of Aaron Raschid, was bestowed in marriage by her brother on Giafar, on condition that they should not cohabit together as man and wife. Having broken the condition, the husband was put to death by order of the Caliph, and the wife left to deplore her misfortune and her love, which have been described in some Arabic poetry.

Abassa, a Turkish officer, who, being unsuccessful in an expedition against the Poles, was strangled by order of the Sultan Mustapha I. in 1634.

ABASSARUS (*Hist.*) Ἀβασσάρος, a governor who was appointed by Cyrus to preside over the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 16, c. 1.

ABASSENI (*Geog.*) the gentile name for inhabitants of Abassus, as appears from the inscription ABACHNΩN on a coin of the emperor Septimius Severus. *Vaillant. Numismat. Græc.; Patin Numis. Imperator. Romanor.*

ABASSON (*Hist.*) an impostor, who pretended to be the grandson of Abbas the Great, under which character he imposed on the court of France and the Grand Seignior, until he was detected and beheaded by order of the latter.

ABASTER (*Myth.*) i. e. *black*, one of the three horses which drew the chariot of Pluto. The others, according to Boccace and Giraldus were *Metheus*, obscure, and *Tepidus*, warm. Claudian and others assign four horses to him, of which Alastor is one.

*De Raptu Proserpinæ*, l. 1, v. 284;

*Orphneus crudele micans, Aethonque sagitta*
*Ocior, et Stygii sublimis gloria Nycteus*
*Armenti, Ditisque nota signatus Alastor.*

*Boccat. de Deor. Genealog.* l. 8, c. 6; *Lil. Girald. de Deor. Gen. Syntag.* 6.

ABATE, *Andrea* (*Biog.*) a Neapolitan painter, who executed the figures in the Escurial for Charles II. of Spain. He died about 1732.

ABATI, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, wrote, among other things, 'Ragguaglio di Parnasso contra Poetastri e Partegiani delle Nazioni:' 8vo.: and died in 1677.

Abati, *Niccolo dell'*, native of Modena, a painter, and coadjutor in the great works at Fontainbleau, died at Paris in 1572, aged 60.

Abati, *Pietro Paolo*, a brother of the former, whose paintings are placed in the gallery of Florence.

Abati, *Ercole*, a grandson of Niccolo, a great genius for painting, but a dissolute character, he died in 1613, aged 50.

ABATOS (*Top.*) an epithet for a place erected at Rhodes by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to commemorate her victory over the Rhodians, who, to prevent all access to it, surrounded it with a high wall, and called it *Abatos*. *Vitruv.* l. 2, c. 8; *Cæl. Rhodig. Lect. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 33.

ABAUCHAS (*Biog.*) Ἀβαύχας, a man mentioned by Lucian, who preferred to save his friend Gyndanes before his wife or children. *Lucian in* Τόξαρις ἢ Φιλία.

ABAUHII (*Geog.*) *Abawi*, or *Abanhus*, the name given by the inhabitants of Upper Æthiopia to the Nile. *Marmol, L'Afrique*, l. 10, c. 10.

ABAUNZA, *Peter de* (*Biog.*) a doctor of civil law, was born at Seville, and died in 1649. He wrote, 1. 'Prælectiones ad Titul. xv. Libri v. decretalium.' 2. Commentaries in Spanish on some books of Martial.

ABAUZIT *Firmin* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Geneva, and correspondent of Sir Isaac Newton, whose miscellaneous works included, 'An Essay on the Apocalypse,' 'Reflections on the Eucharist,' 'On Idolatry,' &c. He died in 1767.

ABAZ-HOUSSAN (*Biog.*) son of Beddr, and brother of Abbas, died in 981 of the Hegira. He was the author of a book on the Alcoran, entitled 'Asfar Kil Khelaf.'

ABAZEA (*Myth.*) or *Abazeia*, vide *Sabuzia*.

ABBA (*Geog.*) Ἄββα, a city of Africa near to Carthage. *Polyb.* l. 14; *Liv.* l. 30, c. 7.

Abba *Garima*, an ancient church of Abyssinia said to have been built in 560, 50 miles E.S.E. Sirè.

ABBADAN (*Geog.*) a citadel of Arabia Petrea, near to the Tigris, now *Abadan*, according to Gollius. *Not. in Alfragan.*

ABBADIE, *James* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine, was born at Ney, in Berne, in 1658, &c. and died in 1727. His works were principally on divinity. *Niceron*, vol. 33, p. 386.

ABBÆTORUM (*Numis.*) a people of Mysia, according to an inscription on a coin, ΑΒΒΑΙΤΩΝ ΜΥΣΩΝ. *Haym, Thes. Brit.*

ABBARUS (*Hist.*) Ἀββάρος, a priest of Astarba, in Tyr, who succeeded Baal. *Joseph. Contra Appion.* l. 1, c. 7.

ABBAS (*Hist.*) or *Al Abbas*, a name common to several Saracen princes and distinguished persons.

*Princes of this Name.*

Abbas, *Al*, first caliph of the race of the Abbassides. [Vide *Abu'l Abbas.*]

Abbas, *Schah*, surnamed the Great, was the seventh king of the Persians, of the race of the Sophis. He died after a glorious reign of forty-four years, in 1629. *Chardin, Voy. en Perse*, tom. 1, p. 125, *et seq.; Herbert, Trav.* p. 115.

Abbas *Schah*, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, in 1642, in the thirteenth, and died in the 37th year of his age. *Tavern.* l. 5, c. 1, &c.

Abbas *Mirza*, son of Hussein Shah. [Vide *Mirza.*]

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Abbas, the uncle of Mahomet, who first opposed his nephew, believing him to be an impostor; but being defeated in a battle and taken prisoner by him, afterwards became one of his most active partisans.

Abbas, *Ebn Abbas Abdallah*, cousin german to Mahomet, and one of the most considerable doctors among the mussulmen of the class called Sahabah, or companions of the prophet, was the author of a book entitled 'Targinman Alcoran,' i. e. an interpretation of the Koran.

Abbas, *Ebn Sahel*, a successful general employed by Abdallah, Ebn Zobeir.

Abbas, *Omar*, a successful general against the Greeks, in the caliphate of Abda'lmalec, in the year of the Hegira 93, A. D. 703.

Abbas, governor of Kay, conspired with others against Massud, ninth soltân of Ivah, but failed in his attempt.

Abbas, *Al*, brother of caliph Al Mansûr, was governor of Mesopotamia.

**Abbas**, *Al*, a vizier of Al Dhâfer Beinovillah, caliph of Egypt, assassinated his master, but was soon after killed in battle.

**Abbas**, *Al*, son of the caliph Al Mamûn, resigned his pretensions to the caliphate, in favour of his uncle, Al Motasem, by whom he was afterwards put to death.

**Abbas** *Al, Ebn Al Abbas*, succeeded as a general, in Sicily, against the Christians, in the caliphate of Al Motawakkel.

**Abbas** *Al, Ebn Omar*, a general under the caliph Al Motamed, was defeated by the Karmatians, with whom he afterwards induced his master to make peace.

**Abbas**, *Halli* (*Biog.*) or *Ali Ebnol Abbas*, according to Abulpharagius, otherwise called the Magus; a learned Persian physician, who wrote his book entitled 'Almaleci,' or Royal Work, A. D. 980, which was translated into Latin by Stephen of Antioch, in 1127. *Abulph. Hist. Dyn; Friend. Hist. Med.* p. 481.

ABBASSIDES (*Hist.*) the second line or race of Saracen caliphs, descended from Abbas, the uncle of Mahomet, who raised themselves on the ruins of the house of Ommiah, and reigned over Persia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Africa, and Spain. Their empire, which was kept entire until A. D. 910, was completely overthrown A. D. 1258, by the irruption of the Tartars.

*Chronological Succession of the Abbassides.*

*Abu'l Abbâs Al Saffah*, grandson of Abbas, the uncle of Mahomet, after the overthrow and death of Merwan, was acknowledged caliph in the year of the Hegira 132, A. D. 742, died 136-746.

*Abu Jaâfar Almanzor*, his brother, succeeded him in the year of the Hegira 136, and died in 158.

*Al Mohdi*, his son, reigned from 158 to 169.

*Al Hadi*, his son, from 169 to 170.

*Aaron*, or *Harûn Al Raschid*, his brother, from 170 to 193.

*Al Amin*, his son, from 193 to 198.

*Al Mamûn*, his brother, from 198 to 218.

*Al Mótasem*, his brother, from 218 to 227.

*Al Watheck*, son of the above, from 227 to 232.

*Al Motawakkel*, another son of Motassem, from 232 to 247.

*Al Montaser*, son of Motawakkel, from 247 to 248.

*Al Mosta'in*, grandson of Al Môtasem, from 248 to 252

*Al Motaz*, brother of Al Montaser, from 252 to 255.

*Al Mohtadi*, son of Al Wathek, from 255 to 256.

*Al Mo'tamed*, another brother of Al Montaser, from 256 to 279.

*Al Mo'taded*, nephew of the above, from 279 to 289.

*Al Moctafi*, son of the above, from 289 to 295.

*Al Moctader*, another son of Al Mo'taded, from 295 to 319.

*Al Kâher*, third son of Mo'taded, from 319 to 322.

*Al Radi*, son of Al Moktader, from 322 to 329.

*Al Mottak*, another son of Al Moktader, from 329 to 333.

*Al Mostakfi*, son of Moctafi, reigned but one year and four months.

*Al Moti*, another son of Moktader, from 334 to 363.

*Al Tay' Lillah*, his son, from 363 to 381.

*Al Kader Bi'llah*, grandson of Al Moktader, from 381 to 422.

*Al Caiem*, his son, from 422 to 467.

*Al Moktadi*, grandson of the above, from 467 to 487.

*Al Mostader*, his son, from 487 to 512.

*Al Mostarshed*, his son, from 512 to 529.

*Al Rashed*, his son, from 529 to 530.

*Al Moktafi*, second son of Mostader, from 530 to 555.

*Al Mostanged*, his son, from 555 to 566.

*Al Mostadi*, his son, from 566 to 575.

*Nasser*, his son, from 575 to 622.

*Dhaher*, his son, reigned about nine months.

*Al Mostanser*, his son, from 622 to 640.

*Al Mostazem*, his son, the last caliph, was dethroned by the Tartars in the year of the Hegira 656, A. D. 1266.

ABBASSIOPOLIS *Tebriozorum* (*Geog.*) one part of the city of Ispahan, according to Golius. *Not. in Alfragan.*

ABBATEGIO, *Marian d'* (*Hist.*) an ecclesiastic of the fourteenth century, who was made governor of Aquila.

ABBATI, *Nicolo* (*Biog.*) vide *Abati.*

ABBATISCELLA (*Geog.*) a town of Helvetia, now *Appenzell.*

ABBATISVILLA (*Geog.*) a town of France, now *Abbeville.*

ABBATISSA, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a Sicilian poet of Messina, was born in 1570. He translated the Iliad and Odyssey, and Ovid's Metamorphoses, into Italian verse.

ABBATIUS, *Baldus Angelus* (*Biog.*) probably an Italian physician, although called by King an Englishman, was the author of some treatises, as 'De admirabili Viperæ Natura,' &c.

ABBE, *Peter l'* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Clermont, who wrote some poems in Latin, which were printed at Grenoble. Fol. 1664.

**Abbe**, *Louisa*, a native of Lyons, and wife of a cordwainer, was distinguished by her poetical talents in the sixteenth century. She wrote, among other things, 'Debat de Folie et d'Amour,' Lyons, 1555.

**Abbe**, an engraver and native of Antwerp, who published some prints in 1670.

ABBEFORTIA (*Geog.*) a town of Norway, now *Abbefiord.*

ABBENDONIA (*Geog.*) a town of Berkshire, now *Abingdon. Camd. Brit.* vol. 1, p. 156.

ABBEN-TYBON (*Biog.*) a celebrated Rabbi of the 14th century. *Genebr. in Chronog.*

ABBERBURY (*Geog.*) a village in Shropshire, seven miles N.W. Shrewsbury, where was an alien priory founded in the reign of Henry I, and granted by Henry VIII to All Souls' College, Oxford.

ABBEVILLE (*Geog.*) a town of Ponthieu, in France, in the department of the Somme, 22 miles N.W. Amiens, and 60 S. Calais. Lon. 1° 50′ E, lat. 50° 37′ N. It derives its name from the Abbey of St. Ricquier, to which it belonged, and became afterwards the capital of the province. Nicholas Sanson, Pierre du Val, and Philip Brietius, were born in this city, which has manufactures for cloth, canvas, &c.

**Abbey** *Milton*, or *Milton Abbas*, a village of Dorset, supposed to derive its name from an abbey founded by Athelstane, in atonement for the murder of his brother, seven miles N.W. Blandford, and 111 London.

ABBIATI, *Filippo* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Milan in 1640, and died in 1715, aged 75. One of his best works is St. John preaching in the wilderness.

**Abbiati**, *Giuseppe*, a Milanese engraver, who lived at the beginning of the 18th century.

ABBO, *Cernuus* (*Biog.*) a monk of St. Germain-des-Pres, who wrote, among other things, 'A Poetical Relation of the Siege of Paris by the Normans and Danes, towards the End of the Ninth Century.' Of this siege he was an eyewitness. *Voss. de Lat. Lin.* lib. 2, c. 38; *Cave. Hist. Lit.* vol. ii, p. 63; *Fabr. Bibl. Lat. Med. Ætat.*; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii, p. 130.

**Abbo**, *Floriacensis*, or *Abbot of Fleuri*, a Benedictine monk of the 10th century, who wrote 'Epitome de Vitis Pontificum,' &c. He was killed in a quarrel that arose between the French and Gascons in 1004. *Voss. de Lat. Lin.* vol. ii, c. 41; *Cave, Lit. Hist.* vol. ii, p. 63; *Fabr. Bibl. Gr.* lib. 6, c. 1, p. 87; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii, p. 163.

ABBOT, *Sir Maurice* (*Hist.*) descended from a Devonshire family, and brother of Archbishop Abbot, was employed on various occasions as a commissioner, and on the accession of Charles I was the first person on whom the honour of Knighthood was conferred.

**Abbot**, *George* (*Ecc.*) brother of Sir Maurice, was born at Guildford in Surry Oct. 29, 1562; was entered at Baliol

College, Oxford, in 1578: took his batchelor's degree April 31, 1582; and his master's degree, December 17, 1585. After being three times vice-chancellor of the University, he was promoted to the see of Coventry and Lichfield, May 27, 1609; translated from that to the see of London, Jan. 20, 1609-10; preferred to the see of Canterbury on the following year, and died on the 5th August, 1633. He was a great opponent of Laud's, and deeply engaged in the troubles and disputes of the times, which formed the principal subject of his writings. [Vide *Plate* 11]. *Fuller's Worthies*, p. 83; *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. i, p. 583.

ABBOT, *Robert*, eldest brother of the Archbishop; was made Bishop of Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1615, and died March 2, 1617. He wrote, 'The Mirror of Popish Subtleties,' and many other similar works. *Fuller's Worthies*, p. 82; *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. i, p. 583.

ABBOT (*Her.*) the name of a family, which at present enjoys the dignity of the peerage which was conferred in 1817, on the Right Honourable Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, under the title of Baron Colchester, of Colchester.

ABBOT, *George* (*Biog.*) nephew of the Archbishop abovementioned, wrote 'The whole book of Job paraphrased,' &c. and died Feb. 4, 1618, aged 44.

ABBOT, *Robert*, a clergyman, published 'Four Sermons:' 8vo. Lond. 1639. It is doubtful whether he is of the same family as the above.

ABBOT, *John*, a resident in Georgia, wrote 'The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects,' published in 1797, 2 vols. fol.

ABBOT, *Lemuel*, an English portrait-painter, native of Leicestershire, died in 1808, aged 40.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY (*Geog.*) a village in Hertfordshire, remarkable as the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspear, who, under the title of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope.

ABBT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a German miscellaneous writer, was born Nov. 25, 1738, at Ulm, and died Nov. 27, 1766.

ABCHAMAZ (*Myth.*) one of the Anakims, a rib of whom, nine Spanish palms long, and two broad, was seen by Benjamin, of Tudela, hanging up in a palace at Damascus. *Benj. Tudel. Itiner.* p. 56.

ABD (*Hist.*) i. e. *Abdal*, an abbreviation or syllable affixed to several Saracen names; as,

ABD-CELAL, son of Dul Awad, succeeded Amru Tabbai, as king of Arabia. *Abulf. apud Pocock*, p. 61.

ABD-MENAF, the son of Kosa, was declared prince of the Koreish.

ABD-SHEM, i. e. servant of the Sun, a king of the Yemans or Arabians, succeeded Yaskab. *Golii Notæ ad Alfragan.* p. 87; *Pocock in not. ad Spec. Hist. Arab.* p. 57.

ABDA (*Bibl.*) עבדא, *aubda* or *abda*, *a servant* or *servitude*, from עבר *to serve*, father of Adoniram, who was one of Solomon's princes. 1 *Kings*, iv. 6.

ABDÆUS (*Hist.*) 'Αβδαῖος, father of Cheles, a high priest at Tyr.

ABDAGASES (*Hist.*) 'Αβδαγάσης, or *Abdageses*, an officer of Artabanus.

ABDAGESES (*Hist.*) king of Parthia, who, with his son, assisted Tiridates to dethrone his master. This attempt failing, Abdagases is supposed to have returned to his duty. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6. c. 36. &c.; *Joseph. Ant.* l. 18, c. 12.

ABD'AL (*Hist.*) i. e. *Abd'alla*, an abbreviation affixed to several Saracen names; as,

ABD'AL, *Ata*, vide *Ata*.

ABD'AL, *Dar*, chief of the Arabians in the time of Mahomet.

ABD'AL, *Massih*, who foretold the advancement of Mahomet.

ABD'AL, *Motaleb*, vide *Abdalmutaleb*.

ABDALA (*Hist.*) vide *Abdallah*.

ABD'ALAMID (*Hist.*) admiral of the fleet of Abd'alrahmân, which was shipwrecked, in the year of the Hegira 266, A. D. 876. *El Makin. Hist. Sarac.* p. 170; *Roderic. Tolet. Hist. Arab.* c. 29.

ABD'ALANEZ (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulazis*.

ABD'ALAZIZ (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulazis*.

ABD'ALCADER (*Biog.*) surnamed Ghili, an illustrious sheik or doctor among the mussulmen.

ABDALCAHER (*Biog.*) a grammarian and celebrated author of the 'Aouamel,' translated into Latin under the title of the 'Centum Regentes,' that is, a hundred Arabian particles having particular governments.

ABD'AL-DAR (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'al*.

ABD'ALGAFER (*Biog.*) author of Chronicles of the City Nischabour.

ABD'ALHOKM (*Biog.*) *Ebn* or *Ben Abd'alhokm*, an Arabian, and author of a book entitled 'Fotùh Mésr,' or the Conquests made in Egypt.

ABD'ALKARIM (*Hist.*) a general under the caliph, Al Hakem.

ABD'ALLAH (*Hist.*) or, as it is variously written, *Abd'ala*, *Abd'ollah*, *Abd'ulla*, *Abdula*, &c., a name common to many Saracen princes and distinguished persons.

*Saracen Princes in Asia of this Name.*

ABD'ALLAH, a brother of the caliph Yesid, according to Marmol, killed Merwan, who had been proclaimed caliph of Syria. He was in his turn defeated, and killed in the year 67 of the Hegira, A. D. 677. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 8.

ABD'ALLAH, *Eben Zobeir*, another competitor for the caliphate with Abdulmalic, was defeated and killed, after one year's reign, in 73 of the Hegira, A. D. 683, at the siege of Mecca. *El Makin. Sar. Hist.* l. 1, c. 10; *Roder. Hist. Arab.* c. 8; *Marmol, L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 8.

ABD'ALLAH, a name affixed to that of several caliphs, particularly of Abul Abbas, the first caliph of the house of the Abassides; Abu Jaafar Al Mansûr, the second; Abu Musa, the 6th; Al Mostaefi, the 27th, &c. *Eutych. Annal.*; *El Makin. Hist. Arab.*; *Abulfaraj. Dynast.*

ABD'ALLAH, a competitor for the caliphate with Abul Abbas, was assassinated by him in the same year, after having reigned a short time in Syria. *El Makin*, l. 2, c. 2; *Marmol, L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 19.

ABD'ALLAH, son of Ibrahim, and grandson of Tamerlane, a caliph of Persia, was killed in battle by his successor, Abusaid Mirza, A. D. 1451. *Mirkhond. Chronol. apud Texeira. Relat.* l. 2.

*Saracen Princes in Africa of this Name.*

ABD'ALLAH, succeeded his brother, Bahamu, as king of Tremecen, in the year 936 of the Hegira, A. D. 1546. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 5, c. 11.

ABD'ALLAH, son of the preceding, and king of Tremecen, was treacherously killed in the 953d of the Hegira, A. D. 1563. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 5, c. 11.

ABD'ALLAH, surnamed *Muley*, son of Mahomet, died cheriff of Morocco, in 1574. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 20, c. 1, &c.; *Diego de Torr. Hist. de Cher.* c. 110.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ishmael*, son of Muley, cheriff of Morocco, was deposed and assassinated by a fanatic of the name of Cid Hamet Ben Abdala, 1607. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 138, c. 3.

ABD'ALLAH, son of Muley Ishmael, succeeded his father as emperor of Morocco, 1731. *Braithwaite's Hist. of Barbary*, p. 329, *et seq.*

*Saracen Princes in Europe of this Name.*

ABD'ALLAH, *Aven Maugy*, a king of Arragon and Valentia, recovered his estates, by the help of Charlemagne, in 797. *Aimonius*, l. 4, c. 68; *Dupleix Hist. de France sous Charlem.*

ABD'ALLAH, a king of Valentia, revolted against his nephew, Al Hakim, king of Cordova; and also against Abd'alrahmin, his son and successor, until his death, in 209. *Roderic. Tolet.* c. 23, &c.

ABD'ALLAH, the son of Lopez, was king of Toledo, in the year of the Hegira 267, A. D. 877. *Marian. de Reb. Hisp.* l. 7, c. 19.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Mohammed*, of the race of the Ommiades, in Spain, was proclaimed king of Cordova, in the year of the Hegira 276, A. D. 886, where he reigned 25 years. *Roderic. Tolet. Hist. Arab.* c. 30; *Marian. de Reb. Hisp.* l. 7, c. 19; *Marmol, L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 25.

ABD'ALLAH, brother of Al Mondar, commenced his reign in Cordova, in the 295th year of the Hegira, A. D. 905, and died in the year 300. He was succeeded by Abd'alrahman.

ABD'ALLAH, king of the Arabians in Sicily, died in 986. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 28.

ABD'ALLAH, a general of Mahomet, king of Cordova, made himself king of Toledo in the year of the Hegira 399, A. D. 1009; and to strengthen his interest married Teresia, the sister of Alphonsus. *Marmol. L'Afrique* l. 2, c. 29; *Marian de Reb. Hisp.* l. 8, c. 9.

ABD'ALLAH, *Aben Abo*, of Medina, was elected king of Grenada, by the Moors of Spain, in the year of the Hegira 960, A. D. 1570. *Thuan. His.* l. 48, c. 1.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ABD'ALLAH, the father of Mahomet, who was a camel-driver at the end of the sixth century.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Oraïkat*, pointed out to Mahomet the cave whither he and Abu Becre retired.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Hajash*, one of the Ansars, who being sent out by Mahomet to get intelligence, intercepted a caravan belonging to the Koreish.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Al Mondar*, one of the infidel Koreish, was slain at the battle of Bedr.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Onaiv*, was commissioned by Mahomet to assassinate Sofian Ebn Kheled, which he faithfully executed.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Rawaha*, a zealous partisan of Mahomet, was killed at the battle of Beer.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Saad*, one of the Arabians proscribed by Mahomet on the taking of Mecca.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Abu Kahafa*, surnamed Abu Beer. Vide *Abu Becr.*

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Khatal*, one of the Arabians proscribed by Mahomet.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Zabara*, one of the proscribed for his biting poems against Mahomet.

ABD'ALLAH, *Dhu'l Najadain*, a zealous partisan of Mahomet, was buried by him with great pomp.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Obba*, is said to have desired, at his death, that he might be buried in Mahomet's shirt.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Orkum*, secretary to Mahomet.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Masûd*, one of the first followers of Mahomet, who was honoured with the title of Sabekah, that is, *companion.*

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Salam*, a jew, who assisted Mahomet in making the Koran.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Jaafar*, a general of the caliph Omar, plundered the monastery of Dair Abi'l Kodos.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Hodâfa*, one of Omar's favourites, was taken prisoner by the Greeks, but released by the emperor Heraclius.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Nadil*, one of the caliph Omar's generals, was successful in Persia.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Sa'id*, was made governor of Egypt by Othmân.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Amer*, a commander sent by Othmân to extend the conquests of the Arabians.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Abbas*, surnamed the Augâr, one of Ali's lieutenants, is to be distinguished from another Abd'allah, *Ebn Abbas*, governor of Yemen, and one of Ali's most faithful friends.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Waheb*, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, who with his party were destroyed by the caliph Ali.

ABD'ALLAH, *Al Hadrâmi*, a general employed by Moâwyah in his war with Ali.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Rafiz*, was secretary to the caliph Ali.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Amer*, was appointed governor of Barra, by the caliph Ali.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Sabu*, originally a Jew, became the leader of a sect among the Mahometans.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Hazem*, was made governor of Dan, by Ali.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Omar*, refused with Abd'allah *Ebn Zobier*, to take the oath of allegiance to Moâwyah.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Omru*, was displaced from his situation as governor of Egypt by Moâwyah.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Hazim*, a strenuous partisan in favour of Abd'allah, *Ebn Zobier*, rejected the offer made by Abdulmelic, the caliph, and, being defeated by him, was put to death.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Moli*, was set over the Koreish, by the people of Medina, in opposition to the caliph Yesid.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Batal*, a general under Soliman.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Hantelah*, was set over the Ansars.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Wali*, one of the followers of Ali, embraced the cause of Soliman against the rival caliphs, Abd'allah, *Ebn Zobier* and *Merwan.*

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Yesid*, was governor of Cufa.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Moâwyah*, aspired to the caliphate, but was defeated by Abd'allah, *Ebn Omar*, governor of Cufa under Merwan.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Abid*, was grandfather of the caliph Abu'l Abbas.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Hosein*, was an unsuccessful candidate for the caliphate, with Abu'l Abbas.

ABD'ALLAH, vide *Abu'l Abbâs Al Saffah.*

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Boktr*, governor of Edessa, revolted against Abu'l Abbas.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Ali*, uncle to Abd'allah Ebn Mohammed and Al Mansur, the two first caliphs of the house of the Abassides, was put to death by order of the latter, after an unsuccessful attempt to succeed Abd'allah Abu'l Abbâs.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Rawand*, a rebel, who attacked the caliph Al Mansur, and, with all his party, was cut to pieces. He was the leader of the sect of the Rawandians.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Ali, Ebn Hudij*, was governor under Al Mansur.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Al Mohdi*, brother of Al Raschid, was governor of Egypt.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Taher*, was governor of Egypt under Al Mamûn.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Yah*, was grand vizier to Al Mo'tamed.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Raschid, Ebn Kaw*, a general, was taken prisoner in the war between the Greeks and Arabians.

ABD'ALLAH, *Berebere*, originally a schoolmaster and leader of the sect of Mohavedans or Unitarians, contrived to raise a rebellion against Abraham, emperor of Morocco, and to set Abdulmumen, of the race of Almoades, upon the throne. He died in the year of the Hegira 543, A D, 1153.

ABD'ALLAH, *Alfaqui*, a Mahometan preacher of the sect of the Almohades, who, causing a revolt, was beheaded, by order of the cheriff Mahomet, in the year of the Hegira 950, A. D. 1560.

ABD'ALLAH, *Beg*, a native and governor of Kurdistan, rendered himself obnoxious to Soliman, and was beheaded in 1578. *Theophan. Chronog.; Eutych. Annal.; El Makin. Hist. Saracen.; Greg. Abu'lfaraj. Hist. Dynast.; Abulfeda. Vit. Mohammed; Roderic Tolet. Hist. Arab.; Marian. de Reb. Hisp.; Pocock in not. ad Spec. Hist. Arab.; Had.*

*Reland de Religion. Mohammed; Prideaux's Life of Mahomet; Ockley's Hist. of the Saracens; Sale's Prelim. Pref.*

ABD'ALLAH, *Al Sagar* (*Biog.*) was son of the preacher Abd'alrahman, who converted the Christians. He became one of the most famous of the Al Tubeïtes, or immediate successors to the companions of Mahomet.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Sahel*, an astronomer in the caliphate of Al Mamun.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Al Hasan*, an astrologer in the caliphate of Al Moti.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ebn Mobarek*, is in great veneration among the Mussulmen, who visit his tomb at Hit.

ABD'ALLAH, *Ben Houssain Bedr Al Karob*, wrote the history of the Abbassides. *El Makin. Hist. Saracen, &c. vide supra.*

ABD'ALLAS (*Biog.*) or *Abcal*, one of the Persian Magi.

ABD'ALLATIF (*Hist.*) vide *Abdollatif.*

ABD'AL-MA'AL (*Biog.*) the author of a Universal Geography, in Persian, entitled 'the Measure of the Earth.'

ABD'ALMAGID (*Hist.*) chief of the sect of the Karamians, who raised a sedition to expel the famous Doctor, Fakhreddin Razi.

ABD'ALMALEK (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulmalic.*

ABD'ALMUTALIB (*Hist.*) a chief of the Koreish, and grandfather to Mahomet, who is said to have given this name signifying, praised or glorified, to his grandson at his birth.

ABDALONIMUS (*Hist.*) called by Diodorus and Plutarch Ἀλυνόμος, one of the descendants of the kings of Sidon, who was reduced to the condition of a gardener; but upon the capture of that city by Alexander, was promoted to the throne of his ancestors. *Diod.* lib. 17; *Plut. de Fort. Alex.; Q. Curt.* lib. 4, c. 1; *Justin.* lib. 11, c. 10.

ABD'ALRAHMAN (*Hist.*) or *Abdu'rrahmán, Abderramen, Abderame, Abderrahmán, Abdo'rrahmán, Abdu'rrahmán*, as it is variously written, a name common to many distinguished Saracens particularly of a family descended from the Ommiades, who being almost all destroyed in Africa repaired to Spain, where they reigned till the 14th century.

*Kings of Cordova of this Name.*

ABD'ALRAHMAN, surnamed *Adahil*, or the founder, because he founded a new kingdom of the Moors, in Spain, built a splendid mosque at Cordova; and, after a reign particularly obnoxious to the Christians, died in the year of the Hegira 177, A. D. 787. *Vas. Chron. Ann.* 787; *Rod. Tolet. de Reb. Hisp.* l. 9, c. 18; *Hist. Arab.; Marian. de Reb. Hisp.* l. 7, c. 7; *Marmol L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 20.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, first stamped his name on his coin. He made a league with Raimirus king of Castille, and died in 846 or 859, leaving 45 sons and 42 daughters. This prince was employed by his father Alcahan, or, according to Marmol, Aliatan, to inflict a signal vengeance on the rebellious inhabitants of Toledo, of whom he slew 5 or 6,000. He was succeeded by his son Mahomet. *Vas. Ann.* 839; *Marian.* l. 7, c. 13; *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 23.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, surnamed the Exalter of the Law, succeeded his father Abdallah. He, wanting to exterminate all the Christians, made many martyrs during a reign of more than 50 years. He died in 958 or 961. *Vass. Ann.* 918; *Marian. de Reb. Hisp.* l. 7, c. 19: *Marmol L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 26.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, son of Almonsor, and last of the race of the Abd'alrahmans of Cordova, a licentious prince, was poisoned, by order of his successor Mahomet, in 1062. *Rod. Tolet. Hist. Arab.* c. 32; *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 28.

*Other Princes of this Name.*

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Abdallah*, was viceroy in Spain for nine months. *Marmol*, l. 2, c. 13.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, a viceroy in Spain, and one of the greatest captains of the age, invaded France, and fell in a desperate battle with Charles Martel, in the year of the Hegira 122, A. D. 732. *Sigebert. in Chron. Ann.* 732; *Paul. Æmil.* l. 2; *Roderic. Tolet. Hist. Arab.* c. 14; *Marian. de Reb. Hispan.* l. 7, c. 3; *Marmol L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 14.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Alfaqui*, who was the third successor of the preceding, governed but eighteen months. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 14.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, king of Safie, in Morocco, was assassinated by Ali Ben Guecimin. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 6.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, king of Guescar, in Grenada, was an ally with Cid, the famous captain in Spain, in the 11th century.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, surnamed *Al Mostada*, nephew of Hassan king of Cordova, was elected to the throne in the year of the Hegira 413, A. D. 1023, but was killed soon after by his subjects. *Roderic. Tolet. Hist. Arab.* c. 42.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Anf*, a preacher of Ismalism, whom Mahomet sent to convert the Christian Arabs, in which he was so successful at the city of Dawmat, that he converted Al Jandal, the prince of that city, and married his daughter. He was one of those styled by distinction the companions of the prophet, and afterwards presided at the election of a caliph on the death of Omar.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Abu Becr*, distinguished himself at the siege of Bastra.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Meljem*, one of the conspirators who assassinated Ali.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Khalid*, a distinguished general under Moâwyah, by whose instrumentality he was poisoned.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Okba*, was made governor of Egypt by Abd'allah Ebn Zobeir.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Mohammed*, a general, who carried on war against Al Hejaj, a khakan or governor of Irak, and being defeated threw himself headlong down a precipice to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Al Mehnef*, a general sent by the caliph Abdulmalek against the Ajarakites, by whom he was defeated and killed.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Khalid*, was made governor of Egypt by the caliph Hesham, in the room of the deceased Abdulmalek Ebn Refia.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Mofleh*, a general under the caliph Motamed. *Theophan. Chronograph.; Eutych. Annal.; Cedren. Compend.; El Makin. Hist. Saracen.; Roderic. Tol. Hist. Arab.; Marian. de Reb. Hisp.*

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Al Sufi* (*Biog.*) an astronomer in the time of the caliph Al Tay Lillah.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Omar*, an astronomer, who wrote a book on the constellations.

ABD'ALRAHMAN, *Ebn Abdo'l Carim*, an Arabian physician in the time of Jenghis Khan. *Abulfaraj. Hist. Dynast.*

ABD'ALRAIM, *Alfeudi Meulevi* (*Biog.*) author of a book, entitled 'Letters Missive,' in the Arabian style.

ABD'ALRASCHID (*Hist.*) a sultan of the race of the Gaznevides, was deposed and murdered by Togrol, one of his principal officers, in the year of the Hegira 445, A. D. 1055. *El Makin. Hist. Sarac.* p. 271.

ABD'ALSALEM, *Ben Genghidest, Al Giabali* (*Biog.*) native of Bagdad, a philosopher and physician under the caliph Nasser, whose books were burnt on suspicion of his being of the sect of Motazale.

ABDALSAMAD (*Hist.*) uncle of the two first caliphs of the house of Abassides, who lived a long time, and died in the year of the Hegira 185, A. D. 795, in the caliphate of Aaron.

ABDALVAHED, *Ben Abdalrazak* (*Biog.*) surnamed Khatib Nessuovi, author of a book entitled 'Sage fi Kafiet al Alage,' i. e. the quality of remedies of the soul.

ABDALVAHED, *Ben Zeid* (*Biog.*) was celebrated among the Mussulmen for his piety.
ABDARA (*Geog.*) a town of Spain. [Vide *Abdera.*]
ABDARAM (*Hist.*) a Saracen and king of Spain mentioned by Luitprande, probably the same as Abd'alrahman.
ABDARRAHMAN (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'alrahman.*
ABDAS (*Ecc.*) a Persian bishop, who, in the warmth of his zeal, destroyed the πυρεῖον or holy altar, which the Persians dedicated to the fire as their God. He fell a victim to the public indignation which continued to vent itself upon the Christians for 30 years after. *Socrat.* l. 7, c. 18; *Theodoret. Hist. Ecc.* l. 5, c. 39; *Nicephor.* l. 14, c. 19.
ABDASTARTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀβδάςαρτος, a king of Tyre, who reigned nine years, according to Josephus. *Joseph. Cont. Apion.* l. 1, § 18.
ABD'CELAL (*Hist.*) vide *Abd.*
ABDECALLAS (*Ecc.*) a martyr, who was beheaded by Sapor, king of Persia, together with Simon, bishop of Seleucia. *Hist. Trip.* l. 3, c. 6.
ABDECAMMANUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Saracens in the time of Charlemagne. *Blond. Hist. ab Inclin. Rom. Dec.* 2. l. 2.
ABDEEL (*Bibl.*) עבדאל, father of Shelemiah, one of Jehoiakim's princes. *Jer.* xxxvi. 26.
ABDEGASUS (*Hist.*) vide *Abdagasus.*
ABDELARIS (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'ollatif.*
ABDELASIS (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'allah.*
ABDELATIF (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'ollatif.*
ABDELCADER (*Hist.*) was raised to the throne of Morocco after the death of Ceyed, but was soon after slain by a usurper. *Marmol. L'Afrique,* l. 2, c. 28.
ABDELCARIM (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'alkarim* and *Abdulcarim.*
ABDELCHIT (*Hist.*) an Arabian Saint, who rebelled against the caliph Chaim Adam, and was slain by the Arabians, but his posterity held Bugia and Tunis till the time of the Almoadi. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 7, c. 6.
ABDELI (*Hist.*) or *Abu Abdoli.* Vide *Abdallah.*
ABDELMALEK (*Hist.*) the tenth caliph of the Persians, was murdered in the year of the Hegira 86, A. D. 696.
ABDELMELECH (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulmalic.*
ABDELMESSIAS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Egypt, who published a profession of faith, and sent a deputation to Clement VIII. *Baron. Annal.*
ABDELMOMEN (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulmumen.*
ABDELMON (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulmumen.*
ABDELMUMEN (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulmumen.*
ABDELQUIVER (*Hist.*) eldest son of the cherif Hesham, was killed in battle at the siege of Anega.
ABDEMELECH (*Bibl.*) עבדמלך, Ἀβδεμέλεχ, one of king Zedekiah's courtiers who spoke in behalf of the prophet Jeremiah, and helped him out of the dungeon. *Jer.* xxxviii. 8.
ABDEMELECH (*Hist.*) or *Muley Moluc,* king of Fez and Morocco, was dethroned by his nephew Mahomet, but, with the assistance of the Sultan Soliman, was enabled to rout the combined army of the usurper, and of Sebastian, king of Portugal. The three kings all fell in the battle, which was fought in 1578. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 65, c. 5.
ABDEMON (*Bibl.*) Ἀβδήμων, a boy who solved all the problems proposed by king Solomon. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 8, c. 2; *Contra. App.* l. 1.
ABDEMON (*Hist.*) a friend of the king of Persia, who took possession of the throne of Cyprus, from which Evagoras had been driven, but was in his turn defeated by the rightful owner in the second year of the ninety-seventh Olympiad, A. C. 391. *Liv. Epit.* 57.
ABDEMONOPHES (*Hist.*) an Ishmaelite and a wealthy merchant, who bought Mahomet. At his death the impostor married his widow.
ABDERA (*Myth.*) a sister of Diomed, who is said to have built Abdera, in Thrace. There is a figure of her on a coin, with the inscription ΑΒΔΗΡΑΣ ΚΟΡΑΣ. *Mela.* l. 2, c. 2; *Solin.* c. 11; *Goltz. Num. Græc.; Harduin. Num. Antiq. illust.; Spanheim. Dissert.* 9.
ABDERA (*Geog.*) 1. Abdera; Ἄβδηρα, according to Strabo; Ἄβδαρα, according to Ptolemy, now *Almeira.* A town of Hispania Bœtica, on the shores of the Mediterranean; *Strab.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 1; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 4. 2. Ἄβδηρα. A city of Thrace, now *Asperosa;* the birth-place of Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecatæus. It was built by Temesius Clazomenius, a Teian, according to Herodotus; or by Hercules in honour of his armour-bearer Abderus, according to Apollodorus: or by Diomed and his sister, according to Mela. The air of Abdera was very thick and heavy, and the Abderites, its inhabitants, were esteemed a stupid people; whence Cicero calls Rome Abdera, on account of the absurd conduct of the senators: so likewise Martial, l. 10, Ep.

*Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes.*

*Herod.* l. 1, c. 168; *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 5; *Cic. ad Atticum,* l. 4, ep. 16; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 2; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 11; *Ptol.* l. 4, c. 11.
ABDERA (*Numis.*) both towns of this name had their medals.
ABDERA, in Spain, is known by the Latin inscription ABDERA on its medals, which distinguish them from those of Abdera in Thrace, which bear in the Greek characters the inscriptions ΑΒ. ΑΒΔ. ΑΒΔΗ. ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΩΝ. ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ. and ΑΒΔΗΡΕΙΤΕΩΝ, with the addition sometimes of the name of the magistrate. The Spanish town struck some medals in honour of Tiberius, bearing the type of fishes. Some medals of Vespasian, Titus, and Antoninus Pius are ascribed to Abdera, in Thrace, bearing the type of the gryffin. *Goltz. Græc. Vet.* tab. 25: *Vaillant. Numis. Græc.; Patin. Numis. Imperat. Roman.; Harduin. Numm. Antiq. illust., Florez. Medal. de Espan.* tab. 1; *Gesner.* tab. 1; *Pellerin. Recueil. de Med. des Peuples.* plan. 33; *Com. Pembroch. Numis.; Hunt. Num. Vet. Pop.*
ABDERAME (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'alrahman.*
ABDERANES (*Hist.*) a king of the Saracens, who laid waste Barcelona in the time of Charlemagne, probably the same as Abd'alrahmân. *Blond. Hist. ab Inclin. Rom. Dec.* 2, l. 2.
ABDERITES (*Geog.*) a people of Pæonia, who were driven from their country by the rats and vermin with which it was infested. *Justin.* l. 15, c. 2.
ABDERRAHMAN (*Hist.*) son of Mahomet, king of Morocco, who poisoned his father. *Marmol. L'Afrique,* l. 2, c. *ult.*
ABDERUS (*Myth.*) Ἄβδηρος, a Locrian, and armour-bearer to Hercules, who being killed by the raging mares of Diomed, the hero built a city near the tomb of his friend. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 5; *Philostrat. Icon.* l. 2, c. 25.
ABDI (*Bibl.*) עבדי, the son of Malluch, of the tribe of Levi, who waited on the priest's office. 1 *Chron.* vi. 44.
ABDIAS (*Ecc.*) an impostor who pretended to have seen our Saviour, and to have been one of the seventy-two. He compiled a work entitled 'Historia Certaminis Apostolici.' *Voss. Hist. Græc.; Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. i. p. 27; *Du Pin. Hist. Eccl. Scriptor.* vol. i. p. 9; *Fab. Cod. Apoc. Nov. Test.* tom. ii. p. 387; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. i. p. 358.
ABDIEL (*Bibl.*) עבדיאל, the son of Guni, of the tribe of Gad. 1 *Chron.* v. 15.
ABDILA (*Hist.*) an impious persecutor of the Christians in Spain under Justin. *Antonin.* l. 15, c. 15.
ABDIMONOPHES (*Hist.*) vide *Abdemonophes.*
ABIRANUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Saracens, who was a formidable enemy to Charlemagne, probably the same as Abd'alrahman, the famous viceroy of Spain. *Sabell.* l. 7, ann. 8.
ABDISSI (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Assyria, who paid homage to Pius IV. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 32, c. 1.

ABDITANA (*Geog.*) a town of Africa, now *Arriana*, near Tunis. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 7, c. 7; *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 6, c. 19.

ABDOL, *Gheray* (*Hist.*) a Tartan general under Mohammed Khodabundah, defeated Arez Beg. *Herbert. Per.* p. 200.

ABDOL, *Rakim*, son of Khan Kann, was employed successfully as a general under the great Moguls Hemayûn and Akbar.

ABDOL, *Fazl*, another successful general under Akbar, was murdered by Shak Selim, the Mogul's son.

ABDOL, *Khan*, commanded the armies of the great Mogul Jehan Ghir, in the year of the Hegira 1020, A. D. 1630.

ABDOL, *Walid Ebn Al Hosain*, revolted against the caliph Al Moktader, and being deserted by his troops was thrown into prison. *Abulfaraj. Dyn.* p. 284.

ABDOLAZIZ (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulaziz.*

ABDO'LAZIZ, succeeded his father Naod Mohammed, as khan of Bukharia.

ABDO'L-CARIM, vide *Abdulcarim.*

ABDO'L-FAZL, vide *Abd'ol.*

ABDO'L-GHERAY, vide *Abd'ol.*

ABDO'L-KHAN, vide *Abd'ol.*

ABDO'LLAH (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'allah.*

ABDO'LLAH, son of Iskânder, khan of Bukharia, succeeded his father, and, after an active reign, died in the year of the Hegira 1006, A. D. 1616, according to Texeira; but other historians place his death earlier. *Tex. Relat.* l. 2, c. 58.

ABDO'LLAH, *Kohb Shâh*, a king of Golkonda, who became tributary to Aureng Zib. *Tavernier. Trav.* p. 69, &c.; *Thevenot's Trav.* p. 100.

ABDO'LLAH, a surname of some Persian princes. [Vide *Mirza.*]

ABDO'LLATIF (*Hist.*) the murderer of his father Uleg Beg; he was shot by his own soldiers, after a reign of six months, in the year of the Hegira 852, A. D. 1462.

ABDO'LLATIF, Khan of great Bukharia, succeeded Abdallah, according to Texeira, l. 2, c. 58.

ABDOLLATIPH (*Biog.*) a Persian historian, was born at Bagdad in the 557th year of the Hegira, A. D. 1167. Of his numerous writings is preserved a treatise entitled 'Alcitab Alsigar or Little Book, being an Abridgment of a larger History of Egypt,' the MS. of which is preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. An edition of this treatise was published in 1800, with notes and a Latin version by professor White.

ABDO'LLIS (*Hist.*) a tribe of Afghans, who became tributary to Shâh Abbas I, king of Persia.

ABDO'LMALIK (*Hist.*) or *Abdo'lmelec.* Vide *Abdulmelec.*

ABDO'LMELEC (*Biog.*) a geometrician of Persia, who translated, or rather abridged, a part of Apollonius' Conic Sections.

ABDO'LMOMUN (*Hist.*) vide *Abdulmumen.*

ABDO'LMOTALLEB (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'almutalib.*

ABDO'L-RAKIM (*Hist.*) vide *Abdol.*

ABDO'L-WAHAB (*Hist.*) nephew to the caliph Al Mansûr, who made him his general. *Abulfaraj. Hist. Dyn.* p. 217.

ABDO'LWAL (*Hist.*) a mussulman doctor of Samarcând had great influence with the rabble, who favoured the interest of Shâh Rûkh in 1407.

ABDO'L-WALID (*Hist.*) vide *Abdol.*

ABDON (*Bibl.*) עבדון, the son of Hillel, of the tribe of Ephraim, tenth judge of Israel, who left forty sons and thirty grand-sons, A. M. 2840: A. C. 1165. *Judg.* xii. 13, 15; *Uss. Annal.*

ABDON, the son of Jehiel, of the tribe of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* ix. 36.

ABDON, the son of Shashak, of the tribe of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* viii. 23, 30.

ABDON, the son of Micah, sent by king Josiah to the prophetess Huldah, to inquire about the book of the law. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 20. supposed to be the same as Achbor, son of Micaiah. 2 *Kings*, xxii. 12.

ABDON Αβδὼμ, a city of Asher, given to the Levites of Gershon's family. *Josh.* xxi. 30; 1 *Chron.* vi. 74; *Euseb. Onomast.*; *Hieron. de Loc. Heb.*

ABDON (*Ecc.*) a Christian prince of Cordova, who was of Persian extraction. He suffered martyrdom at Rome, in the persecution of Decius. *Bolland. Acta Martii*, tom. ii.

ABDO'RRAHMAN (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'alrahman.*

ABDO'SSALAM (*Biog.*) a physician of Bagdad, who died in 592 of the Hegira, A. D. 1202. *Abulfaraj. Dynast.*

ABDULA (*Hist.*) vide *Abd'allah.*

ABDULA, caliph of Bagdad. Vide *Mostadher.*

ABDULA, a Tartar Cham of the sixteenth century, who was victorious over the Persians, and took thirty-two cities in the province of Chorasan. *Relat. Dom. Johan. Pers.*

ABDULACH (*Hist.*) of the family of the Beni Merinis, made himself absolute master of Fez, in 1210.

ABDULACH, a descendent of the preceding, and son of Abu-Sayd, was an effeminate prince of Fez, and was strangled by his own vizier. *Marmol.* l. 4, c. 55.

ABDULASIS (*Hist.*) king of the Saracens, married the widow of King Roderic, who was an African by birth; they were both killed in a mosque for having violated the law of Mahomet. *Rod. Tolet. Hist. Arab.* c. 9; *Vas. in Chron. Ann.* 717; *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 12.

ABDUL-AZEEM (*Geog.*) or *Shah Abdul Azeem*, a village of Persia, in the plain of Teheran, near to which are the ruins of Rey, an extensive city, where Alexander the Great remained five days during his pursuit of Darius.

ABDULAZIZ (*Hist.*) or *Abdolaziz*, a name common to the kings who reigned at Bugie, in Africa, till 1510, when it was taken by Peter, count of Navarre. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 5, c. 49.

ABDULAZIZ, son of Merwan, and governor of Egypt in the year of the Hegira 86, A. D. 696. *El Makin. Hist. Sarac.* l. 1, c. 12.

ABDULAZIZ, father of Omar. Vide *Omar.*

ABDULCARIM, *Abu Becr* (*Hist.*) twenty-fourth caliph of the family of the Abassides, and sixty-fifth of the successors of Mahomet, began to reign in the year of the Hegira 363, A. D. 973, and was deposed in 991. *El Makin. Hist. Sarac.* l. 3, c. 5; *Abu'lfaraj. Hist. Dinast.* p. 324.

ABDULEDI (*Hist.*) a native of Seville, and a great commander, was sent by the king of Morocco to Tunis as a viceroy, where he governed with great prudence. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 6, c. 16; *Thuan. Hist.* l. 7, c. 6.

ABD'ULMALIC (*Hist.*) *Abd'almalic*, or *Abd'olmalek*, the name of several Arabian princes.

*Princes of this Name.*

ABD'ULMALIC, son of Merwan, and the seventh caliph of the Arabians, died in the year of the Hegira 65, A. D. 675, after a reign of twenty-one years. *Rod. Tol. Hist. Arab.* c. 8; *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 9.

ABD'ULMALIC, *Ebn Nuh Samânî*, Emir of Khorasan, killed by a fall from his horse, in the year of the Hegira 350, A. D. 960.

ABD'ULMALIC, a king of Cordova, who reigned two years, and died in the year of the Hegira 120, A. D. 730. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 14.

ABD'ULMALIC, a warlike prince of Cordova, in Spain, who took several towns in Africa, and, after taking Carthagena from the Christians, died in the year of the Hegira 739, A. D. 1349.

ABD'ULMALIC, *Ebn Almanzor*, king of Cordova, died before he came to the throne. *Rod. Tolet. Hist. Arab.* c. 32.; *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 28.

ABD'ULMALIC, a prince of the Arabians in the year of the Hegira 742, A. D. 1352. He died at Cordova after making conquests in Spain.

ABD'ULMALIC, the brother of Muley Hassan, took the city of Tunis from his nephew, whom he deprived of his eyes by means of burning sand. He reigned only thirty-six days. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 6, c. 16.

ABD'ULMALIC, *Muley*, who succeeded his father Muley Moluch in 1630, was murdered by a Christian slave after a reign of four years.

ABD'ULMALIC, son of Muley Ishmael, and prince of Suz, was chosen emperor of Morocco in 1728, and strangled, by order of his brother, in 1730.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ABD'ULMALIC, *Ebn Ræfaa*, a governor of Egypt under the caliph Al Walid.

ABD'ULMALIC, a viceroy, was conquered and beheaded by Abd'alrahmân, general of Abul Haziz, his rival.

ABD'ULMALIC, *Ebn Yesid*, was appointed governor of Egypt, under the caliph Al Mansûr.

ABD'ULMALIC, *Ebn Saleh*, governor of Egypt under the caliph Harum, or Aaron Al Raschid.

ABD'ULMALIC, son of Almansor, king of Cordova, after beating Count Fernandez, died in the year of the Hegira 388, A. D. 998.

ABD'ULMALIC, a son of Abulhassem, king of Fez, who being beaten in an engagement with the Christians in Spain, attempted to make his escape, but was slain in a hedge in the year of the Hegira 730, A. D. 1340. *Eutych. Annal.; El Makin. Hist. Sarac.; Abu'lfaraj. Hist. Din.; Roder. Tolet. Hist. Arab.; Marian de Reb. Hispan.; Marmol. L'Afrique.*

ABDULMUMEN (*Hist.*) a king of the Saracens, in Africa, who was of obscure origin, was elevated to the throne by help of Abdallah, the author of the sect Mohavedi. He strangled the heir to the crown with his own hands, and, after a successful reign, died in 1156, as he was about to pass over into Spain. *Leo African.* l. 3; *Marian de Reb. Hisp.* l. 11, c. 1; *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 34; *Thuan. Hist.* l. 7, c. 2.

ABDULMUMEN, king of Tunis, killed Yahaya, the murderer of Ala Barc, and reigned in his stead. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 6.

ABDULMUMEN, son of Abd'allah or Abdo'llah, khan of Great Bukharia, succeeded his father in 1540, and was slain by his own people. *Mirkhond, apud Texeira*, l. 2, c. 58.

ABDULVATES (*Hist.*) an ancient people originally of Tremecen, from whom were descended the race of kings who drove the Abd'alrahmâns from Africa in the year of the Hegira 386, A.D. 996. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 28, &c.

ABDUN (*Biog.*) or *Ebn Abdun*, the same as Abdallah Al Adib Al Raimi, author of the book entitled 'Ekhtelaf Abou Hanifah,' i. e. a criticism on Abou Hanifah.

ABDUN, *or Ebn Abdun Abdallah Al Hatemi*, author of a book entitled 'Adab Al Hokamah,' or the Morals and Manners of Philosophers and Physicians.

ABDUN, or *Ebn Abdun Abou Mohammed Abdalhamid*, author of a poem entitled 'Abdunia.'

ABDUS (*Hist.*) a Parthian eunuch, and one of the principal conspirators against king Artabanus. He was poisoned at a feast to which he was invited. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6, c. 31, 32.

ABDY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Essex, which at present enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1641 on Sir Thomas Abdy. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, two chevronels between three trefoils slipped *sable*.

*Crest.* An eagle's head erased.

ABEACUS (*Hist.*) 'Αβεάκος, a king of the Sirachs, a people of Mount Caucasus. *Strab.* l. 11.

ABECIUS (*Hist.*) a rival of Abdulmalic, in the kingdom of Spain, was slain by him on his return from Africa. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 14.

ABEDNEGO (*Bibl.*) עבדנגו, a Chaldee name for Azariah, who, with Shadrach and Meshech, were thrown into the fiery furnace. *Dan.* i. 7, iii. 12.

ABEILLE, *Gaspar* (*Biog.*) a French abbé, was born at Riez, in Provence, in 1648, and died at Paris, the 21st of May, 1718. He wrote some odes, epistles, tragedies, &c.

ABEILLE, *Scipio*, brother of the preceding, a surgeon and medical writer, was born at Riez, and died Nov. 9, 1697. He wrote 'Histoire des Os,' &c.

ABEILLE, *Louis Paul*, was born at Toulouse, June 2, 1719, and died at Paris, July 28, 1807. He wrote 'Corps d'Observations de la Societé d'Agriculture, de Commerce,' &c.

ABEL (*Bibl.*) הבל, *hebel, vanity, breath*, or *vapour;* the second son of Adam and Eve, was born in the second year of the world, A. M. 1. B. C. 4003. Jul. Per. 711. *Gen.* iv. 2; *Petav. de Doctrin. Temp.; Usser Annal.*

ABEL, אבל, *mourning*, also called *Abel-beth-maacha*, 1 *Kings*, xv. 20. or *Abelmaim*, 2 *Chron.* xvi. 4. and *Abila*, capital of Abilene, *Luke* iii. 1; a town situated, according to Dr. Wells, in the north of the land of Israel, in the tribe of Naphtali. It was taken and ravaged by Benhadad, king of Syria, and 200 years after by Tiglathpilezer. 2 *Kings*, xv. 29; *Euseb. apud Hieron. de Loc Heb.; Wells, Geog. of the Old Test.* part 3, c. 2.

ABEL *of the vineyards* אבלכרמים, Ἄβελ Ἀμπέλων, translated *Plain of the vineyards;* a town six or seven miles from Rabbath, the capital of the Ammonites. *Jud.* xi. 33.

ABEL *the Great*, אבל הגדולה, *great mourning;* a large stone on which the ark was placed when it was sent back by the Philistines. 1 *Sam.* vi. 18.

ABEL, *Meholah*, אבל-מחולה, Ἀβελμάελαι, according to Eusebius, *Abel-Maula*, and rendered by St. Jerome, *mourning of weakness*, the birthplace of Elisha, 1 *Kings* xix. 16, situated, according to Eusebius, in a great plain, 16 miles S. Scythopolis. *Euseb. Onom.; Hieron. de Loc. Heb.*

ABEL *Mizraim*, אבל-מצרים, *the mourning of Egypt*, another name for the threshing floor of Atad. *Gen.* l. 11.

ABEL, *Shittim*, אבל-שטים, Ἀβελσατνεὶν, according to Eusebius, and Ἄβελα, according to Josephus; a town in the plains of Moab, beyond Jordan, where Moses encamped before the army passed the Jordan. *Numb.* xxxiii. 49; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 4, c. 7, &c.; *Euseb. Onom.; Hieron. de Loc. Heb.*

ABEL (*Hist.*) son of Valdimir II, murdered his brother Eric, and took possession of his throne in 1250, two years after which he was killed in an insurrection of the Friezlanders. *Krantz.* l. 7, c. 21.

ABEL, *Gaspar* (*Biog.*) an historian and poet, was born at Hindenburg, and died at Westdorf in 1763. He wrote, 'Preussische Brandenburgische Staats Historie:' &c.

ABEL, *Charles Frederick*, a German musician, who was appointed chamber-musician to her majesty in 1759, and died in 1787. *Burney, Hist. Mus.* vol. iv. p. 678.

ABEL, or *Able, Thomas.* Vide *Able.*

ABELA (*Bibl.*) אבלה, a town of Peræa, beyond Jordan. 2 *Sam.* xx. 14.

ABELA, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) commander of the order of the knights of Jerusalem, is principally known by his history of Malta, the place of his birth, entitled 'Malta illustrata, ovvero della descrizione di Malta:' Malta, 1647. *Sax. Onomast.* vol. iv. p. 507.

ABELARD (*Biog.*) *Abailard*, or *Abælard, Peter*, the son of Berenger, of noble descent, and Abbot of St. Gildas, was born at Palais, near Nantes, in Bretagne, in 1079, and died April 21, 1142. He was early engaged in the scholastic philosophy of the times, and drew upon himself much opposition by the freedom with which he broached his heterodox

opinions, but he is most generally known as the lover of Heloisa. His works which have been published, with those of his mistress, consist of their letters, and his treatises of Theology, &c. *Fab. Bibl. Lat.* vol. ii.; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii, p. 212.

ABELE, *Christopher Count d'* (*Hist.*) son of Christopher Abele, whose ancestors were ennobled by Charles V, was employed as minister to the emperors Ferdinand III, and Leopold, on the most important concerns of state. He was likewise the author of a work on the rights of the House of Austria against that of Bamberg; and died in 1685.

ABELE, *Matthias* (*Biog.*) brother of the preceding, was historiographer to the emperor Leopold, and author of several works.

ABELIN, *John Philip* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born at Strasburg, and died about 1646. He wrote, among other things, 'the Theatre of Europe.'

ABELIN (*Geog.*) a town of Palestine, eight miles E. Acre. Some have conjectured this to be the ancient Zabulon which was sacked by the Roman general Cestus.

ABELL, *John* (*Biog.*) an English musician, published 'a Collection of Songs in several Languages,' in 1701. *Hawkins, Hist. of Mus.* vol. iv. p. 445.

ABELLA (*Biog.*) a female medical writer of Salerno, was born in the reign of Charles of Anjou. She wrote, among other things, 'De atra Bili.'

ABELLA (*Geog.*) a city of Campania, fruitful in nuts, called *Nuces Avellanæ*, now *Avella Vecchia.* Virgil writes Bella for Abella, as is supposed.

*Æn.* l. 7, v. 740.

*Et quos maliferæ despectant mœnia Bellæ.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 8, v. 544, writes it Abella.

*Surrentum et pauper sulci Cerealis Abella.*

The inhabitants are called Abellani. *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 15, c. 22; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1; *Front. de Colon.*; *Justin.* l. 20, c. 5; *Serv. in Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 740; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* l. 4, c. 5.

ABELLABA (*Geog.*) a town of Westmoreland, now *Appleby.*

ABELLI, *Louis* (*Ecc.*) grand vicar of Bayonne, and Bishop of Rhodes, was born in 1603, and died in 1691. His writings are theological. *Niceron.* vol. xli.

ABELLINUM (*Geog.*) Ἀβέλλινον, a town of the Hirpini, near the river Sabatus, now *Avellino.* Frontinus says it was a colony sent out agreeably to the Sempronian law. The inhabitants were called Abellinates. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 9; *Frontin. de Colon.*; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1.

ABELLIO (*Myth.*) the name under which the Gauls worshipped the sun. This god was worshipped at Convenæ, a people of Aquitania, at the foot of the Pyrennees, where there were monumental inscriptions of him, as DEO. ABELLIONI. MINICIA. JUSTA. V. S. L. M. *Scalig. Lect. Auson.* l. 1, c. 9; *Voss. de Idol.* l. 2; *Selden. de Diis Syriis*, l. 2, c. 1; *Smet. Inscript. Vet.*; *Gruter. Thesaur. Vet. Inscript.*

ABELTERIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Lusitania, between Olysippo and Emerita. *Anton. in Itin.*

ABEMERIC (*Hist.*) Ἀβεννήριγος, a king who hospitably received Izates, and gave him his daughter in marriage. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 2.

ABEN, a name in the Arabic answering to *Ben* or *Beni*, son, is applied to several princes and distinguished persons in history and biography.

ABEN-BOHEN (*Bibl.*) אבן־בוהן, λίθος Βοάν, *the stone of Bohan* or *of strength*, a boundary stone separating the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. *Josh.* xviii. 17; *Hieron. de locis Heb.*

ABENCHAMOT (*Hist.*) a celebrated general in Barbary, rescued his wife Yota, by a desperate act of valour, from the Portuguese into whose hands she had fallen. He was afterwards killed by the Moors of Fez, in 1524; and his wife starved herself. *Dieg. de Torr. Hist. des Cher.* c. 20, &c.

ABENDANA, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jew, prefect of a synagogue, in London, and author of a Spicelegium from the Hebrew Bible: fol. Amsterdam. He died in 1685.

ABENDONIA (*Geog.*) vide *Abindonia.*

ABEN-EL-HASCH (*Hist.*) a king of Cordova, was placed on the throne of Alcataran, by the rebellious subjects of the latter, in the fourteenth century, and died after a reign of six months. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 14.

ABEN-EZER (*Bibl.*) vide *Eben-Ezer.*

ABEN-EZRA (*Biog.*) *Aven-Meger*, or *Benmeir Abraham*, a celebrated Rabbi, was born at Toledo, in 1099, and died in 1165, or, according to some, in 1174. He wrote 'Elegantiæ Grammaticæ,' &c. *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 240.

ABEN-GAMA (*Hist.*) a viceroy of Cordova, who was killed in 1147, by reason of his own treachery. *Roderic. Tolet. de Reb. Hisp.* l. 7, c. 8; *Marian. de Reb. Hispan.* l. 10, c. 19; *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 24.

ABENGNEFIT (*Biog.*) *Abhengnefit*, or *Albenguefit*, an Arabian physician of the fourteenth century, who wrote 'De Virtutibus Medicinæ,' &c.

ABENHABEL (*Hist.*) an Arabian who treacherously surrendered the town of Badajoz, which had been entrusted to him by Alphonsus, king of Portugal.

ABEN-HUMEYA (*Hist.*) a king of Grenada, was put to death by his rival Abdalla-Aben-Abo, in the year of the Hegira 978, A. D. 1588. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 48, c. 3.

ABEN-HUT (*Hist.*) a learned Moorish prince of Grenada, who wished to be styled 'Reformator legis.' He was slain by his subjects in 1234. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 28.

ABEN-ISHMAEL (*Hist.*) a king of Grenada, who became tributary to the king of Castille. His son, Abohacen, was the last king of the Moors, in Spain, during whose reign they were expelled by Ferdinand.

ABEN-JOSEPH (*Hist.*) the first king of Fez, after the death of his brother, who had been its governor. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 38.

ABEN-MAHOMET (*Hist.*) a king of Cordova, who opposed the sect of the Almohades with great vigour. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 38.

ABEN-MELEK (*Biog.*) or *Aben-Mallak*, a rabbi of the seventh century, and a commentator on the Bible.

ABEN-NEDDEN (*Biog.*) a writer on the philosophers of Arabia. *Mersenn. Præf. Apollon. Conic.*

ABENSPERGA (*Geog.*) a town of Bavaria, now *Abensberg.*

ABEN-TAAMAN (*Hist.*) a son of Abdallah, the sixth caliph of the race of Ommiah, who escaped from the hands of Abdulmelic, the murderer of his father, and settled in Mauritania. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 9.

ABENTESPHIN (*Hist.*) vide *Abu-Teschifien.*

ABEN-TIBBON (*Biog.*) a rabbi of the fourteenth century, who translated Euclid from the Arabic into the Hebrew.

ABENVERGA (*Biog.*) a rabbi and astronomer, who wrote astronomical tables. *Voss. de Math.* c. 25, § 50.

ABEN-XAUHAR (*Hist.*) one of the Morisci, in Spain, who renounced Christianity in order to return to Mahometanism. He was the general of Aben-Humeya. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 48, c. 12.

ABEN-ZOAR (*Biog.*) vide *Aven-Zoar.*

ABEONA (*Myth.*) a god of the Romans, who was supposed to give the faculty of removing from a place, in distinction from the god *Adeona.* *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 4, c. 21; *Gyrald. Synt. Deor.* 1.

ABERAVONIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Wales, now *Aberavon.*

ABERCIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Hierapolis. *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 163.

ABERCORN (*Biog.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a principal branch of the illustrious house of Hamilton. [Vide *Hamilton.*] The titles, arms, &c. of this noble family are as follow:
*Titles.* Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn, and Viscount Hamilton, in Great Britain; Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Paisley, Hamilton, and Kirkpatrick, in Scotland; Baronet of Nova Scotia, and Viscount Strabane, and Baron Strabane and Mountcastle, in Ireland.
*Arms.* *Quarterly,* for Hamilton, 1st and 4th *gules,* three cinquefoils pierced *argent.* For Arran, 2d and 3d, *argent,* a ship with her sails furled up *sable.*
*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or,* an oak tree fructed and penetrated transversely with a saw *proper,* the frame gold, inscribed with the word "Through." [Vide *Hamilton.*]
*Supporters.* Two antelopes *argent,* their horns, ducal collars, chains, and hoofs *or.*
*Motto.* "Sola nobilitat virtus."

ABERCOVONIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Wales, now *Aberconway.*

ABERCOUH (*Geog.*) or *Aberkuh,* two towns, one in Chaldea, or the Arabian Irak; the other in the Persian Irak.

ABERCROMBIE, *John* (*Biog.*) the son of a gardener, wrote a Gardener's Dictionary, Calender, &c. and died in 1801.

ABERCROMBY, *Sir Ralph* (*Hist.*) a general well known for his skill, valour, and success, was the son of George Abercromby, of Tullibody, Esq. who was descended from an ancient cadet of the family of Birkenberg, as mentioned under *Heraldry.* He was born in 1738, obtained a cornetcy in the second regiment of dragoon guards, in 1756, from which he rose, by a long and honourable service to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1797. In 1801, he was sent as commander-in-chief on the expedition into Egypt, and fell fighting bravely at the battle of Alexandria on the 3d of April of the same year. [Vide *Plate* 14.]

ABERCROMBY (*Her.*) a family of Scotland, which derives its name from the lands of Abercromby, in the county of Fife. The Abercrombies of that Ilk were very considerable gentlemen, of whom the most ancient cadet was Abercromby, of Birkenberg, from whom descended the distinguished general Sir Ralph Abercromby above-mentioned.

ABERCROMBY, *Francis,* of Fitternier, was created Lord Glassford for life, by James VII. From him is descended the present Hugh Lord Semple.

ABERCROMBY, *Mary Ann,* relict of Sir Ralph Abercromby, was created, as a reward for her husband's gallant conduct, a baroness in 1801, with the title of Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir and Tullibody. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:
*Titles.* Abercromby, Baron of Aboukir and Tullibody.
*Arms.* *Argent,* a fess embattled *gules;* in base the arms of Abercrombie, *argent,* a chevron indented *gules,* between three boars' heads erased *azure:* out of the embattlements in chief issuant a dexter arm embowed in armour, encircled by a wreath of laurel, and the hand grasping a a stand of military colours, representing the invincible standard of the French taken in Egypt.
*Crest.* A bee erect, *proper.*
*Supporters.* Two greyhounds per fess *argent* and *or,* collared and lined *gules,* charged on the shoulder with a thistle.

ABERCROMBY, *Patrick* (*Biog.*) a physician in the 18th century of the above family, wrote 'The Lives of the Scotch Warriors,' and other historical works.

ABERDEEN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) is descended uninterruptedly from the male line of the noble house of Gordon. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:
*Titles.* Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount of Formartine; Lord Haddo, Methlie, Tarves, and Kellie; Viscount Gordon, and a Baronet.
*Arms.* *Quarterly,* for Gordon, 1st and 4th, *azure,* three boars' heads couped, within a double tressure; for Hamilton and Arran. 2d and 3d, as in the arms of the Marquis of Abercorn, within a bordure *sable.* [Vide *Gordon* and *Hamilton.*]
*Crest of Gordon.* Two arms, from the shoulder naked, holding a bow ready to let fly an arrow.
*Crest of Hamilton* (as in the Marquis of Abercorn). The tree charged with an escocheon *argent,* thereon a heart *gules.*
*Supporters.* Two antelopes *argent,* armed and unguled *or,* gorged with a collar fleury and counterfleury.
*Motto.* "Fortuna sequatur."

ABERDEEN, *Old* (*Geog.*) or *Aberdon,* a royal burgh, and originally a bishop's see, one mile N. New, is known, by its records, from the time of William the Lyon in 1214. It was burnt by the fleet of Edward III. in 1333, and was afterwards rebuilt under the name of New Aberdeen. It has a college called King's College, which was founded in 1494, a fort, and the remains of a castle destroyed by Cromwell.

ABERDEENSHIRE (*Geog.*) or *Aberdeen,* a maritime county of Scotland, 90 miles long and 38 broad.
*Boundaries.* Aberdeen is bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine; and on the W. by Bamff, Elgin, and Inverness.
*Principal Towns.* Aberdeen, Old and New; Kintore; Inverary; Peterhead; Keith; Huntly; Old Meldrum.
*Rivers.* Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, Bogie, Ury.
*Lakes.* Loch Muick, Kanders, Builg, Callader.

ABERDONIA (*Geog.*) a town of Scotland, now *Aberdeen.* *Hector. Boeth. Scot. Hist.*

ABERDORA (*Geog.*) a town of Scotland, now *Aberdour.*

ABERDOUR, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the Earl of Morton.

ABERFRAUU (*Geog.*) a town of Anglesea, now *Aberfraw.*

ABERGAVENNY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by a branch of the illustrious house of Neville. [Vide *Neville.*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follows:
*Titles.* Neville, Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Neville, and Baron Abergavenny.
*Arms.* *Gules,* on a saltire *argent,* a rose of the first barbed and seeded *proper.*
*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or,* a bull's head *argent,* pied *sable,* armed of the first, and charged on the neck with a rose *gules.*
*Supporters.* Two bulls *argent,* pied *sable,* armed, unguled, collared, and chained *or.*
*Motto.* "Ne vile velis."

ABERGENNIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Wales, now *Abergavenny.*

ABERIDES (*Myth.*) a god of the heathens, otherwise called Saturn.

ABERISTYVIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Wales, now *Aberistwyth.*

ABERNÆTHUM (*Geog.*) afterwards *Andreanopolis,* now *St. Andrews,* a town of Scotland.

ABERNÆTHUM (*Geog.*) a town of Perthshire, in Scotland, six miles S. E. Perth, seated on the Tay, now *Abernethy.* Formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and the see of a bishop. Its church, supposed to have been anciently a cathedral, has a tower 74 feet high, and 48 in circumference.

ABERNETHY, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title appended to the Frazer family. The ancient and noble family of Abernethy is now extinct.

ABERNETHY, *John* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, wrote some sermons and controversial tracts, &c. and died in 1740.

ABESTA (*Myth.*) the name of a book which the Magi ascribe to the Patriarch Abraham, whom they suppose to be Zoro-

aster. This is a commentary on their code of religious faith.

ABEZ (*Geog.*) אבץ, Ἀβὴς, *an egg*, or from ביץ, *muddy*, a city of Isachar. *Josh.* xix. 20.

ABGARA (*Hist.*) a competitor for the crown of Monomotapa, in Africa, was killed in the sanguinary contest in 1604.

ABGARUS (*Hist.*) Ἄβγαρος, a name common to several kings of Edessa: it is otherwise spelt Abagarus, Agbarus, Augarus, &c.

Abgarus, by whose perfidy Crassus was drawn into a snare which caused his ruin. He is called Ἄκβαρος by Appian, Ἀριάμνης by Plutarch, and Αὔγαρος by Dio. *Plut. in Crass.*; *Appian. de Parth. Bell.*; *Dio.* l. 40; *Sex. Ruf. in Breviar.*

Abgarus, who, according to Eusebius, wrote a letter to our Saviour, and received an answer from him. The genuineness of these letters has been the subject of much dispute among the learned. *Dio.* l. 68; *Euseb. Hist. Eccl.* l. 1, c. 13; *Evagr.* l. 4, c. 26; *Procop. de Bell. Per.* l. 2, c. 12; *Cave. Lit. Hist.* vol. i. p. 2; *Lard. Cred.* l. 7, c. 22.

Abgarus, who, in the reign of Claudius, dealt treacherously with Mithridates, a general of the Parthians. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12, c. 12, &c.

Abgarus, who by Dio is called Αὔγαρος, lived in the reign of Trajan, to whom he delayed doing homage on his conquest of Armenia. His son Arbande, however, afterwards obtained the favour of the emperor. *Dio.* l. 68, &c.

Abgarus, *Arbandus*, son of the former, who lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius, is said to have been a religious prince. *Capitolin. in Anton. P.*; *Euseb. Præparat. Evang.* l. 6; *Epiphan. Hære*, 56.

Abgarus, successor of the preceding, gave hostages for his fidelity to the emperor Severus, A. D. 197. *Herodian*, l. 3, c. 9; *Spartian. in Sever.*

Abgarus, the last king of Edessa, being convicted of treachery to the emperor Caracalla, in 216, was stripped of his possessions, and sent prisoner to Rome, with his two sons. His kingdom was then converted into a Roman province. *Dio.* l. 77.

Abgarus, another prince of Edessa, in the reign of Gordianus Pius, is known only by some medals which he struck in honour of that emperor, of which a further account is given under *Numismatics*.

Abgarus (*Numis.*) the kings of this name struck several medals in honour of *Hadrianus*, *M. Aurelius*, *L. Verus*, *Lucilla Commodus*, *Sept. Severus*, and, lastly, of *Gordianus Pius*. The medals of the latter represent Abgarus in three

*Fig.* 1.




*Fig.* 2.




*Fig.* 3.




attitudes, all expressive of his attachment and devotion to the emperor; namely, on foot standing before the emperor, as in *fig.* 1, on horseback ready for war, as in *fig.* 2, and *ad προτομὰς scalptus, en demy buste*, a half length portrait, as in *fig.* 3, with a sun behind, emblematical of Persia, on which he turns his back in favour of the Romans. *Tristan. Comment. Histor.* vol. i. p. 637, *et seq.* vol. ii. p. 519; *Patin. Num. Imperat. Roman.*; *Gesner. Num. Imp. Roman.* tab. 3; *Harduin. Num. Ant. illust.*; *Spanh. Dissert. de Usu et Præst. Num.*; *Bayer. Hist. Osrhoen. &c.*; *Haym. Thes. Brit.*

ABGILLUS (*Biog.*) surnamed Prester John, and son of the king of Friesland, was the reputed author of a history of Charlemagne's expedition into the east. *Suffrid. de Script. Fris.*

ABHERI (*Biog.*) father of Saadeddin, vizier to the sultan Abischah, was the best Arabian commentator on the Isagoge of Porphyry.

ABI (*Bibl.*) אבי, *my father*, wife of Ahaz, mother of Hezekiah, 2 *Kings*, xviii. 2; otherwise called Abijah. 2 *Chron.* xxix. 1.

Abi, *Arabi* (*Hist.*) an Arabian prince who did homage to Charlemagne, by whom he was restored to his kingdom in Spain.

Abi, *Abdala*, a king of Grenada, was poisoned by the king of Fez, by means of a present which the latter made to him, in 1396. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2.

Abi (*Biog.*) surnamed *de Mansor*, an Arabian, and author of a work entitled ' Nothr Aldorr.'

ABIA (*Myth.*) the daughter of Hercules and nurse of Hillus, gave her name to a town of Messenia.

Abia (*Geog.*) Ἄβια, or Ἄβεα; a city of Messenia, called after Abia, was the ancient Ire, Ἰρη ποιήεσσα, one of the seven cities which Agamemnon promised to Achilles. *Hom. Il.* l. 9, v. 292; *Strab.* l. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 16; *Paus.* l. 4, c. 30.

ABIAH (*Bibl.*) אביה, from אב, *father*, and יה, *Lord*, i. e. *the Lord my father*, the second son of Samuel the prophet. 1 *Sam.* viii. 2.

ABI-ALBON (*Bibl.*) one of David's valiant men. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 31.

ABIATHAR (*Bibl.*) אביתר, *excellent father*, from אב, *father* and יתר, *excellent*, a high priest in the time of David, son of Abimelech, and the tenth high priest of the Jews. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 7.

ABIBALUS (*Hist.*) Ἀβιβάλος, the father of Hiram, king of Tyre, and friend of Solomon. He is the oldest Tyrian king of whom mention is made in history; Josephus quotes the Tyrian Annals, Menander, and Dio respecting him and his son. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 8, c. 5, § 3; *Contra Appion.* l. 1.

ABIBAS (*Ecc.*) or *Abibon*, son of Gamaliel, who, according to a priest named Lucian, was converted to Christianity.

ABICE (*Geog.*) Ἀβίκη, a region of Pontus, otherwise called Hylea, *Steph. Byz.* in Ὑλέα.

ABIDAH (*Bibl.*) אבידע, the son of Midian. *Gen.* xxv. 4.

ABIDAN (*Bibl.*) אבידן, Ἀμίδαν, *my father the judge*, from אבי, *my father*, and דין, *the judge*, son of Gideon, of the tribe of Benjamin, who made his offering with the rest of the princes. *Numb.* i. 11; vii. 60.

ABIDENUS (*Biog.*) vide *Abydenus*.

ABIEL (*Bibl.*) אבי־אל, *God my father*, from אבי, *my father*, and אל, *God*, the father of Kish and Ner, and grandfather to Saul, first king of Israel. 1 *Sam.* ix. 1.

ABIEZER (*Bibl.*) אביעזר, from אב, *father*, and עזר, *help*, the son of Manasseh. *Josh.* xvii. 2.

Abiezer, a follower of Gideon. *Judg.* vi. 34.

Abiezer, one of king David's thirty champions. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 27.

ABIGABAON (*Bibl.*) אבי־גבעון, πατὴρ Γαβαών, *father of Gibeon*; that is, the first of the Israelites who inhabited Gibeon, otherwise called Ner, father of Kish, and grandfather of Saul. 1 *Chron.* viii. 29. 33; ix. 35; 1 *Sam.* xiv. 51.

ABIGAIL (*Bibl.*) אביגיל, the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of David. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 14, &c.

ABIGAS (*Geog.*) Ἄβιγας, a river of Mauritania. *Procop. de Bell. Vandal.* l. 2, c. 19.

ABIHAIL (*Bibl.*) אביחיל, Ἀβιχαίαλ; the father of Zuriel. *Numb.* iii. 35.

Abihail, the father of Queen Esther. *Esth.* ii. 15.

Abihail, daughter of Eliab, David's brother, and wife to king Rehoboam. 2 *Chron.* xi. 18.

ABIHU (*Bibl.*) אביהו, *the father of his Lord*, from אב, *father*,

and יהו, *his Lord*, a son of Aaron, who, with his brother, was consumed by fire from God. *Lev.* x. l. 2.

ABII (*Geog.*) Ἄβιοι, from *α* priv. and *βία*, *violence*, because they lived quietly, a tribe of Scythians who submitted to Alexander.

*Hom. Il.* l. 13, v. 6.

Γλακτοφάγων Ἀβίωντε δικαιοτάτων ἀνθρώπων.

*Strab.* l. 7; *Q. Curt.* l. 7, c. 6; *Ptol.* l. 6, c. 15; *Arrian.* l. 4, c. 1; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Boch. Phaleg.* l. 3, c. 9.

ABIJAH (*Bibl.*) אביה, signifies the same as *Abiah*.

ABIJAH, the son of Jeroboam, who died, according to a prophecy, A. M. 3046, B. C. 958. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 1. &c.

ABIJAH, king of Judah, and successor to Rehoboam, reigned three years, and died A. M. 3046, A. C. 958. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 1. He is called Abijam. 1 *Kings*, xv. 1.

ABIJAH, mother of Hezekiah. [Vide *Abi*]

ABIJAH, or *Abia*, a descendant of Eleazar, of whose course was Zachariah the father of John the Baptist. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 10; *Luke* i. 5.

ABIJAH (*Hist.*) a king of the Parthians, who made war upon Izates, king of the Adiabenians, because he became a convert to Judaism. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 4.

ABILA (*Bibl.*) Ἄβιλα, a town of Coelosyria, now *Bellinas*, capital of Abilene, a province of which Lysanias was tetrarch as mentioned by St. *Luke* iii. 1. It answers to the Leucas of the Greeks, [vide *Leucas*] which is a translation of the Hebrew, *Abila* or *Abel*, white. These two names are to be found on a medal of Faustina, which bears the inscription ΛΕΥΚαδίων ΑΒΙΛΑ ϛΛC, 236. Whether this medal refers to the Abila of Lysanius, or any other Abila, is a matter of question. The type, a bunch of grapes, denotes that the place abounded in grapes, which corresponds with what is said of this town by Eusebius and Jerome; but on the other hand, the date 236 from the era of Pompey, would, in the opinion of some, bring this town earlier under the dominion of the Romans than it really came. The gentile name of Abila, was Abylenus, as we learn from the inscription ΑΒΙΛΗΝΙΩΝ, found on a medal of Antoninus Britannicus. *Polyb.* l. 5, c. 71; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 18; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 15; *Joseph.* l. 19, c. 5; *Antonin. Itin.*; *Euseb. apud Hieron. de Loc. Heb.*; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Goltz. Thesaur.*; *Vaill. Numm. Græc.*

ABILAMARODACHUS (*Hist.*) Ἀβιλαμαρώδαχος, *Evilmeradoch*, the son and successor of Nebuchadnezzar. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 10, c. 12.

ABILENUS (*Geog.*) Ἀβιληνος, an inhabitant of Abila.

ABILLIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀβίλλιος or *Aollius*, Ἀόλλιος, signifying a congregation of citizens, a son of Romulus, or according to some of a certain Hostilius by Hersilia the Sabine. *Plut. in Rom.*

ABILLIUS (*Ecc.*) the second bishop of the church of Alexandria. *Euseb.* l. 3, c. 14.

ABILYX (*Hist.*) Ἄβιλυξ, according to Livy, *Abilox*, a Spanish nobleman, who delivered the hostages of Saguntum to the Romans. *Polyb.* l. 3, c. 98; *Liv.* l. 22, c. 22.

ABIMELECH (*Bibl.*) אבימלך, a king of Gerar, who was in alliance with Abraham. *Gen.* xxi. 27.

ABIMELECH, a son of the former, with whom Isaac renewed the covenant. *Gen.* xxvi. 26.

ABIMELECH, the son of Gideon, who, after murdering his seventy brethren, usurped the government, and was afterwards killed by a millstone thrown on his head. *Judg.* ix. 1, &c.

ABIMELECH, a high priest in the time of Saul, who, in the Hebrew, is called אחימלך, *Achimelech*.

ABINADAB (*Bibl.*) אבינדב, Ἀμιναδάβ; David's brother. 1 *Chron.* ii. 13.

ABINADAB, vide *Aminadab*.

ABINDONIA (*Geog.*) *Abandune*, i. e. *Abbatis oppidum*, a town of Berkshire, now *Abingdon*. *Camb. Brit.* vol. i. p. 155.

ABINGDON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the noble family of Bertie. [Vide *Bertie*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles*. Bertie, Earl of Abingdon; and Baron Norreys, of Rycote.

*Arms*. *Argent*, three battering rams barways in pale *proper*, armed, and garnished, *azure*.

*Crest*. A Saracen's head couped at the shoulder *proper*, crowned ducally, and charged on the chest with a fret, *azure*.

*Supporters*. On the dexter side a friar vested in russet, with his staff and pater-noster *argent*. On the sinister, a savage wreathed about the temples and middle with ivy *proper*, on each of their chests a fret *azure*.

*Motto*. "Virtus ariete fortior."

ABINGDON, *Willoughby Bertie*, *Earl of* (*Hist.*) son of William the third Earl of Abingdon, was born in 1740, and died in 1799, after having distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to government. He published a pamphlet entitled 'Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq. to the Sheriffs of Bristol, on the Affairs of America,' 8vo. Oxford, 1777, which went through six editions.

ABINOAM (*Bibl.*) אבינעם, Ἀβινεέμ, *father of beauty*, the father of Barak, leader of an army. *Judg.* iv. 6.

ABIOLICA (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now supposed by Cluverius to be the village called *Le Bullet*. *Cluver. German Antiq.* l. 2, c. 2.

ABIOSI (*Biog.*) or *Abiosus*, a physician and mathematician, born at Bagnuolo in Naples, who wrote 'Dialogus in Astrologiæ Defensionem,' &c.

ABIOURD (*Biog.*) an arabian poet who boasted to be of royal descent. He is the author of a Divan in Arabic verse.

ABIRAM (*Bibl.*) אבירם, *the father of fraud*, the son of Eliab of the tribe of Reuben, who conspired with Korah and Dathan. *Numb.* xvi. 1, &c.

ABIRAM, the eldest son of Hiel, who, according to the prophetic curse of Joshua, *Josh.* vi. 26, perished while his father was laying the foundation to rebuild Jericho. 1 *Kings*, xvi. 34. This event happened 537 years after the prophecy, A. M. 3090 and A. C. 914.

ABISARES (*Hist.*) Ἀβισσάρης, according to Arrian and Strabo, Ἐμβίσαρος, according to Diodorus; an Indian prince who surrendered to Alexander. *Diod.* l. 17, c. 91; *Q. Curt.* l. 8, c. 12; *Arrian. Exped. Alex.* l. 5, c. 20.

ABISHAG (*Bibl.*) אבישג; the beautiful Shunammite, who cherished David in his old age, whom Adonijai, his son, wished to marry after his death. 1 *Kings*, i. 3; ii. 17.

ABISHAI (*Bibl.*) אבישי; one of David's champions, and son of Zeruigh, David's sister. 2 *Sam.* xxi. 17.

ABISHALOM (*Bibl.*) אבישלום; the father of Maacha, who was mother of Abijah, king of Judah. 1 *Kings*, xv. 2.

ABISHUA (*Bibl.*) אבישוע, Ἀβισοῦ; the son of Phineas, the fourth high-priest of the Hebrews. 1 *Chron.* vi. 50. Josephus calls him Ἀβιέζερ. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 5, c. ult.

ABISTAMENES (*Hist.*) an officer who was set over Cappadocia by Alexander, as he was on his march to Cilicia. He is called Σαβίκτας, by Arrian. *Q. Curt.* l. 3, c. 4. *Arrian. Alex. Exped.* l. 2, c. 4.

ABITAL (*Bibl.*) אביטל, *father of the dew*, from טל, *dew*, and אב, *a father*, the sixth wife of David. 1 *Chron.* iii. 3.

ABITEN (*Hist.*) a king of Persia.

ABIUD (*Bibl.*) אבי־הוד, the son of Zorobabel, one of our Saviour's ancestors. *Matth.* i. 13.

ABKHAS (*Geog.*) one of the seven nations, between the Black and Caspian Sea, which is tributary to the Turks.

The Abkhas speak a language of their own, and preserve some traces of Christianity among them.

ABLABIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Ablavius.*

ABLAINCOURT (*Biog.*) vide *Bruhier.*

ABLANCOURT (*Biog.*) vide *Perrot.*

ABLAVIUS (*Hist.*) or *Ablabius*, a consul in the reign of Constantine and Galerius. *Cassiod. Chron.* 2.

ABLAVIUS, *Muræna*, a Prætorian prefect in the reign of Valerian, whose letter to him is preserved by Trebellius Pollio *in Claud.* c. 15.

ABLAVIUS (*Ecc.*) or *Ablabius*, a rhetorician in the time of Theodosius the younger, who was afterwards a bishop in Cæsarea. *Socrat.* l. 7, c. 12.

ABLAVIUS, (*Biog.*) or *Ablandus* an historian who wrote a history of the Goths. *Jornand. De Reb. Get.* c. 4, &c.; *Sabell. de Reb. Aquil.* l. 3; *Volaterr. Anthrop.* l. 13; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3.

ABLE (*Hist.*) or *Abel, Thomas*, a divine of Oxford who became domestic chaplain to Queen Catharine, and falling under the displeasure of Henry VIII. for his defence of the Queen, was imprisoned, hanged, drawn, and quartered in Smithfield, July 30th, 1548. He wrote 'Tractatus de non dissolvendo Henrici et Catharinæ Matrimonio,' or, according to Tanner, a tract entitled 'Invicta Veritas.' *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. i. p. 54.

ABN (*Hist.*) *Ibn* or *Ebn*, signifies a son, and when preceded by a proper name, and followed by that of the father, is written *Ben*, as Hassan Ben Mahomed, Hassan the son of Mahomet.

ABN-ARRAHAB (*Biog.*) i. e. *Son of a Monk*, an author who wrote a work, entitled 'An Oriental Chronicle.' Translated into Latin, by Abraham Echillensis: Paris, 1651.

ABNER (*Bibl.*) אבנר; the son of Ner, uncle to Saul, and general in his army, who was treacherously slain by Joab, A. M. 2956, A. C. 1048, 2 *Sam.* iii. 6, &c.

ABNEY, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) son of James Abney, Esq. an ancient family of Wellesley, in the county of Derby, was born in 1639, and died in 1721. In 1694, he was knighted by King William, and in 1700 was chosen Lord Mayor. He was also one of the first promoters of the Bank of England, and many years one of its directors.

ABNOBA (*Geog.*) a mountain of Germany where the Danube takes its rise,

*Fest. Avien. Orb. Terr. Descript.*

*Abnoba mons Istro pater est, cadit Abnobæ hiatu.*

Called by Ptolemy Ἄννοβα, by Martianus Capella *Ad Novem*, in German, *Die Baar*, in English *Abenow*. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 12; *Tac. de Germ.* c. 1; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 11; *Amm. Marcell.* l. 22, c. 2; *Cluv. Germ. Antiq.* l. 3, c. 48.

ABOBAS (*Myth.*) Ἀβωβᾶς, a name given to Adonis by the inhabitants of Perga, in Pamphylia. This is the same as the Chaldee אביבא, *an ear of corn*, corresponding to what the Scholiast on Theocritus says, that Ἄδωνις signifies sown corn. *Hesych. Etymol.*; *Voss. de Idolt.* l. 2, c. 4.

ABOBRICA (*Geog.*) a town of Lusitania, which Pliny calls 'Oppidum insigne,' afterwards called *Adrobicum*. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 20; *Mela.* l. 3, c. 1. 2. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Ville de Conde.*

ABODIACUM (*Geog.*) Ἀβουδίακον, now *Fuessen*, a town of Vindelicia. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 13; *Cluv. German Antiq.* l. 5, c. 3.

ABODRITI (*Geog.*) a people of Germany in the time of Charlemagne, who inhabited Pomerania Superior, near the Baltic.

ABŒOCRITUS (*Hist.*) Ἀβοιωκρίτος, a Bœotarch or Bœotian General, who was slain with a thousand men at the battle of Chæronea. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABOLANI (*Geog.*) a people of Latium, near to the Albenses. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 2.

ABOLLA (*Geog.*) 1. Vide *Abella.* 2. Ἄβολλα, a town of Sicily, according to Suidas and Stephanus, the Gentile name *Abollæus.*

ABOLLA (*Numis.*) this town is known by the inscription ΑΒΟΛΛΑΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ on a medal of Vespasian. The Νεωκόροι of the Greeks were the same as the Æditui of the Romans, *Ædium curatores*, wardens of the temples. *Goltz. Thesaur.* p. 206; *Harduin. Numm. Pop. et Urb. Illustrat.*

ABOMASUS (*Biog.*) an Arabian cosmographer after Alhazen.

ABONA (*Geog.*) the river Avon. *Cambd. Britan.* vol. i. p. 270.

ABONOTEICHOS (*Geog.*) Ἀβωνοτεῖχος, a town of Paphlagonia, near the Euxine, now *Boli Arednio.* The inhabitants are called Abonotichitæ, as may be learned from the medals which this town struck in honour of Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, and M. Aurelius, mostly bearing the figures of Æsculapius and Hygia; but sometimes that of Bacchus, with his cantharus inscription ΑΒΩΝΟΤΕΙΧΕΙΤΩΝ. *Goltz. Thes. Vaill. Num. Græc.*; *Patin. &c.*

ABORACA (*Geog.*) Ἀβοράκη, a town of Asiatic Sarmatia, near the Euxine. *Strab.* l. 11.

ABORAS (*Geog.*) Ἀβόῤῥας, *Strab.*; Χαβόρας, *Ptol.*; Βυῤῥας, *Æl.*; Ασβώρας, *Zosim.*; Ἀβόρας, *Isid.*; now *Gieulap*, a river of Mesopotamia. *Strab.* l. 16; *Ælian. Hist. Animal.* l. 12, c. 3; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 18; *Amm. Marcell.* l. 14, c. 9; *Zozim. in Jul.* l. 3; *Theophyl. Sym.*

ABORIENSE, *Oppidum* (*Geog.*) a town of Africa Propria. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 4.

ABOUGEHEL (*Biog.*) one of the first and most determined enemies to Mahomet the impostor, whom the Mussulmen load with all possible contempt, calling the fruit Coloquintida or Cucumis asininus the melon of Abougehel.

ABOU-GIAFAR (*Hist.*) a Caliph. Vide *Abu-Jaafar.*

ABOU-GIAFAR, *Al Nahas* (*Biog.*) an Arabian author of a commentary, who was thrown into the Nile by the inhabitants of Cairo.

ABOU-HAGELAH (*Biog.*) author of a miscellaneous book, entitled 'Succardan,' or the Sugar-box.

ABOUHANIFAH (*Biog.*) or *Abuanifa*, surnamed *Alnooman*, the son of Shabet, was born at Cousa in the year of the Hegira 80, and A. D. 690. He was a doctor among the Mussulmen, and wrote, 1. 'The Mesiad, i. e. The Support.' 2. 'Filkelam,' i. e. Scholastic Theology, &c.

ABOU-JOSEPH (*Hist.*) a learned Mussulman, appointed supreme judge of Bagdad by the caliphs Hadi and Aaron Raschid.

ABOU-JESID (*Hist.*) a prince of Babylonian Irak, who built the town of Carr-ben-Hobeirah, in Chaldee, in the reign of the caliph Merwan.

ABOU-JESID, surnamed *Mektebdar*, secretary of state in Egypt, revolted against Caïem; but being defeated by the son of Caïem, he was imprisoned in a cage of iron where he died.

ABOUKAIS (*Geog.*) *Abukais*, a mountain, three miles from Mecca, where, according to a Mahometan tradition, Adam was interred.

ABOUKIR (*Geog.*) *Abukir*, an island and bay on the coast, long. 31° 23′ E. lat. 31° 20′ N. of Egypt, where the French fleet was defeated and destroyed in 1798 by Lord Nelson.

ABOULAHAB (*Hist.*) an uncle of Mahomet, who was one of his greatest adversaries.

ABOULAINA (*Biog.*) a Mussulman doctor, who escaped death at the hands of the caliph Moses by a happy turn of wit.

ABOULDEM (*Biog.*) author of a 'Tarikh,' or Arabian History, died in the year of the Hegira 652, A. D. 1262.

**ABOULFADHL,** *Amed Ben Moussal* (*Biog.*) abridged a book of Gazali, entitled ' Ahial-Al-Oloum.'

**ABOULFARAGIUS** (*Biog.*) vide *Abu'l-Faragius.*

**ABOULFARAH** (*Biog.*) a Persian poet who wrote much in praise of the family of Sangiour, to whom he was faithfully attached.

**ABOULFEDA** (*Biog.*) vide *Abulfeda.*

**ABOULFETAH,** *Ahmed* (*Hist.*) son of Inal, third king of the Circassians, reigned but three months.

ABOULFETAH, *Tatar,* sixth king of the Circassians, reigned but three months.

ABOULFETAH (*Biog.*) an historian who wrote a book, entitled ' Tarikh.'

**ABOULOLA,** *Ahmed Ben Soliman* (*Biog.*) an Arabian poet, born at Maara, A. D. 973, wrote a poem entitled ' Sekth-Al-Zend.' He died in 1057.

**ABOU-NAVAS** (*Biog.*) vide *Abu-Navas.*

**ABOURRIHAN** (*Biog.*) an astrologer and cotemporary of Avicenna, who wrote some treatises on geography, the fixed stars, and the sphere.

**ABOUSAID,** *Ben Algiapton* (*Hist.*) Sultan of the Moguls, of the race of Ghenghiskhan, succeeded his father in the year of the Hegira 717, A. D. 1327; and died in the year 736, A.D. 1346.

**ABOYNE,** *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles of a branch of the family of Gordon. [Vide *Gordon*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Gordon, Earl of Aboyne; and Lord Gordon, of Strathaven and Glenlivet, in Scotland; Baron Meldrum, in the United Kingdom.

*Arms.* *Azure,* a chevron between three boars' head couped, &c. [Vide *Gordon.*]

*Crest.* A demi lion rampant, *azure.*

*Supporters.* Two men armed at all points, each holding in his outer hand a halberd, all proper.

*Motto.* " Stant cætera tigno."

**ABRA** (*Hist.*) an ancient king of Abyssinia, who reigned conjointly with his brother Abza in the fourth century. *Ludolph. Hist. Æthiop.* l. 3, c. 33.

**ABRABANEL** (*Biog.*) a rabbi born at Lisbon in 1437, wrote Commentaries on Genesis, &c.

**ABRACES** (*Hist.*) vide *Arbaces.*

**ABRADATES** (*Hist.*) Ἀβραδάτης, a king of Susa, who, on his wife Panthea being made prisoner by Cyrus, and treated with humanity, surrendered himself and his troops. He fell soon after, in the first battle he fought for Cyrus, and his wife slew herself on his corpse. *Xenoph. Cyropæd.* l. 2, c. 5, &c.

**ABRAGANA** (*Geog.*) Ἀβραγάνα, a town of Serica, in Asia. *Ptol.* l. 6, c. 16.

**ABRAHAH** (*Hist.*) or *Abou-Mascoum,* was a governor of Temen or Arabia Felix, in the time of Abdalmothleb, the grandfather of Mahomet.

**ABRAHAM** (*Bibl.*) the holy patriarch, the son of Terah, and father of the faithful, was born at Ur, A. M. 2008. *Jul. Per.* 2718, A. C. 1996; *Gen.* xi. 26, &c.; and died A. M. 2183, A. C. 1821, aged 175 years. *Gen.* xxv. 7, 8; *Uss. Annal. Ann.* 2008, &c. He was first called אברם, Ἄβραμ, i. e. *Pater excelsus,* from אב, *father,* and רם, *lofty;* or, according to the Septuagint, *Gen.* xiv. 13, περάτης, *transitor, a passer over,* from עבר, *to pass;* afterwards he was called אברהם, Ἀβραὰμ πατὴρ πλῆθὺς ἔθνῶν, i. e. *father of a multitude,* from אב, *father,* ברר, *multitude,* חמון, *nations;* or, according to Philo Judæus, πατὴρ ἐκλεκτὸς ἠχοῦς, *pater electus soni.* *Phil. Jud. de Mut. Nom.; Clem. Alex. Strom.* 5; *Origen contra Cels.* l. 5; *Euseb. Præp. Evangel.* l. 9, c. 16; *Hieron Comment. in Galat.* c. 4; *Hesychius.*

ABRAHAM (*Hist.*) a king of Ethiopia, who was worshipped as a god in his own country, on account of the revelations which he pretended to have had. In obedience to one of his dreams, he confined all his sons in a mountain, except the elder, whom he had chosen as his successor, which practice was continued by his successors. *Alvar. Hist. Ethiop.* c. 58.

ABRAHAM, a king of Morocco, who being overcome in battle by one of his rebel subjects, and despairing to regain his kingdom, precipitated himself with his wife down a precipice. *Leo. African.* l. 2, c. 45.

ABRAHAM, or *Ibrahim,* a basha, son of Ottomann, the Turkish emperor, having engaged in a rebellion against his father, was treacherously seized and put to death.

ABRAHAM (*Ecc.*) an abbot of Auvergne in the fourth century, who leaving Syria, his native country, went to Auvergne, where he founded a monastery, and died in 472. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2, c. 21.

ABRAHAM, son of Zera or Zeraat, who was the sixty-second patriarch of Alexandria from St. Mark.

ABRAHAM, archbishop of Bassora, who wrote many epistles in the Syriac language.

ABRAHAM, *Ben Chaila* (*Biog.*) a rabbi and astrologer of the thirteenth century, who wrote ' De Nativitatibus.' Cardan reckons him among the number of his twelve choice spirits. *Cardan de Subtil.* l. 16.

ABRAHAM, a rabbi of the fifteenth century, and author of the ' Fasciculus Myrrhæ.'

ABRAHAM, *Nicolas,* a Jesuit, was born in 1589, and died in 1655. He wrote commentaries on Virgil and Cicero, a Hebrew Grammar in verse, &c. *Sax. Onomast.* vol. iv. p. 38.

ABRAHAM, *Ecchellensis.* Vide *Ecchellensis.*

ABRAHAM, an Egyptian hermit, who retired to a desert, and ordered all that he possessed to be sold and given to the poor. *Marul. Exempl. Vet.*

ABRAHAM, *Zacut,* a rabbi who made a collection under the title of ' Juhasin ' or ' Sepher Juhasin,' the book of families.

ABRAHAM, *James,* an advocate, who died about 1643, leaving many curious memoirs.

ABRAHAM, *a Senata Clara,* an Augustine of Suabia, of the family of the Megrelins, wrote much in German, and died in 1709.

**ABRAHAMI,** *Gerard* (*Hist.*) a Flemish captain in the Spanish service, who challenged and fought with Bréaute, a Norman gentleman in the Dutch service; each leader being attended by twenty-two of his men. According to the Spanish account both fell, but Abrahami's party gained the victory. *Beyerlink. Chron. Hist.*

**ABRANTES** (*Geog.*) a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, 80 miles N. E. Lisbon. Lon. 7° 23′ W. lat. 39° 13′ N. It is the *Tibuci* of the ancients, which was besieged to no effect by Aben Jacob, king of Morocco; obtained great privileges from Alphonsus I. king of Portugal, in 1179; was the birthplace of the infant Louis, son of Emanuel, in 1506; was erected into a county by Alphonsus V. in favour of Lewis d'Almeida; and, in 1645, was erected into a duchy by Philip IV. of Spain, in favour of Alphonsus d'Alencastro. *Anselme. Hist. de la Maison de France; Imhof. Regn. Lusitan.*

**ABRAVANNUS** (*Geog.*) Αυραυάννος, a river of Britain, now the *Rien.* *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 3.

**ABRENTIUS** (*Hist.*) Ἀβρέντιος, a governor of Tarentum under Hannibal, who betrayed his trust for the sake of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army. *Polyæn.* l. 8, c. 24.

**ABRESCH,** *Frederick Louis,* (*Biog.*) a Greek scholar, was born at Hamburgh, Dec. 29, 1699, and died, rector of the college of Zivol, in Overyssel, in 1782. He wrote several critical works on the classical authors. *Sax. Onomast.* vol. vii. p. 59.

**ABRETANUS** (*Myth.*) Ἀβρετανὸς, an epithet for Jupiter,

who was worshipped by the inhabitants of Abrettane or Mysia. *Strab.* l. 12.

ABRETTENE (*Geog.*) *Abretine*, or *Abrettine*; Ἀβρεττηνή, *Strab.*; Ἀβρεττίνη, *Steph.*; a country of Mysia, so called from the nymph Abretia. *Strab.* l. 12; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ABREU, *Alexis* (*Biog.*) a physician to the king of Portugal, in 1606; wrote 'De Septem Infirmitatibus.'

ABREU, *Philip*, an Augustine, wrote a treatise on the Mystery of Jacob's Ladder.

ABREU, *Peter d'*, a Spanish Franciscan, wrote several treatises on theological subjects.

ABREU, *Mosinho Manuel*, of Evora, wrote and published, in 1607, a history of the conquest of Pegu by the Portuguese.

ABREU, *Sebastian d'*, a Portuguese Jesuit, who died in 1674; wrote 'Parocho Perfecto,' &c.

ABRIA (*Geog.*) a province of Scotland, now *Loch-haber*. *Buch. Rer. Scot.* l. 1.

ABRIANI, *Paul* (*Biog.*) of Vincenza, a Carmelite, died at Venice, 1699, in the 92d year of his age. He published 'Funghi, or Academical Discourses,' Poetry, Sonnets, &c.

ABRIL (*Biog.*) or *Avril*, *Peter Simon*, a Spanish grammarian of Alcarez, in 1580, wrote, among other grammatical works, 'De Arte Grammatica seu Lingua Latina.'

ABRINCATÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Celtica, now *Avranches*.

ABROCOMAS (*Hist.*) Ἀβροκόμας, a general of Artaxerxes. *Xenoph. Anabas.* l. 2.

ABROCOMES (*Hist.*) Ἀβροκόμης, or Ἀβροκόμας, a son of Darius, who accompanied Xerxes on his expedition into Greece, and fell fighting bravely at the streights of Thermopylæ. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 224; *Suidas*.

ABRODIÆTUS (*Biog.*) Ἀβροδίαιτος, an epithet for Parrhasius, the painter so called on account of his luxurious habits. *Plin.* l. 13, c. 10; *Al. Var. Hist.* l. 9, c. 11.

ABRON (*Biog.*) Ἄβρων, an Athenian, the son of Callius, who wrote, 1. Περὶ ἑορτῶν καὶ θυσιῶν, de Festis et Sacrificiis. 2. Περὶ Παρωνύμων, de Denominativis. The titles only of his books are preserved. *Steph. Byz. Sub. Voc.* Ἀθηνᾶι. Ἄργος.

ABRON, a Spartan, and son of Lycurgus the orator. *Plut. Vit. Orator.*

ABRON, a Grammarian of Rhodes, and son of a slave, who taught rhetoric at Rome. He obtained his freedom from Hermippus, *Suidas*.

ABRON, a dissolute man, who gave rise to the proverb Ἄβρονος βίος, *Abronis vita*, for a dissolute life. *Suidas.* cent. 1, § 1; *Diogenian. Proverb.* cent. 1, § 2; *Erasmus ex Zeno.*

ABRON, a person whose picture was taken by Apelles, to the admiration of the Samii. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 10.

ABRON, an Argive who saved the lives of a thousand Corinthian youth, by discovering to their leader the plot which Philo, a Peloponnesian, had formed against them. *Plut. Amator. Narrat.*

ABRONIUS, *Silo* (*Biog.*) a poet of the Augustan age, who wrote some fables in verse. *Senec. Suasor.* c. 2.

ABRONYCHUS (*Hist.*) Ἀβρώνυχος, the son of Lysicles, and colleague of Themistocles in the embassy to Sparta. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 21; *Thuc.* l. 1, c. 91.

ABROSI, *John* (*Biog.*) an Italian physician, who wrote a Dialogue on Astronomy: 4to. Venice, 1494.

ABROTA (*Hist.*) Ἀβρώτα, the wife of Nisus, king of Megaris, daughter of Onchestris the Bœotian, and sister of Megareus, was so remarkable for her prudence and chastity that in honour of her, at her death, her husband ordered the dress which she had worn, and which was called ἀφάβρωμα, to be the model of fashion among the Megarensian women. *Plut. Quæst. Græc.*

ABROTONUM (*Hist.*) Ἀβρότονον, the mother of Themistocles. *Plut. in Themistoc.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12, c. 43.

ABROTONUM (*Geog.*) a town of Numidia, near the Syrtes, now *Tripoli*, as is supposed. *Scylax. in Peripl.*; *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 4; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ABRUZZO, *Balthasar* (*Biog.*) a Sicilian philosopher and civilian, who died in 1665.

ABRUZZO, a Neapolitan architect of the seventeenth century, who displayed great taste and genius in the edifices he erected in Italy.

ABRUZZO (*Geog.*) a country of Naples, anciently inhabited by the Sabines and Samnites.

*Boundaries.* Abruzzo is bounded on the E. by the Adriatic, on the N. and W. by the states of the church, and the S. by Terra di Lavoro, &c.

*Division.* It was divided by Alphonso I. king of Arragon, into Abruzzo Citra, on this side the river Pescara, and Abruzzo Ultra, on that side the Pescara.

*Principal towns.* Cheti Lanciano, Pescara, Aquila, Atri, Campli, Civita di Penna, Teramo, Civita di Cali.

*Rivers.* Pescara Lenta, Foro Moro, Feltrino, Sangro, Asinella, Trigno, Velino, Turano, Garigliano, &c.

*Mountains.* The Appennines, Monta Marilla and Monte Cavallo.

ABRYPOLIS (*Hist.*) Ἀβρυπόλις, an ally of the Romans, and probably king of the Sapai, whom Perseus expelled from his possessions. *Diodor. Excerpt.*; *Liv.* l. 42, c. 18.

ABSALOM (*Bibl.*) אבשלום; the favourite but rebellious son of David, who, being defeated in an engagement against his father, fled, and was caught in a thicket by the hair, in which situation he was killed by Joab and his men. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 6, &c.

ABSALOM (*Hist.*) uncle and father-in-law to Aristobulus, king of the Jews, was made prisoner by Pompey, at the siege of Jerusalem, A. M. 3921, A. C. 83. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 8.

ABSALOM (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Lunden, assisted Woldemar, king of the Danes, in the propagation of Christianity. *Sax. Grammat.* l. 4.

ABSALOM (*Biog.*) an Augustine monk, and author of fifty-one sermons.

ABSALOMON (*Hist.*) Ἀψάλωμον, induced Manahem, son of Judas the Galilæan, to aspire to the throne of Judæa. *Jos. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2, c. 18.

ABSALON (*Bibl.*) the ambassador of Judas Maccabæus to Lysias, general of the army of Antiochus, surnamed Eupator. 2 *Macc.* xi. 17.

ABSANDER (*Hist.*) archon of Athens. Vide *Apsander*.

ABSTEMIUS, *Laurentius* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer, was born at Maxerata, and wrote 'Annotationes Variæ,' &c. *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.* l. 2, c. 3; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 526.

ABSYRTES (*Geog.*) *Absyrtus*, Ἄψυρτος, a river of Colchis, emptying itself into the Adriatic, called after Absyrtus, who was killed by Medea. *Lucan.* l. 3, v. 190.

ABSYRTIDES (*Geog.*) Ἀψυρτίδες νῆσοι, Ἀψυρτίδαι, or Ἄψορος, according to Ptolemy, islands in the Adriatic Ocean, called after Absyrtus, who was killed there, now called *Osero* and *Cherso*. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Scymn. Ch. Orb. Descript.* v. 372; *Strab.* l. 7; *Dionys. Periegel.* v. 488; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 26; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 17.

ABSYRTUS (*Myth.*) Ἄψυρτος, the son of Oeta, king of Colchis, who at the desire of his father went in pursuit of his sister Medea, and was slain by Jason. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 26.

ABSYRTUS (*Biog.*) a soldier who fought under Constantine, and wrote a book concerning farriery and the cure of animals. Calepinus asserts that this book was preserved in the library of Anthony, sixth count of Milan.

ABU (*Hist.*) an Arabic word for father, is prefixed to the names of many distinguished persons.

ABU, *Abdala*, a king of Tremesen, who became tributary to Spain in the time of Barbarossa.

ABU, *Abdallah Al Baradi*, a governor of Bagdad, under the caliph Al Moktader.

Abu, *Abdallah Al Moktasel*, defeated the Aglabites, and made himself master of Kairwan in 297. He was put to death by the caliph Al Moktader in 298. *Eutych. Chron. Alexand.*

Abu, *Abdalla Ebno'l Hejai* (*Biog.*) a poet in the caliphate of Al Say Li'llah. *Abulfarag. Dynast.* p. 324.

Abu, *Abdalla Natalensis*, the preceptor of Avicenna.

Abu, *Al Hosein*, succeeded his father Nasero'd Dawla, as prince of Al Mawsel. *Abulfarag. Dynast.* p. 322, 379.

Abu, *Abdala*, a supreme judge under caliph Al Moktadi.

Abu, *Abdeli* (*Hist.*) a title which all the kings of Grenada took. *Marmol.* l. 1.

Abu, *Afar*, a Moslem general in Sicily, was killed before Messina by a sudden sortie of the enemy, in the year of the Hegira 430, A. D. 1040.

Abu, *Ahmed Ebn Al Moctafi* (*Hist.*) a competitor for the caliphate with Al Kaher, was by his order nailed to a wall.

Abu, *Ahmed Al Hasan* (*Biog.*) a logician and grammarian, wrote among other things 'Kitâb al Manthake,' and died in 387.

Abu, *Ali Al Hosein Abdalla Ebn Sina* (*Biog.*) the Arabic name for the philosopher Avicenna.

Abu, *Ali Al Mansur*, succeeded his father Al Aziz as a Fâtemite caliph of Egypt, in 415.

Abu, *Ali Mahomet Ebn Eylia* (*Hist.*) Lord of Kermân, died in 356.

Abu, *Ali Ebn Merwan*, was made governor of Aleppo, and assassinated by Ebn Dinina, in 380.

Abu, *Ali Ebn Simjur*, having rebelled against Nûh, lord of Khorasan, was defeated in the combat, and reduced to submission in 384.

Abu, *Ali Ebn Mahomet Al Mohtai*, a general under the caliph Al Motakki.

Abu, *Al Mohdi* (*Hist.*) the founder of the Fâtemite dynasty, died in the year of the Hegira 331.

Abu, *Al Taleb* (*Hist.*) was uncle to Mahomet, whom he took under his charge, but died without declaring his belief in the impostor.

Abu, *Amer Mahomet* (*Hist.*) vizier of Al Mowayyd, king of Cordova, governed in his name with great wisdom, until his death in 393.

Abu, *Amer*, a general, gained a victory over Garcia.

Abu, *Ayub* (*Hist.*) a Mussulman who had been with Mahomet at the battle of Beda, and was killed at the siege of Constantinople in the year of the Hegira 48.

ABUBABA (*Hist.*) the sixteenth caliph of the Arabians in Syria. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 18.

Abubaba, the vizier of Abu-Sayd, by whom he was murdered in 1514. *Marmol.* l. 4, c. 55.

ABU-BARC (*Hist.*) a king of Tunis who was assassinated by his nephew, Chuyah. *Marmol.* l. 6, c. 15.

ABU-BECR (*Hist.*) the prænomen of several Arabians of distinction, as follow:

Abu-becr, the first caliph and successor of Mahomet, was chosen unanimously on the day of the false prophet's death. He died in the 63d year of his age, after a reign of only two years and three months. *El Makin.* l. 1, c. 2; *Abulfeda de Vit. Moham.* c. 1; *Abu'lfaraj. Hist. Din.* p. 174; *Eutych. Annal.* tom. ii.

Abu-becr, *Mahomet Ebn Ja'j*, a governor of Egypt in 323.

Abu-becr, *Mahomet Ebn Rayeck*, an emir under the caliph Al Mohtader, 324.

Abu-becr, *Mahomet Ebn Abdallah Al Majametic*, a noted Fakir, died in 330.

Abu-becr, surnamed *Aschid*, took Syria from the caliph Radi, where he reigned till his death in the year of the Hegira 335, A. D. 945.

Abu-becr, *Ben Omar Lameth*, reigned over the deserts of Africa.

Abu-becr, *Schasbani*, was a valiant general who gave great trouble to Tamerlane.

Abu-becr, *Mahomet Ebn Tag* (*Biog.*) a poet and philologer, died in the year 321.

ABUBUS (*Hist.*) Ἄβουβος, father of Ptolemy, through whom his father-in-law, Simon Maccabæus, was assassinated, A. M. 3869, B. C. 135.

ABU-CAAB (*Hist.*) supplanted his brother as emir of Sicily, but was finally expelled in 427.

ABU-CALEM (*Hist.*) a king of Fez who set at liberty Abu la Abez, the king of Tunis.

ABU-CALIJAR, succeeded his father Soltano'ddaula, as prince of Kermân, 415; but was soon after obliged to resign that principality to Abul Fawâres, and to accept the sovereignty of Ahwaz.

ABU-CHEMEN was restored to the throne of Tremecen by Charles V, to whom he became tributary. *Leo. African.* l. 4, c. 1.; *Marm.* l. 5, c. 1.

ABUCARAS, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) bishop of Caria, in the eighth century, who wrote against heretics and concerning the incarnation. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* l. 5, c. 33; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 90.

ABUCAUAM, *Thabet* (*Biog.*) brother of Nureddulat, an Arabian prince of the family of the Assadites, was for some time at variance with his brother, until they were united against the caliph Caiem.

ABUCINI, *Portus* (*Geog.*) a town in Gallia Lugdunensis.

ABUELAR, *Al Akadi* (*Hist.*) a seditious Arab who continued to revile the caliph Othman, until he was put into prison, where he probably died. *El Makin.* l. 1, c. 4.

ABUDHAHER (*Hist.*) a great opposer of the religion of Mahommed, who plundered the temple of Mecca, and carried away the black stone which was supposed to have fallen surreptitiously from heaven.

ABUDIACUM (*Geog.*) the name of two towns in Vindelicia, one now called *Abach*; the other, near Rosenheim, now called *Happing*.

Abudiacum (*Numis.*) a medal of this town is known by its inscription of ABUDOS on the obverse, and ABUD on the reverse. *Peller. Supplem. Rec. de Med. des Peup.* pl. 124, fig. 13.

ABUDIUS, *Rufo* (*Hist.*) a Roman, who, wanting to bring about a marriage between the son of Sejanus and his daughter, shared the fate of the former. *Tac. Annal.* l. 6, c. 30.

ABU-FADL-JAAFAR (*Biog.*) a philosopher who was patronised by Adado Dawla, emir of Bagdad, died 377.

ABU-FARAS, a prince of Herus, who was put to death by Saado Ddawla, emir of Aleppo, in 357.

ABUFEREZ (*Hist.*) the first king of Bugie, in Africa. *Marmol.* l. 5, c. 48.

ABUGANA (*Geog.*) a country of Abyssinia, where was a celebrated Christian church, now called *Imbra Christos*.

ABU or ABUL-HENUN (*Hist.*) a king of Fez, who made war on his father Abulhassan, with the assistance of Peter, king of Castile, in 1343. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 38.

ABU-HANIFA, *Al Naoman Ebn Thâbet* (*Hist.*) the leader of a sect of Moslems, called after him Hanefites, died in prison under the caliphate of Al Mansûr, in the year 150.

ABU-HOMMER (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Buhama*, was restored to the kingdom of Tremecen in 1517, by the assistance of the emperor Charles V.

ABU-HOSEIRA (*Hist.*) i. e. *The Father of the Cat*, an intimate companion of the impostor Mahomet, who gave him this name, because he always carried a cat about with him.

ABU-JAAFAR (*Hist.*) vide *Al Mansur*.

Abu-jaafar, *Al Taberi* (*Biog.*) an historian who wrote a history from the beginning of the world down to his own time. He died at Bagdad, in the year 310. The Moslems, who hold it in great esteem, call it Al Tárikh Al Tabari.

**ABU-JACOB** (*Hist.*) another name for Jacob Almonsor, king of Morocco.

**ABU-JAHL** (*Hist.*) one of the Koreish, was slain at the battle of Beda.

**ABU-IBRAHIM**, *Monteser*, last of the race of the Alsammani, in Persia, was slain at Khorasan after an unsuccessful attempt to retain his government in the year 395.

**ABU-ISHAK**, *Ibrahim* (*Biog.*) a Subian notary, wrote a history of Deylam, and died in the year 384.

**ABU-ISAAC**, *Ben Assal* (*Biog.*) a Maronite, collected the statutes of the church of Alexandria.

**ABUKIR** (*Geog.*) vide *Aboukir*.

**ABU'L** (*Hist.*) a Sôltan of Khorazin, was slain in battle in the year of the Hegira 960, A. D. 1570.

**ABULA** (*Geog.*) Ἀβύλα, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now called *Avila*.

**ABU-LA-ABEZ** (*Hist.*) a king of Tunis who was taken prisoner by Abu Henum, king of Fez, and set at liberty by Abu-Calem, his successor. *Marmol.* l. 6, c. 15.

**ABUL-ABBAS** (*Hist.*) a prænomen of most caliphs of the family of Abbassida, also to other Saracens.

Abul-abbas, *Ahmed*, succeeded his father as caliph under the title of Al Mostadher, and reigned from the year of the Hegira 487 to 512.

Abul-abbas, *Ebn Omar*, a general of the caliphs Al Motaded, was defeated by the Karmatians in the year of the Hegira 287, A. D. 897.

Abul-abbas, *Mahomet Abdallah Ebn Zeid* (*Biog.*) a grammarian who wrote many books, died in the year of the Hegira 286, A. D. 896.

**ABUL-AFAR** (*Hist.*) vide *Abu Afar*.

**ABUL-ALI**, *Al Hasan Nâsero Ddawla* (*Hist.*) revolted against the caliph of Egypt, in the year of the Hegira 459, A. D. 1069.

**ABUL-DZOWAD**, *Ebn Al Mosayyeb* (*Hist.*) prince of the Okalite Arabs, died in the year of the Hegira 387, A. D. 997.

**ABUL-FADAYEL** (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Saado'ddawla, as prince of Aleppo, in the year of the Hegira 381, A. D. 991; and was poisoned in the year of the Hegira 391, A. D. 1001.

**ABUL-FADH**, *Jaafar*, vizier to Cafur, caliph of Egypt, was an encourager of learning.

**ABUL-FADL**, *Al Hosein* (*Biog.*) author of Al Macamat, died in the year of the Hegira 398, A. D. 1008.

**ABU'LFARAJ**, *Mahomet*, (*Hist.*) prince of Al Batiha, who had murdered his brother, was assassinated in his turn in the year of the Hegira 393, A. D. 1003.

Abulfaraj, *Gregory* (*Ecc.*) commonly called *Ibu Hakima*, and in Europe *Abulfarajius*, the son of Aaron, a Christian, was born in 1226, in Malatia, near the source of the Euphrates, and died primate of the Jacobites in the East, in 1286. He wrote an epitome of universal history, entitled 'Mokhtassar Al Doual,' which he divided into ten dynasties. It was translated into Latin by Dr. Pococke, in 1663, in 2 vols. 4to. Oxford. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* l. 6. c. 9; *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 339.

Abulfaraj, *Abdallah Al Iraki*, (*Biog.*) a physician and philosopher, who explained the works of Aristotle, died in the year of the Hegira 437, A. D. 1047.

Abulfaraj, *Al Esfahani*, composed a book of Arabic songs, entitled 'Ketab Ali Algani, and died in the year of the Hegira 356, A. D. 966.

Abulfaraj, *Ali Esfahani*, a native of Ispahan, wrote the history of the Barmecides.

Abulfaraj, *Sangiari*, a Persian poet in the time of Genghiskan.

**ABU'L-FATHI**, *Ebn Al Amid* (*Hist.*) vizier of Adado'ddawla, was deposed with the loss of his nose and one of his eyes, in the year of the Hegira 366, A. D. 976.

**ABU'L-FAWARES** (*Hist.*) a governor of Kerman, revolted against his brother Sultano Ddawla, the lord of Irak, in the year of the Hegira 408, A. D. 1018; but afterwards came to an accommodation with him.

**ABULFEDA**, *Ishmael* (*Hist.*) an Arabian prince, geographer, and historian, was born at Damas in 1275, succeeded as emir and sheik of Hamah, in 1310, and died in 1331. He wrote 1. 'Tkovim Al Boldaan,' or 'Geographical Canons.' 2. 'Al Mokhtassar Fi Akhbar Albaschar,' a universal history to his own time. *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 332.

**ABUL-FETAH** (*Biog.*) or *Fatah*, otherwise called *Mansur Ebn Mokshar*, a Christian physician of great note, died at Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 432, A. D. 1042.

**ABUL-GANJAR** (*Hist.*) vide *Abu Câlijâr*.

**ABUL-GAYIR** (*Hist.*) a Khan of the Usbeck Tartars, having made himself formidable to his neighbours, was slain in the year of the Hegira 886, A. D. 1496.

**ABULGHAZI**, *Bayadun* (*Hist.*) Khan of the Tartars, and the historian of his nation, was born in the city of Urgens, capital of the country of Kharasin, in the year of the Hegira 1014, A. D. 1624. He wrote 'A Genealogical History of the Tartars,' and died after a reign of twenty years, in the year of the Hegira 1074, A. D. 1684.

**ABU'L-HAGEZ** (*Hist.*) a king of Granada, was assassinated after a reign of twenty-one years, in the year of the Hegira 734, A. D. 1344. *Marm. L'Afr.* l. 2, c. 14.

Abul-hagez, another king of Grenada, son of Abel-Gualid, died in 1390.

Abul-hagez, brother to Muley Abu-Sayd, succeeded to the throne at the moment that he was going to be put to death by the order of his brother, whose death came to his relief. *Marm. L'Afr.* l. 2, c. 38.

**ABU'L-HARETH** (*Hist.*) or *Abulhares Mansur Ebn Nuh*, sovereign of Khorasan, was driven from his kingdom, and had his eyes put out after a reign of one year and seven months, in the year of the Hegira 398, A. D. 1008.

**ABU'L-HASAN**, *Ali Ebn Abdallah* (*Hist.*) was one of the retinue who attended the caliph Al Mottaki, when he fled from Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 332, A. D. 942.

Abu'l-hasan, *Jawhar*, a slave whom the caliph of Kairwan had made a vizier, extended the conquests of his master in Africa, in the year of the Hegira 343, A. D. 953.

Abu'l-hasan, *Ali Ebn Nasr*, succeeded the usurper Al Modhaffa, in the principality of Al Batiha, in the year of the Hegira 376, A. D. 986.

Abu'l-hasan, *Ali Aben Abu* (*Biog.*) a celebrated doctor of the Moslems, died in the year of the Hegira 330, A. D. 940.

Abu'l-hasan, *Ali Ambari*, a poet who made some beautiful verses on the death of the vizier of Azzo'ddawla.

Abu'l-hasan, *Ali Ebn Isa*, a grammarian who wrote a large commentary on the Koran, died in the year of the Hegira 384, A. D. 994.

Abu'l-hasan, *Al Salami*, a poet of Bagdad, died in the year of the Hegira 393, A. D. 1003.

**ABUL-HASSAN** (*Hist.*) a king of Fez, who was dethroned by his son *Abu-Hunen*. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 38.

Abul-hassan, *Ben Jahia*, a descendant of the family of Ali, was destined for the caliphate by Moezeddoula.

**ABULITES** (*Hist.*) Ἀβουλίτης, governor of Susa, who, surrendering his trust to Alexander, received from him as a reward the government of the province; according to Arrian, he and his son Oxathes were afterwards put to death for mal-administration. *Diod.* l. 17, c. 66; *Q. Curt.* l. 5, c. 2; *Arrian. Exped. Alex.* l. 7, c. 4.

**ABU'L-KASEM** (*Hist.*) son of Obeid'alla, the first Fatemite caliph of Kairwan, was defeated in two several attempts which he made upon Egypt, in the year of the Hegira 307, A. D. 917.

Abu'l-kasem, *Ali Ebn Al Hasem*, was set over the Moslems

in Sicily, as emir, where he was slain in battle, in the year of the Hegira 371, A. D. 981.

Abu'l-kasem, *Abd'allah Ebn Al Moctafi*, was elected khalif in the place of Al Mottahi, who was deposed in the year of the Hegira 333, A. D. 943. He assumed the name of Moctafi Billah, but did not reign more than a year when he was deposed.

Abu'l-kasem, *Al Fadl Ebn al Moktader*, was created khalif in the place of the preceding, and after a reign of something more than twenty-nine years under the title of Al Moti, he abdicated in favour of his son Al Tay, in the year of the Hegira 362, A. D. 972.

Abu'l-kasem, *Abdallah Ebn Mahomed Ebn Al Kayem*, succeeded his grandfather in the khalifate under the title of Al Moktadi, in the year of the Hegira 467, A. D. 1077, and died after a reign of twenty years.

Abu'l-kasem, *Ebn Abbad*, surnamed *Al Saheb*, i. e. the companion, vizier to Fakhro'ddawla, the lord of Hamadan, was one of the wisest statesmen among the Moslems. He was a learned man, and the encourager of learning, having collected one of the most extensive libraries. Among his writings are: 1. 'Al Mohith,' a philological piece. 2. 'Al Cafi,' a treatise on writing letters. 3. 'Al Kitab Al Imamak,' i. e. 'The book treating of the office of Imaam.' 4. A piece on the office of the vizier, besides pieces of poetry. He died in the year of the Hegira 385, A. D. 995.

Abu'l-kasem, a kâdi or judge of Demawar, commonly called Ebn Cajji, was murdered by the populace in the year of the Hegira 405, A. D. 1015.

Abu'l-kasem, Prince of Aleppo, killed in battle Samsamo'ddawla, whose father Adado'ddawla had put to death his father Azzo'ddowla.

Abu'l-kasem, Lord of Seville, died in the year of the Hegira 433, A. D. 1043.

Abu'l-kasem, son of Bedr Al Jemal, the vizier of Al Mostanser Billah, caliph of Egypt, who succeeded his father in this office, in the year of the Hegira 487, A. D. 1097.

Abu'l-kasem, *Bâhr* (*Hist.*) took possession of Jorjân and Mazânderân on the death of his father Shâh Kûkh, in the year of the Hegira 851, A. D. 1461.

Abu'l-kasem, (*Biog.*) *Abdalrahmân Al Fârâbi*, a noted grammarian, died in the year of the Hegira 338, A. D. 948.

Abu'l-kasem, *Soliman Al Fabarâni*, author of three lexicons, called by the Arabs, 'Maagem,' died in the year of the Hegira 360, A. D. 970.

ABU'L-KHAIR (*Ecc.*) son of Kebas Allah, archdeacon of the church of Antioch, was physician to the caliph Nasser, in the year of the Hegira 600, A. D. 1210.

ABUL-MAALI (*Hist.*) an infant prince of Batiha who was banished by his treacherous guardian.

ABU'L-MA'ALI (*Hist.*) *Shariff Saado'ddawla*, was lord of Aleppo in the year of the Hegira 373, A. D. 983.

Abu'l-ma'ali, succeeded his father Al Hasan Ebn Omra, as prince of Al Batiha, in the year of the Hegira 373, A. D. 983; but was soon after banished by his guardian Al Modhaffer, who seized the principality himself.

Abu'l-ma'li, *Nûhas* (*Biog.*) a poet in the age of Mâlec Shâh.

ABU'L-MAHAN (*Hist.*) and *Abul Ghil Mirza*, the last princes of the race of Tamerlane.

ABU'L-MAIMUN, *Abdo'l Majid* (*Hist.*) succeeded Al Mostali, as caliph of Egypt, in the year of the Hegira 524, A. D. 1134.

ABU'L-MANAJEM, *Bekr*, one of Al Aziz's Mamlukes or purchased slaves, seized on Aleppo and ruled there, independent of the caliph, in the year of the Hegira 413, A. D. 1023; but was soon dispossessed of his government.

ABU'L-MANSUR, *Solimân*, was made governor of Aleppo by Al Thaher the caliph of Egypt.

Abu'l-mansur, *Ebn Hamyar*, vizier to the caliph Al Kayem Beamrillah, crowned Mahmud, youngest son of Malec Shah Seljukian Sôltan in Irak, who was afterwards compelled to resign in favour of Barkiarok his eldest brother.

ABU'L-MODHAFFER, *Kasem*, surnamed Barkiarok, eldest son of Malec Shâh Soltan of the Seljûks, in Persia, succeeded his father in opposition to the caliph Al Moktadi in the year of the Hegira 485, A. D. 1095.

ABULNAGIB, *Al Bokham* (*Biog.*) a Persian poet.

ABU'L-SARUR (*Hist.*) a Christian who held a post in the Diwan, was put to death for having poisoned the patriarch of Alexandria, who had reproved him for his debaucheries, in the year of the Hegira 367, A. D. 977.

ABU-LULUA, a Persian slave, assassinated Omar, the second caliph, through private resentment, while he was at his devotion at the mosque of Medina. *Theoph. Chronograph.* p. 284; *Eutych. Annal.* tom. ii. p. 320; *Al Makin*, p. 25; *Abulfaraj. Hist. Dynast.* p. 79.

ABU'L-WAFI (*Hist.*) a general under Adado'ddawla, king of Persia, in the year of the Hegira 367, A. D. 977.

ABU'L-WASA, *Mahomet Al Mohandes* (*Biog.*) or the geometrician, died in the year of the Hegira 387, A. D. 997.

ABU'L-WERD (*Hist.*) prince of Khalat, in Armenia, died in the year of the Hegira 351, A. D. 961.

ABU-MAASHER (*Biog.*) vulgarly called *Abumasa*, an astrologer, died in the year of the Hegira 279.

ABU-MALACH (*Hist.*) a king of the Saracens, in Spain, entered into a league with Charlemagne.

ABUMANDER (*Geog.*) a village of Egypt, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Canopus, where marble has been dug up, 3 miles S. Rosetta.

ABU-MANSUR, *Berar* (*Hist.*) made an unsuccessful attempt for the caliphate of Egypt in the year of the Hegira 495.

ABU-MERWAN, *Abdulmalik*, succeeded Abu Amer Merwan, as prime minister to Al Mowayyed, in Andalusia, in the year 393

ABU-MESLEM (*Hist.*) a governor of Khorasan, who brought about the bloody revolution, by which the caliphate was transferred from the family of the Ommiades to that of the Abassides. He was afterwards thrown into the Tigris by Almansor, whose interest he had promoted.

ABU-MOHAMMED (*Hist.*) a caliph. Vide *Moktafi*.

Abu-mohammed, *Obeidallah*, surnamed *Al Mohdi*, the founder of the dynasty of the Fatemites, established himself as caliph of Kairwan, in the year of the Hegira 297, A. D. 907.

Abu-mohammed, *Al Hasan*, prince of Al Mawsal, assisted the caliph Al Mottaki in the year of the Hegira 330, A. D. 940.

Abu-mohammed, *Al Aswad*, or *The Black*, was set over Damascus by Al Hahem, the Fâtemite caliph of Egypt in the year of the Hegira 393, A. D. 1003.

Abu-mohammed, Shâh of Gurjestan, died in the year of the Hegira 406, A. D. 1016.

Abu-mohammed, *Yusef Al Sirafi* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, died in the year of the Hegira 385, A. D. 995.

Abu-mohammed, *Al Farsi*, a grammarian, died in the year of the Hegira 347, A. D. 957.

Abu-mohammed, *Abdallah Ebn Moham*, continued the history of Abu Jaafar.

ABU-MOHEL, a general under the caliph Al Moti, was hanged in the year of the Hegira 342, A. D. 952.

ABU-NASR (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Abu Mohammed, as prince of Gurjestan, in the year of the Hegira 406, A. D. 1016.

ABU-NASR-MOHAMMED (*Biog.*) surnamed *Al Farâbi*, a Moslem philosopher, died in the year of the Hegira 339, A. D. 949.

ABU-MOSLEM (*Hist.*) a general who was mainly instrumental in securing the caliphate for Al Mansur, but owing to some misunderstanding between them, was assassinated by order of the latter in the year of the Hegira 137, A. D. 747. *Abu'l Faraj. Hist. Dynast.* p. 217.

ABU-MUSA (*Hist.*) governor of Kufa, reluctantly joined Ali against Ayesha, and afterwards deposed him. *El Mak.* l. 1, c. 3.

ABUNDANCE, *John* (*Biog.*) the assumed name of a French writer of the sixteenth century, who wrote 'Moralité, Mystere et figure de la passion de N. S. Jesus Christ,' also poems, ballads, &c.

ABUNDANTIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, who, being accused by Eutropius, was driven into banishment. *Zosim. Hist. in Arcad.* l. 5.

ABUNDIUS (*Ecc.*) a martyr of Seville who suffered under the emperor Maximian.

ABU-NOWAS (*Biog.*) or *Abou-Nowas*, an Arabian poet who was born in the city of Bassora, in the year of the Hegira 145, A.D. 755, and died in the year of the Hegira 195, A.D. 805. His poems were collected into a book called 'The Divan,' or Volume.

ABU-OBEIDAH (*Hist.*) the friend and associate of Mahomet, made many conquests in Syria, under the caliphate of Abu Becr, and died of the plague in Syria, in the eighteenth year of the Hegira, A.D. 628. *Al Mak. Hist. Sarac.* l. 1.

Abu-obeidah, *Al Kasem* (*Biog.*) a grammarian and author of a book, entitled 'Amthal-Al-Sairat.'

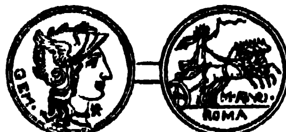
Abu-obeidah, *Mamar*, a grammarian and author of two works, entitled 'Al Moccademat.'

ABU-OMAR, *Ebn Wahcb* (*Biog.*) a Mussulman who died in the year of the Hegira 345, A.D. 955; leaving a reputation for extraordinary sanctity.

ABUPUS (*Geog.*) the river Humber.

ABU-RACWAH (*Hist.*) i.e. *Father of the bottle*, a nickname for Al Walid, a descendant from the caliph Hesham, who stirred up a revolt in Egypt, and, being defeated, was beheaded in the year of the Hegira 395, A.D. 1005.

ABURIA, *Gens.* (*Numis.*) a plebeian family of Rome, some of whom rose to a certain distinction in the state. [vide *Aburius*] Several medals were struck by the Aburii, one of which, according to the annexed cut, bears on the obverse the inscription of GEM. for *Geminus*, the cognomen of the family, and the head of Roma with a helmet; on the reverse, the figure of Sol, radiated, in a chariot and four, with a whip in the right hand, and underneath M. ABUR. ROMA *Marcus Aburius Roma.* This is a frequent type on the coins or medals of Roman families. *Vaillant. Numis. Roman. Famil. Morel. Thesaur. Roman. Famil. Patin. Roman. Famil. Pigh. Annal.* l. 10.




M. ABURIUS, *Geminus* (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people U.C. 561, and afterwards a prætor, for some time prevented the senate from granting a triumph to M. Fulvius, proconsul of Atolia. Of him a medal is given under *Numismatics.* [vide *Aburia Gens*] *Liv.* l. 39, c. 4.

C. Aburius, *Geminus*, uncle to the former, was tribune U.C. 568, and an ambassador to Massanissa and the Carthaginians. *Liv.* l. 42, c. 35.

M. Aburius, *M. F. Geminus*, a son of the preceding, was a tribune U.C. 598, and proprætor of Sardinia in 604.

ABUS (*Geog.*) a river of Albion, now the *Humber. Ptol.* l. 2, c. 3.

ABUSACUS (*Hist.*) a sultan of Egypt, who for five years gave much trouble to the knights of Rhodes.

ABU-SAHAL (*Biog.*) a Christian, and the master of Avicenna, wrote a book entitled 'Miat,' or a Hundred Essays.

ABU-SAID, *Al Hamani* (*Hist.*) a leader of the Karmatians against the caliph Al Motadid, was assassinated in a bath in the year of the Hegira 301, A.D. 911. *Eutych. Annal. Al. Mak. Sarac. Hist.* l. 2, c. 19.

Abu-said, *Al Daif*, a general in the caliphate of Al Moktader, reduced the Sicilians to subjection in the year of the Hegira 305, A.D. 915.

Abu-said, or *Abuzaid*, a king of Morocco and Fez, who was unsuccessful in Spain. He was assassinated by his vizier Abuhaba in the year 1302. *Johann. Leo Afric.* l. 3; *Marmol.* l. 4, c. 55.

Abu-said, *Ebn-Aljaptu*, the last of the family of Ghengis Khan. After his death, in 1335, the empire was torn with civil dissensions until the reign of Tamerlane. *Tex. Relac.* l. 2.

Abu-said, *Mirza*, who, profiting by the civil dissensions between Uleg Beg and his sons, put himself at the head of an army, but was slain in an ambush in 1468.

Abu-said, sixth son of Cara Josef Turcoman, first sultan of the race of the black sheep, was killed by his brother in the year of the Hegira 830, A.D. 1440.

Abu-said, succeeded his father Kushânji, as Khan of Great Bukharia, and died in the year of the Hegira 939, A.D. 1549. *Tex. Relac.*

Abu-said, *Al Hosein* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, died in the year of the Hegira 275, A.D. 885.

ABU-SALAH (*Biog.*) an Armenian, who wrote a history of the churches of Egypt, &c.

ABU-SALEM, *Al Hamadani*, founded the principality of Hamadan, in the year of the Hegira 414, A.D. 1024.

ABU-SCHAJA, *Fatek* (*Hist.*) a Greek slave, became emir of Al Fayyûm, in Egypt, and died in the year of the Hegira 350, A.D. 960.

ABUSIACUM (*Geog.*) *Abusacum*, or *Abuzacum*, a town of Rhetia, now *Fuessen. Antonin. Itin.*

ABUSINA (*Geog.*) a town of Vindelicia, now *Abensberg. Antonin. Itin. Lib. Notit.*

ABU-TAGLAB (*Hist.*) having rebelled against his father Nasero'ddawla, was defeated and put to death in the year of the Hegira 369, A.D. 979.

ABU-TALEB, *Mohammed* (*Biog.*) author of a book entitled 'The Nourishment of Hearts;' died in the year of the Hegira 386, A.D. 996.

ABU-TAMIN, *Ma'had* (*Hist.*) or *Mo'ad*, succeeded his father Abu-Tamim in the caliphate of Kairwan, in the year of the Hegira 341, A.D. 951.

Abu-tamim, succeeded his father, Al Thaher, in the year of the Hegira 420, A.D. 1030.

ABU-TECHIFIEN (*Hist.*) the first king in Africa of the race of the Almoravides, died after a reign of fifty-five years, leaving his son Joseph as successor, in the year of the Hegira 1086, A.D. 1696.

ABU-TEMAM (*Biog.*) or *Abou-Temam*, an Arabian poet, was born in the year of the Hegira 190, A.D. 800, at Jasem, a village near Damascus; and died at Mausel, in the year of the Hegira 231, A.D. 841. He published a collection of poems.

ABU-THAHER, *Al Mansur* (*Hist.*) a prince of the Karmatians, who made himself independent of the caliphs, died of the small pox in the year of the Hegira 332, A.D. 942.

Abu-thaher, *Ibrahim*, a prince of Mawsel, was killed by Abu'ldzowad Emir of the Chailite Arabs, in the year of the Hegira 374, A.D. 984.

ABU-THARIF, *Olyam Ebn Thamal* (*Hist.*) was the first emir of Cufa, of the house of Thamal, in the year of the Hegira 374, A.D. 984.

ABUTIG (*Geog.*) *Aboutig*, or *Abutige*, a town of Egypt, and a bishop's see, 170 miles S. Cairo, supposed to be the ancient *Abotis.*

ABYDENUS, *Palæphatus* (*Biog.*) a disciple and friend of Aristotle, was a grammarian and an historian, who wrote a history of Troy, &c. *Suidas. Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 1, c. 9.

Abydenus, *Abydenus*, or *Abidenus*, 'Αβυδηνὸς, to whom are ascribed two historical works, entitled 'Assyriaca,' and

'Chaldiaca,' has been supposed by some to be the same as the preceding. *Euseb. in Chron. et Evang. Præparat.* l. 9, c. 12; *Syncell. in Chron.; St. Cyrill. cont. Jul.; Suidas.; Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

Abydenus (*Geog.*) the Gentile name for a native of Abydos, as on medals. [vide *Abydus*]

ABYDOS (*Geog.*) a town and castle of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, on the strait of Gallipoli, where all ships from the Archipelago are searched. Lon. 37° 36′ E. lat. 40° 16′ N. [vide *Abydus*]

ABYDUS (*Geog.*) Ἄβυδος; 1, a city of Troas, in Asia, built by the Milesians in the reign of Gyges. It is situated on the Hellespont, opposite to Sestus, now *Aveo* or *Abydos*. *Musæus. in Her. et Leand.*

> Σηστὸς ἔην καὶ Ἄβυδος ἐναντίον ἐγγύθι πόντυ,
> Γείτονες ἐισι πόληες.

As it divides Asia from Europe, Xerxes here built his bridge of boats.
*Lucan.* l. 2, v. 674.

> *Tales fama canit, tumidum super æquora Xerxem,*
> *Construxisse vias, multum cum pontibus ausus,*
> *Europamque Asiæ, Sestonque admovit Abydo.*

Flaccus calls it *Abydos Gemina,* on account of its proximity to Sestus. Atheneæus and others celebrate it for the fine flavour of its oysters. It was destroyed by Philip, the father of Perseus, the inhabitants devoting themselves to a voluntary destruction. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 24; *Syclax. in Perip. Liv.* l. 31, c. 18; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1, v. 207; *Athen.* l. 3, c. 13; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 1, *el.* 9; *Val. Flac. Argon.* l. 1, v. 285; *Sidon. Apollin. Carm.* 2, v. 507. 2. A town of Egypt, famous for the temple of Osiris, now *Abutich.* The inhabitants were called Abydeni. *Plin.* l. 5. c. 9; *Ptol.* l. 4, c. 5. 3. A city of Iapygia, in Italy. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

Abydus (*Numis.*) the two first towns of this name struck several medals.

Abydus, on the Hellespont, adopted the symbols of Medusa's head, the anchor and the eagle on its earlier medals; but those which were struck under their archons in honour of the emperors, as of *Antonius Pius, Verus, Commodus Severus, Caracalla,* and *Mamea,* had many devices, bearing the several inscriptions of A. AB. ABY. ABYΔ. ABYΔIIN. ABYΔH. NΩN. and in many the name of the archon. The annexed cut represents, on the obverse, the head of Alexander Severus, adorned with laurel, the inscription AYT. KAIC. M. AYP. CEY. ΑΛΕ. ΞΑΝΔΡΟC. CEB. Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Σευηρὸς Ἀλέξανδρος Σεβαστός. *Imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Augustus.* On the reverse, Leander swimming to a tower on which Hero stands holding forth a torch, with the inscription HPΩ. ΛΕΑΝΔΡΟC. ABYΔH. *Hero Leander Abydenorum;* in allusion to the well known tale of Leander and Hero, the torch being emblematical of the torch of love. Leander raises his hands and supplicates the gods in the words of Ovid:

> *Parcite dum propero, mergite cum redeo.*

*Goltz. Græc.; Vaill. Numis. Græc.; Patin. Numis. Imper. Roman.; Harduin. Numm. Antiq. Pop. et Urb.; Spanheim. de Præst. et Usu Numis. Dissertat.; Peller. Rec. de Med. Hunt. Numm. Vet. Pop. et Urb.*

Abydus, in Egypt, a medal of Severus, representing the emperor under the form of Osiris, is referred by most antiquaries to this town. Another, which is given by Vaillant, bears, on the reverse, an eagle standing on thunder, with the inscription ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; and in the area of the coin the letters AB i. e. Ἀβυδηνῶν, *Abydenorum. Vaillant. Num. Ptol. Reg. Ægypt.; Tristan. Comm. Hist.* tom. 2, p. 102.

ABYLA (*Geog.*) Ἀβίλη, a mountain of Africa, called Abila by Pliny, now *Des-Singes.* It is opposite to another mountain on the coast of Spain, called Calpe, which were together entitled the Pillars of Hercules. *Strab.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 1; *Mela.* l. 1, c. 5; *Marmol.* l. 4, c. 53.

ABYSSINIA (*Geog.*) a large country and kingdom of Africa, about 300 leagues long, and 280 broad. It is indifferently called Abissinia, Abyssinia, Abessinia, and Abassia; but more properly Habessinia, from the Arabic *Habesh,* which signifies mixture or confusion, the country being inhabited by a mixed race of people. The Portuguese also gave it by mistake the name of the country of Prester John. Prester, which was a corruption of Presbyter, being the ordinary title given to the spiritual princes of a territory in Asia, subject, in spirituals, to Babylon. It is bounded on the E. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Nubea, on the W. by Nigritia, and on the S. by Caffraria.

*Division.* It is divided into the provinces of Ambara, Dambea, Douba, Gojam, Holcaita, Magaza, Narea, Ogara, Saalgaad, Salacta, Samen, Xaoa, and Tigre.

*Principal Towns.* Gondar, the capital, Amhadar, Ambianum, Bagameder, Adow, Madgoga, or Fremona, as it is now called, Axum, and a few more which constitute the whole number of towns in Abyssinia; the rest being only villages leading to Gondar.

*Mountains.* Geshen, or Guexen, where the princes of the blood used to be confined; Tadbaba Marjan, on which seven churches were built, besides innumerable others which exceed any mountains in Europe in height.

*Rivers.* The Abawi, or Nile, which has its source in Abyssinia; the Tacatza, supposed to be the *Astaboras* of Ptolemy; the Matche Zebee, Hoax, or Hawash; Mareb, Bulhilo, or Baxilo; Guexem, Anguer, &c.

*Lakes.* Zoai, or Zowaia, Dembea, &c.

*Kings and Queens of Abyssinia.*

*Sheba,* queen of the east, who visited Solomon.

*Menilehech,* her son, by king Solomon, reigned twenty-nine years, cotemporary with his father, and eighteen with his son Rehoboam.

*Sadgur,* the son of Menilehech, from whom proceeded in a lineal descent twenty-four princes, the length of whose reigns is not given, nor any remarkable particular known; except of the last named Bazen, in the eighth year of whose reign our Saviour was born.

*Abraham* and *Atzbeham,* brothers, after an interval of 300 years, who embraced Christianity.

*Atzfa, Atzfed,* and *Amey,* successors and triumvirate kings.

*Arado, Alaboda,* and *Alamid,* in whose reigns many Christian monks arrived in Abyssinia.

*Taccno,* the son of Alamid, and after him Caleb.

*Elesbaan,* his grandson, A. D. 522, who defeated *Dunavas* the last of the Sabæan kings, and a Jew by religion, who was a bitter persecutor of the Christians.

*Gebra Meskel,* that is, a servant of the cross, succeeded the former.

*Denoalda,* the last of this family, reigned in 960.

*Zagæa,* an impious queen, succeeded him.

*Degna Michael* and *Newagi Christos,* her successors, are mentioned in the Liturgia Æthiopiæ.

*Lalibala,* celebrated as a founder of temples.

*Naacueto Laabo,* was the last of this race in 1300.

*Icon Amlac,* the first of Solomon's family that was restored in 1300, was succeeded by

*Jagbea, Jzejon, Baharsarda, Esbraad, Cadem, Saghed, Zeusahed, Udunrad, Amdetzejon, Seifaarad, Udmausfar, David, Theodorus,* until

*Zoar-Jacob*, who reigned in 1487, by the name of Constantine.
*Boeda-Mariam*, surnamed *Curiacus*, in 1465.
*Alexander* begun to reign in 1475, in whose reign the Portuguese visited Abyssinia.
*Amdaizejon*, his son, died after the reign of six months.
*Noad*, the son of Bœda Marjam, died in 1505.
*Lebna Denghel*, surnamed *David*, grandson of Baida Marjam, wrote a letter to Emanuel, king of Portugal. His grandmother, Helena, administered the government for him in his minority.
*Atzwafsaghed*, surnamed *Claudius*, succeeded his father David, and was slain in battle in 1559.
*Minas*, surnamed *Adamas Saghed*, was slain in battle in 1560.
*Tzacaro*, his natural son was thrown down a rock by his rebellious subjects, in 1561.
*Sertza Denghel*, was made king in 1562, and died in 1579.
*Jacob*, his natural son, succeeded in 1589.
*Seltan-Saghed*, succeeded him in 1607.
*Basilides* succeeded him in 1632.
*John*, called *Aclaf Seghad*, died in 1680.
*Jawso*, or *Adyan Seghed*, succeeded him, and was dethroned by his son.
*Saklimenoth*, or *Sekla Haymanoth*, was massacred by his own troops in 1709, and Sefilis, his brother, succeeded him, who, being dethroned, was succeeded by *David*.

*Writers on Abyssinia.*

*Leo African. Descript. Afric.; Marmol. L'Afrique; F. Alvarez. Relat. d'Abissin.; Lobo. Relat. d'Abissin.; Damien. de Goez. de Mor. Æthiop.; Codinho de Abass. Reb.; Tellez. Hist. d'Abissin.; Grammaye. Afric. illust.; Poncet. Voyag.; Herbert. Trav.; Ludolph. Hist. Æthiop.; Vossius. &c.* The authors who have written of Abyssinia, under the name of Ethiopia, may be found under the head of Africa.

ABYSTRUM (*Geog.*) Ἄβυςρος, a city of Magna Græcia, now called *Ursimaro*. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1.

ACA (*Geog.*) 1. A country of Numidia, containing three cities, in a desert bordering on Lybia. *Gramm. Afric.* l. 10, c. 11. *Marmol.* l. 7, c. 8.

Aca, *Mohammed Semur* (*Hist.*) third prince of the dynasty of the Sarbedanans.

ACABENE (*Geog.*) Ἀκαβήνη, a country of Mesopotamia. *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 18.

ACACALLIS (*Myth.*) Ἀκακαλλὶς, a daughter of Minos, and mother of Cydon, by Mercury, and of Amphithemis, by Apollo. *Schol. in Apollon.* l. 4, c. 1493; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 53.

Acacallis, a nymph, mother of Phylacis and Philander, by Apollo. Her children, who were exposed on the mountains of Crete, were said to have been nourished by a goat. *Paus.* l. 10, c. 16.

ACACESIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀκακήσιον, a town of Arcadia, built by Acacus, the son of Lycaon. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 3, &c.

ACACESIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀκακήσιος, an epithet of Mercury, from *Acacus*, his foster-father. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 36.

ACACHUMA (*Geog.*) a town of Ethiopia.

ACACIUS (*Ecc.*) there were several of this name who distinguished themselves in the Christian church.

Acacius, Ἀκάκιος, *Acacius*, surnamed *Luscus*, μονόφθαλμος, was a disciple of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, whom he succeeded in the year 338 or 340, and died in 365. He wrote, 1. 'A Life of Eusebius,' not extant. 2. Seventeen volumes of Commentaries on Ecclesiastics, and six volumes of Miscellanies. He was the leader of a sect called after him *Acacians*, who denied the Son to be of the same substance as the Father. *Socrat. Hist.* l. 2, c. 4; *Epiphan. Hæres.* 72; *Hieron. de Script.* c. 98; *Sozomen.* l. 3; *Fabr. Bibl.* l. 5, c. 19; *Harles' Edit.*; *Tillem. Mem. Eccl.* vol. vi.; *Cave.* vol. i. p. 206.

Acacius, a patriarch of Constantinople, in the year 471, who established the superiority of his see over the eastern bishops. He was a great favourite with the emperor Zeno, who protected him against the Pope. Two letters of his are extant, one in Greek and Latin, to Petrus Trullo; the other in Latin, to Pope Simplicius. *Theodor.* l. 5, c. 23; *Niceph. in Chron.*; *Cave. Hist. Lit.* vol. i. p. 417; *Tillem. Mem. Eccl.* vol. xiv. *ad Vit. Cyr.*

Acacius, a bishop of Berœa, assisted at the council of Constantinople in 381. He died about 432. *Theodoret.* l. 5, c. 32; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 398.

Acacius, bishop of Amida, or of Constance, is distinguished for his piety and charity in having sold the church plate, &c. to redeem 7000 Persian prisoners on the Tigris, in Mesopotamia. His death is commemorated in the Latin Church on the 9th of April. *Socrates*, l. 7, c. 21; *Fab. Bibl. G.* l. 5, c. 19; *Harles' edit.*

Acacius, bishop of Mitilene, in Armenia Minor, who was present at the council of Ephesus in the year 431, and has left in the Councils, vol. iii. a Homily of his, in Greek and Latin, against Nestorius. *Nicephor.* l. 16, c. 17; *Suid. in Voce* βασιλίσκος, *Evagr.* l. 3, c. 4; *Cave. Hist. Lit.* vol. i. p. 417; *Tillem.* vol. xvi. *ad vit.*

Acacius, a patriarch of Antioch, in whose time there was a great earthquake. *Evagr.* l. 2, c. 12.

Acacius, a general under Adrian, and a native of Alexandria, was suspended from a tree by the heel, for his profession of Christianity. *Hist. Tripart.* l. 5, c. 11.

Acacius, another martyr, in the reign of the emperor Decius.

Acacius (*Biog.*) an orator who flourished in the time of the emperor Julian *Suidas*.

ACADA (*Geog.*) a river of Natolia, now *Sangary*.

ACADEMUS (*Myth.*) Ἀκάδημος, an Athenian, who gave his name to the grove Academia, in Athens. He informed Castor and Pollux where their sister Helen was concealed by Theseus, for which cause they spared the Academia in their attack upon the city. *Plut. in Thes.*

ACADINA (*Geog.*) or *Acis*, a fountain of Sicily, sacred to the Palici. It was supposed that an oath, when written on a tablet and thrown into the water of this fountain, would sink if it were false, and that otherwise it would swim on the surface. *Aristot. de Mirab.*; *Silius Ital.* l. 14, v. 221; *Macrob.* l. 5, c. 19.

ACADRÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀκάδραι, a people of China, now the province *Quichen Huquan*. *Ptol.* l. 7, c. 3.

ACAFRAN (*Geog.*) a river of Tremissa, in Africa, formerly Quinalaf, now *Vetxilaf*. *Marmol.* l. 7, c. 30.

ACAIRI (*Biog.*) an Arabian author, who wrote a book entitled 'Reml Megmon,' i. e. on divination by sand.

ACAIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Achaius*.

ACALANDRUM (*Geog.*) a river of Italy, now *Salandrella*, running into the bay of Tarentum. *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 15; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* l. 4, c. 15.

ACALANTHIS (*Myth.*) Ἀκαλανθὶς, a dog mentioned by Aristophanes. *Schol. in Aristoph. Pac.* v. 1078; *Cæl. Rhodig.* l. 17, c. 27.

Acalanthis, an epithet of Diana. *Aristoph. Aves.* v. 872.

Acalanthis, a daughter of Pierus, who, with her sisters, having contended with the muses, were changed into birds. *Antonin. Liberal.* c. 8.

ACALIS (*Myth.*) vide *Acacallis*.

ACALLE (*Myth.*) Ἀκάλλη, the daughter of Minos and Pasephae, supposed to be the same as Acacallis. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 1.

ACALZICA (*Geog.*) a fortress on Mount Caucasus, which was built by the Georgians, and taken by the Turks in the sixteenth century. *Chard. Travels.*

ACAMANTIDES (*Biog.*) Ἀμαντίδης, a philosopher of Heliopolis.

**ACAMANTIS** (*Ant.*) Ἀκάμαντις, one of the ten tribes of Athens, called after Acamas, of which Pericles was a member. *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 118; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 5; *Plut. in Pericl.*

**ACAMANTIUM** (*Geog.*) Ἀκαμάντιον, a town of Phrygia, built by Acamas, the son of Theseus. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

**ACAMANTIUS** (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Heliopolis.

**ACAMAPIXTLI** (*Hist.*) the first king of Mexico who adorned the city, and, at his death, left the Mexicans the liberty of choosing their own king. *Acost.* l. 8, c. 8, 9, &c.

**ACAMARCHIS** (*Myth.*) Ἀκάμαρχις, a marine nymph said to be the daughter of Oceanus. *Diod.* l. 6.

**ACAMAS** (*Hist.*) Ἀκάμας, son of Theseus and Phædra, was sent with Diomed on an embassy to Troy, to demand restitution of Helen, and was afterwards among the number of the Grecians who were shut up in the Trojan horse. *Hygin.* fab. 108; *Paus.* l. 10, c. 26; *Q. Calaber.* l. 13, v. 495; *Tzetzes in Lycoph.* v. 495; *Schol. Euripid. in Hecub.* v. 125.

**Acamas**, a son of Antenor, distinguished for his valour in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 60; l. 13, v. 478; l. 18, v. 542; *Q. Calab.* l. 10, v. 168.

**Acamas**, a Thracian auxiliary in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 2.

**Acamas** (*Geog.*) Ἀκάμας, a promontory of Cyprus, now called *Holy Epiphany.* From this promontory the whole island was called Acamantis. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 31; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 14.

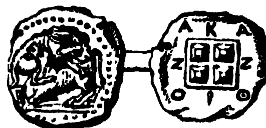
**ACANTHIS** (*Myth.*) 1. Ἀκανθὶς, an epithet of Diana, according to Aristophanes. 2. A daughter of Antonous, who was so named by her father, because his land produced only thorns. *Antonin. Liberal.* c. 7.

**ACANTHUS** (*Myth.*) a son of Antonous and Hippodamia, changed into a bird. *Calphurn. Ecl.* l. 6, v. 67.

**Acanthus** (*Biog.*) Ἄκανθος, a victor at the Olympic Games in the 15th Olympiad, who, according to Dionysius Halicarnassus, introduced the practice of running naked. *Dion. Hal.* l. 7; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 1.

**Acanthus** (*Geog.*) 1. Ἄκανθος, a colony of Andrians, near Mount Athos, whom the Spartan general Brassidas attacked in the Peloponnesian war. From this place Xerxes cut a canal to communicate with the Sinus Syngiticus in order to avoid going round Mount Athos. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 44; l. 7, c. 113; *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 84; *Xenophon. Hellen.* l. 5, c. 2; *Diod.* l. 12, c. 67; *Mela.* l. 2, c. 2; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 13; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.* 2. A town of Caria, otherwise called Dulopolis, according to Mela, *Mel.* l. 1, c. 26; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 28; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.* 3. A town in Egypt, near Memphis, where, according to Stephanus, is the grove of the Theban Acantha, from which the gum is collected. *Strab.* l. 1, c. 77. 4. An island in the Propontis. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 32.

**Acanthus** (*Numis.*) the medals extant under this name are attributed, by all antiquarians, to the Acanthus in Macedonia. On the obverse of the subjoined cut is represented a lion devouring an ox, and, on the reverse, a square divided into four smaller squares, with the inscription AKANΘION, or on some AKAN. The workmanship of these and similar medals sufficiently proves their antiquity. *Peller. Rec. de Med.*; *Hunter. Num. Vet. Pop. et Urb.*



**ACAPARAM** (*Geog.*) a town of Bithynia, on the shore of the Euxine, now *Carpi.* *D'Avity. Descript. Asiæ.*

**ACARION** (*Biog.*) Ἀκαρίων, a writer referred to by the scholiast on Apollonius. *Argonautic.* l. 2.

**ACARNANIA** (*Geog.*) Ἀκαρνανία, a region of Epirus, near the bay of Ambracia, so named after Acarnas, now *Carnia* and *Despotato.* The Acarnanians, who were originally called Curates, were an effeminate and luxurious people, whence, according to Lucian, the proverb of *Porcellus Acarnanius.* Their breed of horses, however, was so superior that Ἀκάρνικοι ἵπποι became proverbial for any thing excellent. *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 10; *Polyb.* l. 5, c. 90; *Scylax. in Perpl.* l. 2, c. 3; *Strab.* l. 7, c. 9; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 1; *Mela.* l. 2, c. 3; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 24; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 14; *Lucian. Dial. Meret.*; *Macrob.* l. 1, c. 12; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Nig. Geog. Comm.* l. 11.

**Acarnania** (*Numis.*) the medals of Acarnania were some of them common to the whole country as in the subjoined cuts.

*Fig.* 1.

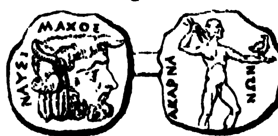
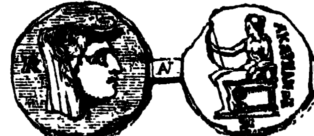


*Fig.* 2.



On the obverse of fig. 1, is a figure of Jupiter holding in one hand a thunderbolt: and in the other an eagle; the inscription AKAPNANΩN; on the reverse a horned head of Achelous, as is supposed, who is fabled to have changed himself into a bull, [vide *Achelous*] with the name of a magistrate, NAYΣIMAXOΣ. On the obverse of fig. 2, is the figure of Apollo sitting with his bow; the inscription the same as the preceding; and on the reverse the same head, which by some is supposed to be the head of the Minotaur. *Goltz. Græc.*; *Patin. Num. Imperat.*; *Spanheim. de Præst. et Usu Numis.* *Peller. Rec. de Med.*

**ACARNAS** (*Myth.*) Ἀκαρνὰν, the son of Alcmæon and Calirrhoe. The former being murdered by the brothers of his first wife Alphisiboea, Calirrhoe obtained from Jupiter that her children Acarnas and Amphoterus, who were still infants, should suddenly grow up to revenge their father's murder. *Ovid. Met.* l. 1, fab. 10; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 24.

**Acarnas** (*Geog.*) or *Acarnan*, a stony mountain of Attica. *Senec. in Hippol.* v. 20.

> *Vos, qua tepidis*
> *Subditus austris, frigora mollit*
> *Durus Acarnân.*

**ACARZERES**, *Laurentius* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese author of some poems, according to Giraldus.

**ACAS** (*Biog.*) Ἄκας, a tragic poet, according to Suidas.

**ACASIS** (*Myth.*) the daughter of Minos, and mother of Cydon and Oaxes, by Apollo. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

**ACASTE** (*Myth.*) Ἀκάστη, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 356.

**ACASTUS** (*Myth.*) Ἀκάστος, the son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, by Anaxibia, was put to death with his wife Hippolyte or Astydamia by Peleus, whom, while an exile at his court, he had at the instigation of his wife caused to be tied to a tree, and exposed to wild beasts. He was a famous hunter. *Ovid. Met.* l. 8.

> *Jaculoque insignis Acastus.*

*Pind. Nem. Carm.* 4, 5; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9, &c.: *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 3, *Od.* 7, v. 17.

**Acastus** (*Hist.*) Ἄκαστος, the second perpetual archon of the Albanians, A. M. 2934, reigned for thirty years. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Petau. Doct. Tempor.* vol. ii.

**ACATUS** (*Biog.*) Ἀκάτος, an Argive and author of a poem entitled Ἰλιοπερσὶς, the destruction of Troy, in which he gives the names of all who were shut up in the wooden horse. *Athen.* l. 13, c. 9.

**ACATZINTO** (*Geog.*) a town of Anahual, in Mexico, where the Mexicans were defeated by the Spaniards in 1520.

**ACBARUS** (*Hist.*) vide *Abgarus.*

**ACCA** (*Myth.*) *Acca*, the companion of Camella. *Virg. Æn.* l. 11, v. 820.

> *Accam, ex æqualibus unam,*
> *Alloquitur.*

Acca, *Laurentia*, a goddess of the Romans, said to be the nurse of Romulus and Remus. She was the wife of Faustus, Numitor's shepherd, who, for her wantonness, was called lupa, a prostitute, or she wolf; whence the story that Romulus was suckled by a wolf. Plutarch mentions another prostitute of the same name, to whom divine honours were likewise paid at the feast of the Laurentalia. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1, c. 18; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 4; *Varr. de Lat. Lin.* l. 5; *Aul. Gel.* l. 6, c. 7; *Plut. in Rom. et Quæst. Rom.; Servius in Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 27; *Voss. de Idol.* l. 1, c. 12.

Acca, *Tarentia vel Taruntia*, another goddess worshipped by the Romans. *Var. de Lat. Lin.* l. 5.

Acca, St. (*Ecc.*) bishop of Hagustald, or Hexham, in Northumberland, succeeded Wrefid in the year 709. He wrote 'Officia Suæ Ecclesiæ, &c.' *Bed. Hist. Eccl. Gent. Anglor.* l. 5, c. 20; *Cave. Hist. Lit.* vol. xvi. 619; *Fabr. Bibl. Med. et Infim. Lat.* vol. ii. l. 1.

ACCABICUS *murus* (*Geog.*) Ἀκκαβικὸν τεῖχος, a town near the pillars of Hercules, built by the Carthaginians. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ACCAD (*Geog.*) אכד, called by the Septuagint Ἀρχὰδ, (Gen. x. 10,) was a city built by Nimrod, the situation of which is not ascertained. It is supposed, by Dr. Wells, to be Tittacene, which, according to Pliny, is the same as Arbelites, in the country round Arbela. *Well. Geog. of the Old and New Test.*

ACCÆUS (*Hist.*) the first king of Attica.

ACCARISI, *Albert* (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Cento, in the Dutchy of Ferrara, published in the 16th century 'A Vocabulary, Grammar, and Orthography of the vulgar Tongue.'

Accarisi, *Francis*, a civilian of Ancona. He wrote comments on the Institutes and Pandects, and died Oct. 4, 1622.

ACCARON (*Geog.*) Ἀκκαρὼν, a town of Palestine, the Ekron of the Bible, now *Accaron*.

ACCEPTUS (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic of Frejus, in Provence, who accused himself falsely of different crimes to avoid being elected bishop, wherefore in a council of Dauphiny, it was decreed that for the future such persons should be held infamous on their own confession.

ACCETTO, *Reginald* (*Biog.*) an Italian, and author of a Thesaurus of the Italian language, died at Naples in 1560.

ACCHO (*Geog.*) עכו, Ἄκχω; a town situated on the north of Mount Carmel, belonging to the tribe of Ashur. *Judg.* i. 31. It was the seat of war in the time of the Crusades, and was then called Acra, now *Acre*. [Vide *Acre*] In the Maccabees it is mentioned frequently under the name of Ptolemais. *Euseb. apud Hieron. de Sit. et Nom. Loc.; Heb. in Voce* Ἄκχω.

ACCI (*Geog.*) Ἄκκι, a town of Hispania Tarriconensis, now *Guadix*. The people were called Accitani, as appears from the several inscriptions and medals. [Vide *Accitani*] *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 6; *Vasæus in Chron.*

Acci (*Numis.*) this town struck medals in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, Germanicus, Drusus, and Caligula. The subjoined fig. 1, represents, on the obverse, a head of Augustus, bare, with

Fig. 1.

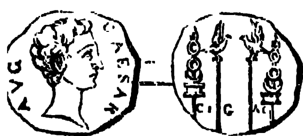
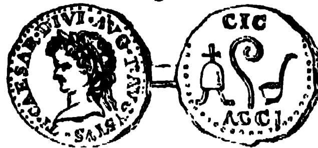



Fig. 2.




the inscription AUG*ustus* CAESAR, on the reverse, two legionary eagles between two military standards, the common symbol of this town, the inscription *Colonia Julia Gemella* ACci. On the obverse of fig. 2, is a head of Tiberius crowned with laurel; the inscription, TI*berius* CAESAR DIVI AUG*usti* F*ilius* AUGUSTUS; on the reverse the pontifical symbols, namely, the Apex, the Lituum and the Simpulum, legend above, *Colonia Julia Gemella*, below ACCI. Another medal of Tiberius has on the reverse the heads of Germanicus and Drusus. *Harduin. Num. Ant. illust.; Florez. Med. de Espana.* tab. 51, fig. 2.

ACCIA (*Hist.*) or *Abia*, daughter of Julia and Atius Balbus, was the mother of Augustus. She died about forty years A. C. *Dio.* l. 45; *Suet. Aug.* c. 4.

Accia, *Variola*, a female of distinction, whose cause was ably defended by Pliny the younger. Sidonius Apollinaris, in his book to Rusticus, says that Pliny gained more credit from that cause than from his panegyric of Trajan. Pliny speaks very much of it in his Epistles, l. 5, ep. 33.

Accia (*Geog.*) a town of Corsica, now in ruins, formerly the see of a bishop, which is removed to Mariana.

ACCIAIOLI (*Hist.*) a noble family of Florence, which was fruitful in great men, and for some time held the sovereign authority, in Corinth, Thebes, and Athens.

Acciaioli, *Nicholas*, of the above-mentioned illustrious family, was born in 1310, and died in 1366, after having acted a very important part in the government of Naples, under Catherine, the widow of Philip, and her son Robert.

Acciaioli, *Renatus*, conquered Athens, Corinth, and Bœotia in the 15th century. At his death, having no male legitimate issue, he gave Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodorus Palæologus; and Bœotia to his natural son Anthony. *Chalcond. Hist. Turc.* l. 4 & 9.

Acciaioli, *Donato*, a statesman and scholar of the same family, was born in 1428, and died in 1478, after having been employed on several important missions for the republic. Dying poor he was honoured with a splendid funeral at the public expence, and his daughters were also portioned out at the expence of the state in recompence of his signal services. His works are, 1. 'Expositio super libros Ethicorum Aristotelis, in novam traductionem Argyropili,' Fol. Florent. 1478. 2. 'In Aristotelis libros octo Politicorum commentarii,' 8vo. Venet. 1566. 3. The lives of Alcibiades, Demetrius, Annibal, and Scipio, translated from Plutarch for the Latin collection of that author, to which he added a life of Charlemagne. 4. 'La Storia Florentina,' &c. translated from the Latin of Leonard d'Arezzo, Fol. Venice, 1473, and often reprinted. 5. An Italian translation of the life of his kinsman Nicholas Acciaioli, which had been written by Palmerius, under the title of 'Matthæi Palmerii Florentini de vita et rebus gestis Nicolai Acciaioli Florentini, magni Apuliæ Seneschalli ab anno 1310, ad annum 1366, commentarius.' The translation of this work was printed at Florence in 1588, with the history of the family of Ubaldini, but the original is inserted in Muratori's collection of Italian Historians.

Acciaioli, *Angelo* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and archbishop of Florence, was created a cardinal by Urban VI, in 1384, and died in 1407, after having been employed by Boniface IX, as legate to Naples, Hungary, and elsewhere.

Acciaioli, *Nicholas*, a cardinal, was elevated to that dignity by Clement IX, in 1669, on the score of his great merits; and died in 1719, at the age of 89. He was so esteemed by the cardinals that he had, like the preceding, many voices in the conclave for his election to the Pontificate.

Acciaioli, *Zanobio* (*Biog.*) probably of the same family as the preceding, was born at Florence in 1461, and died in 1519 or 1520. He made a Latin oration in praise of Naples in 1515, which he afterwards published, besides translating into Latin Eusebius of Cæsarea, Theodoret, Olympiodorus, &c. and publishing Politien's Greek epigrams. Whilst acting as librarian to the Vatican under Leo, he undertook the laborious task of arranging the ancient public documents, of which he formed an index published by Montfaucon in his Bibl. Bibliothecarum MSS. vol. i. He was also reckoned a great poet.

Acciaioli, *John*, of the above-mentioned family, who flou-

rished in the 16th century, was the author of a work entitled 'Multa doctissimorum problematum monumenta magno studio et ingenio elucubrata.'

ACCIO, *Zucco* (*Biog.*) surnamed *da Summa Campagna*, an Italian poet of Verona, who flourished about 1470, was the author of a work published under the title of 'Acci Zucchi Summa Campaneæ, Veronensis viri eruditissimi in Æsopi Fabulas interpretatio per rhythmos,' &c. 4to. Veron. 1479, in which each fable is preceded by a Latin epigram. This work was reprinted in 1491, 1493, and 1497.

ACCIUS, *Tullus* (*Hist.*) vide *Actius*.

ACCIUS, *Lucius* (*Biog.*) a Latin tragic poet, and intimate friend of Junius Brutus the Consul. Of all his works not more than 799 verses are extant, which are to be found scattered in Cicero and other authors, and collected in the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.' Of him and Pacuvius, Quintillian says 'Tragœdiæ scriptores Accius atque Pacuvius clarissimi, gravitate sententiarum, verborumque pondere et auctoritate personarum virium tamen Accio plus tribuitus.'

*Hor.* l. 2, *Ep.* 1, v. 55.

——— *Aufert*
*Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti.*

*Quintil. Instit.* l. x. c. 1; *Aul. Gell.* l. xii. c. 2, &c.

ACCIUS, *Pisaurensis*, a distinguished orator. *Cic. Brut.* 78.

ACCIUS, a player mentioned by Juvenal. *Sat.* vi. v. 70.

ACCIUS, *Nævius*, vide *Actius*.

ACCIUS, *Priscus*, a painter in the time of Vespasian. *Plin.* l. xxxv. c. 27.

ACCO (*Myth.*) Ἀκκὼ, the name of an old woman who fell mad at seeing her own deformity in a looking-glass, whence the word *accissare*, in Latin signifying to be mad; also the proverb ἐπὶ τοῖς ὅπλοῖς Ἀκκίζεται, speaking of one who delights to look at himself. *Lucian de Merced. Serv.*; *Athen.* l. xiii.; *Zenob. Proverb. Ant.* 53; *Diogenian. Prov. Ant.* 2; *Suid. Prov. Ant.* 82; *Cœl. Rhodig.* l. xvii. c. 2.

AC-COINLU (*Hist.*) or *white sheep*, a family of Turcomans, who reigned in Asia, so called from the ensign they bore. They succeeded the dynasty distinguished by the name of the *Cara-Coinlu*, or the Black Sheep.

*Chronological Succession of the Ac-coinlu.*

*Thour Ali Beg*, the first of this dynasty.

*Courlu Beg*, the second son of Thour Ali.

*Cara Ilug Athman*, son of the preceding, died in the year of the Hegira 809, A. D. 1419.

*Hamzag Beg*, son of Cara Ilug, died in the year of the Hegira 848, A. D. 1458.

*Gehanghir*, nephew of Hamzag, died in the year of the Hegira 872, A. D. 1482.

*Hassan al Thaoval*, or *Ussanhassan*, brother of the preceding, died in the year of the Hegira 883, A. D. 1493.

*Khalil Beg*, son of the preceding, died in the year of the Hegira 884, A. D. 1494.

*Jacob Beg*, brother of Khalil, died of poison in the year of the Hegira 896, A. D. 1506.

*Massih Beg*, brother of Khalil, or son of Jacob, reigned only a year and eight months.

*Roslam Mirza*, grandson of Ussancassan, reigned about five years and a half.

*Ahmed*, son of Ogivilee, and grandson of Ussancassan, reigned only a year.

*Alvend Mirza*, a third grandson of Ussancassan.

*Morad*, son of Jacob, was stripped of his kingdom by Ismael Sofi, king of Persia, in the year of the Hegira 915, A. D. 1525. The author of the Nighiaristan makes the number of sultans to be only nine.

ACCOLTI (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient family of Tuscany which produced some men of distinction; as

ACCOLTI, *Benedetto*, son of Michael Accolti, was born at Arezzo in 1415, and died in 1466. He followed his father's profession, and filled with great credit the office of secretary to the republic of Florence for the last seven years of his life, and, besides the extensive correspondence which he held, he wrote, 1. 'De bello a Christianis contra Barbaros gesto, pro Christi sepulchro et Judæa recuperandis libri quatuor,' 4to. Venet. 1532; which was reprinted several times, and once with notes by Thomas Dempster, 4to. Florence, 1623. 2. 'De Præstantia virorum sui ævi.' Parm. 1689, 1692.

ACCOLTI, *Benedetto*, descended from the same family, set on foot a conspiracy against Pope Pius IV, under pretence that he was not duly elected. He suffered with five others a capital punishment for this crime in 1564.

ACCOLTI, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) son of Benedict the lawyer, was born in 1455, and died in 1532. He was created cardinal by Pope Julius II in 1511; successively held the bishoprics of Ancona, Arras, and Cremona, and in 1524 was made archbishop of Ravenna. He left some historical treatises.

ACCOLTI, *Benedetto*, nephew of the preceding, was called the Cicero of the age, on account of his skill in the Latin language. He succeeded his uncle in the archbishopric of Ravenna, was made cardinal by Clement VII in 1527, and died in 1549, leaving a treatise on the Pope's right to the kingdom of Naples, and other works in prose and verse.

ACCOLTI, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) another son of Benedict the lawyer, was distinguished in his day by his poetry, which gained him universal applause. A collection of his poems was printed at Venice in 1519 and 1553.

ACCOLTI, *Francis d'Arezzo*, vide *Aretin*.

ACCOLTI, *Peter*, published a book of practical perspective in Italian, at Arezzo, in 1625.

ACCORDS (*Biog.*) vide *Tabouret*.

ACCORSO (*Ecc.*) a missionary into Africa, was beheaded by order of the king of Morocco in 1220. *Blondel. Vies des Saintes au 16 de Janvier.*

ACCORSO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a lawyer who was born at Florence in 1151, and died in 1229. He wrote an explanation of the laws, entitled the 'Great Gloss,' published at Lyons in 6 vols. folio, 1589.

ACCORSO, *Francis*, eldest son of the preceding, was professor of law at Bologna, and afterwards at Oxford in 1275. He died in 1321. *Fab. Bibl. Lat.* l. iv. c. 10; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 293.

ACCORSO, *Arvot*, a brother of the former, published a continuation of his father's Gloss, which is not much esteemed.

ACCORSO, *Maria Angelo*, a native of Aquileia in Naples, and an eminent critic of the 16th century, wrote 'Diatribæ in Ausonium, Solinum et Ovidium.' *Fab. Bibl. Lat.* l. 3, c. 10; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. iii. p. 100.

ACE (*Geog.*) the name of two towns, 1. In Phœnicia, which was also called *Aco*, or *Accas*, and *Ptolemais*, now *Acre*. *C. Nep. in Datam.* c. 5. 2. Ἄκη, a place in Arcadia, where Orestes was relieved from the persecution of the Furies, to whom a temple was there erected. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 34.

ACE (*Numis.*) one medal of the town, in Phœnicia, has been found with the inscription AKH.

ACEDUM (*Geog.*) Ἄκεδον, now *Ceneda*, a town of Venice, in Italy. *Nig. Geog. Comm.*

ACELA (*Geog.*) Ἄκελα, a town of Lycia, called after Acelus, a son of Hercules and Malis. The gentile name is Acelетis. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ACELDAMA (*Bibl.*) חקל־דמא, ἀγρὸς αἵματος, i. e. the field of blood; the field which was purchased by the priests, with the thirty pieces of silver that had been given to Judas for betraying his master. *Matt.* xxvii. 8; *Acts* i. 18.

ACELUM (*Geog.*) Ἄκελον, according to Ptolemy *Acilum*, according to Paul *Diaconus*, now *Azolo;* a town of Venice. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 19; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1; *Paul. Diac. Longob. Rer. Hist.* l. 3, c. 26; *Nig. Geog. Comm.* l. 7.

ACELUM (*Numis.*) two medals are referred to this town, bearing the inscriptions ΑΚΙΛΑΙΩΝ and ΑΚΙ.

ACELUS (*Myth.*) vide *Acela.*

ACEMA (*Geog.*) one of the Alps, from which the river Varus flows. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5.

ACE-MANNER (*Geog.*) Ace-mannen Ceaster, *i.* e. the town of invalids, now *Bath;* a city in Somersetshire.

ACENCHERIS (*Hist.*) Ἀκενχερις, a king of the Egyptians, who reigned 12 years. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ACEPSIMAS (*Biog.*) Ἀκεψιμᾶς, an anchoret of the country of Cyrene, who lived 60 years in his cell, according to Theodoret, without speaking to any one.

ACERBAS (*Myth.*) a priest of Hercules, and husband of Dido, whom Virgil calls *Sichæus. Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 343; *Justin.* l. 18, c. 5.

ACERNUM (*Geog.*) a town of Naples, now *Acerno*, 12 miles N. E. Salerno, lon. 14° 50′ E, lat. 40° 45′ N. *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

ACERNUS, *Sebastian Fabian* (*Biog.*) a poet and native of Poland, was born in 1551, and died in 1608, leaving, 1. 'Victoria Deorum,' &c. 2. 'A poem in the Polish on the Navigation of the Dantzikers,' 1643, &c.

ACERONEA (*Hist.*) or *Acerronia*, a handmaid of Agrippina, who, while on board a vessel, gave herself out to be Agrippina, and was in consequence slain by the crew. *Tac. Ann.* l. 14, c. 5.

ACERRA (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Naples, seated on the Agno, 12 miles N. E. Naples, lon. 14° 13′ E, lat. 40° 56′ N; it was formerly called *Acerræ.* [Vide *Acerræ*].

ACERRÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀχέραι, according to Polybius; Ἀχέῤῥα, according to Strabo; Ἀκέῤῥαι, according to Plutarch; Ἀκέραι, according to Zonaras; 1. a town of Campania, now *Acerræ.* The inhabitants were called Acerrani. It was exposed to frequent inundations from the river Clanius.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 2, v. 225.

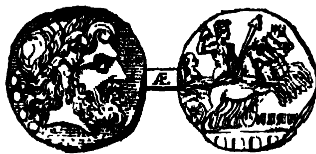
*Et vacuis Clanius non æquus Acerris.*

*Sil.* l. 8, v. 536.

*Clanio contemtæ semper Acerræ.*

*Strab.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 23, c. 17; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 14; *Appian in Pun.; Vib. Sequest. Catalog.; Fest. de Sign. Verb.; Priscian.* l. 2; *Serv. in Virg.; Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* l. 4, c. 5. 2. A town of the Insubres, now *Gherra*, situate on the bank of the Addua, between the Po and Milan. The gentile name was *Acherræus*, according to Stephanus. *Polyb.* l. 2, c. 34; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plut. in Marcellin; Zonar. Annal.* l. 2; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ACERRÆ (*Numis.*) two medals of this town, are known by the inscription ACERV in Oscan letters, as in the annexed cut. *Hunt. Num. Vet. Pop. et Urb. Akel. Num. Vet.*



ACERRONIA (*Hist.*) vide *Aceronia.*

ACERSECOMES (*Myth.*) Ἀκερσεκόμης, an epithet for Apollo, φοῖβος ἀκερσεκόμης, according to Homer, signifying 'unshorn.' *Schol. Hom. Hymn. in Apoll.* l. 134; *Il.* l. 5, v. 39; *Juv. Sat.* 8, v. 128; *Poll. Onomast.* l. 26, c. 35; *Macrob. Saturnal.* l. 1, c. 17.

ACES (*Geog.*) Ἄκης, a river of Asia, in the former country of the Chorasmii, &c. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 117.

ACESÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀκέσαι, a city of Macedonia. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ACESAMENÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀκεσαμέναι, a city of Macedonia, from Acesaminus, who reigned in Pieria. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ACESANDER (*Biog.*) Ἀκέσανδρος, an historian mentioned by Tzetzes on Lycophron and also the scholiasts on Pindar and Apollonius.

ACESIA (*Geog.*) a name for the island of Lemnos, so called from Philoctetes whose wound was there healed.

ACESIAS (*Myth.*) an unskilful physician, who in attempting to cure the gout increased the disorder, whence the proverb "Acesias medicatus est." *Zenob. Prov. Cent.* 1, § 52; *Erasm. Adag. Ch.* 2, *Cent.* 6.

ACESIMBROTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀκεσίμβροτος, a naval commander of the Rhodians, was sent to the conference which took place between the consul T. Flaminius and Philip king of Macedon. *Polyb.* l. 17, c. 1.

ACESINES (*Geog.*) or *Acesinus*, Ἀκεσίνης, Ἀκεσίνος. 1. A river of India, flowing into the Indus. The reeds growing on its banks were of such a size that rafts might be made from them for crossing the river. Alexander passed over it to the great hazard of himself and his army, where the current was so strong as to carry away several of the boats that followed him. *Diod.* l. 17, c. 97; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 20; *Arrian.* l. 5, c. 20; *Q. Curt.* l. 8, c. 9; *Justin.* l. 12, c. 9. 2. Acesines, Ἀκεσίνης, now *Alcantara;* a river of Sicily. *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 25; *Fazell. de Reb. Sic. Decad.* 1, l. 2.

ACESIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀκεσιὸς, an epithet of Apollo. *Paus.* l. 6.

ACESIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of the Novatians, in the reign of the emperor Constantine, A. D. 325. *Socrat.* l. 1, c. 7; *Sozom.* l. 1, c. 2: *Niceph.* l. 8, c. 20.

ACESIUS (*Biog.*) an artificer of Patara, who is said to have first fabricated with the assistance of Helicon and Carysthius, the peplus of Minerva, whence the proverb "Acesii et Heliconis opera," for any fine work. *Zenob. Proverb. Cent.* 1, § 56; *Erasm. Chil.* 2, *Cent.* 6.

ACESO (*Myth.*) Ἀκέσω, from ἀκέομαι, to heal, a daughter of Æsculapius who is fabled to have had great knowledge in physic. *Suidas in Voc.* Ἠπιόνη; *Le Clerc. Hist. Medic.* l. 1, c. 19.

ACESODORUS (*Biog.*) vide *Acestorides.*

ACESSÆUS (*Myth.*) the name of a certain captain who was always deferring his voyage in order to wait for the moon, whence the proverb Ἀκεσσαίου σελήνη, *Acessæi luna*, for tardiness. *Diogen. Prov. Cent.* 1, § 57; *Suid. Prov. Cent.* 13, § 48; *Erasm. Adag. Chil.* 1, *Cent.* 5.

ACESTA (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, more commonly called *Ægestæ*, or *Segesta*, [vide *Ægesta*] but of which Virgil makes mention under this name.

*Æn.* l. 5, v. 718.

*Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam.*

ACESTÆI (*Geog.*) Ἀκεσταῖοι, a people of Acesta, in Sicily. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ACESTE (*Myth.*) nurse to the daughters of Adrastus. *Stat. Theb.* l. 1, v. 529.

ACESTE (*Geog.*) vide *Acesta.*

ACESTES (*Myth.*) a king of Sicily, well known from what Virgil says of him

*Æn.* l. 1, v. 195.

*Vina, bonus quæ deinde cadis onerârat Acestes.*

Dionysius, Halicarnassus, and Stephanus, call him Ἔγεστος, Tzetzes, Αἰγέστης.

ACESTIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀκεστίος, a woman who lived to see her great grand-father Leon, her grand-father Sophocles, her father Xenocles, her brother Sophocles, her husband Themistocles, and her son Theophrastus, successively officiating as priests of Ceres. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 37.

ACESTIUS (*Biog.*) a writer quoted by Athenæus, l. 12, c. 3.

ACESTODORUS (*Biog.*) Ἀκεστόδωρος, an historian mentioned by Plutarch, in speaking of the review which Xerxes made of his forces at Salamis. *Plut. in Themist.*

ACESTOR (*Biog.*) a writer concerning the city of Cyrenæ, mentioned by Apollonius.

ACESTORIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀκεστορίδης, an Athenian archon, in the year A. M. 1340.

ACESTORIDES, a Corinthian who was governor of Syracuse.

ACESTORIDES (*Biog.*) an historian who composed four books entitled 'Fabulæ de quaque Urbe,' *Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 198; *Tzetz. Chil.* 7, *Hist.* 144.

ACFANI-AL-SAKHAOVI (*Biog.*) an Arabian author, who wrote a book entitled 'Erschad-Al-Mecassed.'

ACHÆA (*Myth.*) Ἀχαΐα, an epithet for Pallas, in Daunia, where her temple was guarded by dogs, who received the Greeks kindly, but bit all other persons who approached. *Aristot. de Mirab. &c.* l. 1.

ACHÆA, an epithet for Ceres, from her ἄχεα, lamentations for the loss of Proserpine. *Schol. in Aristophan. Acharn. Act* 2, *Scen.* 6.; *Plut. in Isis et Osir.*

ACHÆÆ, *petræ* (*Geog.*) rocks broken off from the mountain whence the river Jordan flows. *Strab.* l. 8.

ACHÆI (*Hist.*) Ἀχαιοὶ, Achæans, the descendants of Achæus, and original inhabitants of Argos, who being expelled from that country, established twelve cities in Peloponnesus, which they had taken from the Ionians; namely, Pelena, Ægina, Æges, Bura, Tritæa, Ægion, Rhypæ, Olenus, Helice, Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ. These three last established the famous Achæan league, κοινωνία φιλική, in the 124th olympiad, A. C. 284 years. This lasted upwards of 130 years, after which it was dissolved by the Romans. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 145, &c.; *Polyb.* l. 2, c. 24, &c.; *Liv.* l. 27, &c.; *Plut. in Philos. et Orat.*; *Strab.* l. 11; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 5; *Stat. Theb.* l. 2, v. 164. Achæi was the name given to all the Greeks indiscriminately by the poets. Homer describes them commonly by the epithet of ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ, well-booted Grecians. *Il passim.*

ACHÆMENES (*Myth.*) Ἀχαιμένης, a son of Ægeus, who gave his name to Achemenia, or Persis. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ACHÆMENES (*Hist.*) Ἀχαιμένης, king of Persia, and progenitor of Cyrus the Great. His descendants were called Achæmenides. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 135; l. 3, c. 65; l. 7, c. 11.

ACHÆMENES, son of Darius, and brother of Xerxes, was made governor of Egypt. *Diod.* l. 11, c. 74.

ACHÆMENIA (*Geog.*) part of Persia called after Achæmenes, whence Horace speaks of *Achæmenium costum*, also *Hor. Epod.* 13, v. 12.

*Nunc et Achæmeniâ*
*Perfundi nardo juvat.*

ACHÆMENIDES (*Myth.*) a companion of Ulysses, according to *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 613.

*Sum patriâ ex Ithacâ, comes infelicis Ulixi,*
*Nomen Achæmenides.*

ACHÆMENIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀχαιμενίδης, the descendants of Achæmenes. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 65.

ACHÆORUM *littus* (*Geog.*) Ἀχαιῶν ἀκτὴ, now *Accathon*, a town of Cyprus, called by the Greeks Adriage. *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 14.

ACHÆORUM *portus*, now *Porto bon*, a town of Troas, near the promontory of Sigæus. *Strab.* l. 13; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 12; *Nig. Comm. Geog.*

ACHÆUM (*Geog.*) Ἀχαιὸν, a town of Troas opposite to Tenedos. *Strab.* l. 13.

ACHÆUS (*Myth.*) Ἀχαιὸς, a youth who slew Hipparinus, the tyrant of Syracuse, on his offering violence to him in the dark. *Parthen. Erot.* c. 4.

ACHÆUS (*Hist.*) a prince of Lydia, who, for extortion, was hung up by his heels, with his head in the waters of Pactolus. *Ovid. in Ibin.*

*More vel intereas capti suspensus Achæi,*
*Qui miser auriferâ teste pependit aquâ.*

ACHÆUS, a son of Xuthus, who, having accidentally slain a man, fled to Laconia, and founded the nation of the Achæans. *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 7, c. 1.

ACHÆUS, a general of Seleucus, the son of Antiochus, who invaded the kingdom of the latter; and, being taken prisoner, was executed by Antiochus, and his body sewn up in the skin of an ass was hung on a gibbet. *Polyb.* l. 8, c. 3; *Polyæn.* l. 4, c. 17.

ACHÆUS (*Numis.*) a medal of the above-mentioned son of Seleucus, bears on the obverse, his head clouthed in a lion's skin as in the annexed figure; on the reverse, an eagle with its claws on a crown, and the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΧΑΙΟΥ. The spoils of a lion and the eagle were symbols used by the kings of Syria. *Vaill. Num. Seleucid.*



ACHÆUS (*Biog.*) a tragic poet of Eretria, who flourished a little after Sophocles. He wrote between 30 and 40 tragedies, of which the titles only are extant. *Athen.* l. 2, 7, &c.; *Fab. Bibl. Græc.* l. 2, c. 19, Harle's Edit.; *Græc.* c. 5; *Voss. de Poet.*; *Sax. Onomost.* v. i. p. 34.

ACHÆUS, a tragic poet of Syracuse, who wrote 10 tragedies. *Diog. Laert. in Vit.* l. 2, segm. 133; *Athen.* l. 1, c. 24; *Suidas.*

ACHÆUS, an historian mentioned by the Scholiast on Pindar, *Olymp.* od. 7, supposed to be the same as the Achæus mentioned by the Scholiast on Aratus, who attributes to him the designation of the stars called the Hyades.

ACHÆUS (*Geog.*) Ἀχαιὸς, a river falling into the Euxine. *Arrian. in Peripl. Pont. Euxin.*

ACHAIA (*Geog.*) Ἀχαΐα, which Homer and Ptolemy call Ἑλλὰς, and the younger Pliny *Græcia*, now called *Livadia*; a country, including the whole region of Greece, which Homer describes as abounding in fine women, Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα. Anciently it contained the districts of Attica, Bœotia, Doris, Ætolia, Locris, and Phocis; but its boundaries were afterwards greatly extended. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 688, &c.; *Herod.* l. 1, c. 145, &c.; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 7; *Plin. Epist.* l, 8, ep. 19; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 15.

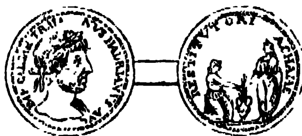
ACHAIA *propria*, as it is called by Ptolemy, now *Morea*, was either a portion of Peloponnesus, or the whole. The first part was also called Ionia, Jas, Olenus, and Ægialus, according to Diodorus, Pliny, and Pausanias; and now, according to Castaldus, *Romania alta*. *Ovid. Met.* l. 6.

*Finitimi proceres coëunt: urbesque propinquæ*
*Oravére suos ire ad solatia reges,*
*Argosque et Sparte, Pelopeïadesque Mycenæ,*
*Et nondum torvæ Calydon invisa Dianæ,*
*Orchomenosque ferox, Patræque, humilesque Cleonæ,*
*Et Neléa Pylos, nec adhuc Pittheïa Trœzen;*
*Quæque urbes aliæ bimari clauduntur ab Isthmo.*

*Scyl. in Peripl.*; *Scymn. Orb. descript.* v. 527; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 5; *Paus.* l. 5, 7; *Arrian. Peripl. Pont. Euxin.*; *Briel. Parral. Geog.*

ACHAIA (*Numis.*) the general name for all Greece, after it became a Roman province, as may be learnt from their medals bearing the inscription ΑΧ. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ, or the two letters in one Χ. On a medal of Adrian was inscribed RESTITUTORI ACHAIÆ, as on the subjoined cut,

which represents the emperor as raising Achaia; by his side stands a vessel having branches of olive. On a medal of Antinous is inscribed ΤΟΙC ΑΧΑΙΟΙC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ, i. e. *Achæis posuit;* and on one of L. Verus CΤΡατηγȣ̃ Μάρκȣ ΑΥΡελίȣ ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΥ ΜΕΝΟΦίλȣ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. *Prætore Marco Aurelio Diodoro Menophli. F. Achæorum.* To the general name ΑΧΑΙΩΝ was often added that of the cities of Achaia, as ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΕΩΝ. Jupiter was held in particular honour by the Acheans, who gave him the name of *homogyrius,* i. e. a collector into one body. His symbol of thunder is frequently to be observed on their medals. Hercules and Neptune had also their share of honour. *Patin. Numis. Roman.; Tristan. Comment. Histor.* tom. i. p. 174; *Vaillant. Numis. Imperator Romanor; Harduin. Numm. Pop. Vet. illustrat.; Haym. Tres. Brit.; Gessner.* tab. 14; *Hunt. Num. Vet. Pop. et Urb.; Peller. Recueil. de Med. des Peup.* plan. 14.



ACHAIACUM *mare* (*Geog.*) that sea which was adjacent to Achaia, now a part of the *Adriatic.*

ACHAICUS (*Bibl.*) ἀχαϊκὸς, a native of Achaia, and the name of a disciple of St. Paul's, who, with Stephanus and Fortunatus, was the bearer of St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, A. D. 50. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 17.

ACHAICARUS (*Hist.*) Ἀχαΐχαρος, a soothsayer among the Bosphorani mentioned by Strabo. *Geog.* l. 16.

ACHAIS (*Geog.*) Ἀχαΐς, 1. a tract of country in Lydia, near the river of Mæonia. *Steph. Byz. de Urb. in voce* Μαιόνια. 2. A town near the Hyrcanian sea, otherwise called *Heraclea. Plin.* l. 6, c. 16.

ACHAIUS (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland remarkable for his wise policy. He entered into a league with Charlemagne, and died, after a reign of 19 years, in 819. *H. Boeth.* l. 10; *Lesl. Hist. Scott.* l. 3.

ACHALEN (*Hist.*) a British king of the sixth century, who, being driven from his kingdom, took refuge in Wales.

ACHALY (*Hist.*) a king of the Saracens in 657.

ACHAMANTIS (*Myth.*) one of the daughters of Danaus, who slew her husband Echominus. *Hygin. Fab.* 170.

ACHAN (*Bibl.*) עכן or עכר, i. e. the troubler of Israel; he who stole the Babylonish garment, and was stoned in the valley of Achor. *Jos.* vii. 24.

ACHARBAS (*Myth.*) the husband of Dido. [Vide *Sichæus*]

ACHARD (*Ecc.*) surnamed *St. Victor,* bishop of Avranches, in Normandy, died in 1172. He wrote various works on theology.

Achard, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Prussian divine, who was born at Geneva in 1696, and died in 1772. He wrote on Free-will.

Achard, *Claude Francis,* a physician of Marseilles, and secretary to the Academy of that city, was born 1753, and died in 1809. He published 'Dictionaire de la Provence,' &c.: also a 'Description Historique de la Provence. Aix, 1787,' &c.

ACHARDEUS (*Geog.*) Ἀχαρδέος, now *Zygna* or *Capa;* a river running from Mount Caucasus into the Mæotis. *Strab.* l. 11.

ACHARDS, *Eleazar Francis de la Baume de* (*Ecc.*) a prelate of an ancient and noble family, was born at Avignon, Jan. 29, 1679, and died at Cochin, April 2, 1741, where he went as a missionary.

ACHARDUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Avranches, in Normandy, in 1162, who continued the chronicle of Sigbertus.

ACHARINI (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily mentioned by Cicero. Fazellus suppposes it to be now *Carrane. Cic. in Verr.* l. 3, c. 43; *Fazell. de Reb. Sicul. Decadi.* l. 2.

ACHARNÆ (*Geog.*) or *Archrana,* Ἀχάρναι, the largest village in Attica belonging to the tribe of Oneis. *Pind. Nem.* od. 2.

> Ἀχάρναι δὲ παλάιφατον
> ἐυάνορες.

*Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 19; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.; Meurs. de Pop. Att.* p. 18.

Acharnæ (*Lit.*) a title of one of Aristophanes' comedies.

ACHARNIS (*Hist.*) a senator and knight, who, not saluting Marius as he passed, was killed by the partisans of the latter, to which circumstance Lucan alludes *Luc.* l. 2, v. 114.

> *Spes una salutis*
> *Oscula pollutâ fixisse trementia dextrâ.*

ACHARPOUR (*Geog.*) 1. a town of Bahar in Hindoostan, three miles N. E. Rotasgur. 2. A town of Oude in Hindoostan, 28 miles S. E. Fyzabad. Long. 82° 21′ E. lat. 26° 28′ N.

ACHART, *St.* (*Ecc.*) *Aicard,* or *Alcaire,* an abbot of a noble family of Poictou, was distinguished for his piety, and the prudence with which he governed the abbey of S. Jouin.

ACHATES (*Myth.*) the friend and companion of Æneas, called by Virgil the *fidus Achates,* which is now proverbial for a faithful friend.

Achates (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Palestine in the time of Constantine the Great.

Achates (*Geog.*) a river of Sicily called after Achates the friend of Æneas.

ACHBOR (*Bibl.*) עכבור, the father of Baal-Hanan king of Edon. *Gen.* xxxvi. 38.

Achbor, an officer sent by King Josiah to inquire of the prophetess Huldah respecting the book of the law recently found, A. M. 3380, A. C. 624. 2 *Kings* xxiii.

ACHELNOTUS (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury in the 11th century, who was in great favour with Canute the Great.

ACHELOIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic for the Syrens, the daughters of Achelous. *Ovid. Met.* l 5, v. 553.

ACHELOUS (*Myth.*) Ἀχελῶος, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, who, in his engagement with Hercules for Dejanira, metamorphosed himself first into a serpent, then into a bull, and finally into a river, which bears his name. The horn which Hercules broke off from the bull became afterwards the cornucopiæ.

*Sophoc. Trach.* v. 9.

> Μνηστὴρ γὰρ ἦν μοι ποταμὸς Ἀχελῷον λέγω
> Ὅς μ' ἐν τρισὶν μορφᾶισιν ἐξήτευ πατρὸς.

*Ovid. Epist.* 15, v. 257.

> *Ut ferus Alcides Acheloia cornua fregit*
> *Dum petit amplexus, Dejanira, tuos.*

*Ovid. Epist.* 9, v. 139.

> *Cornua flens legit rapidis Achelous in undis.*

*Propert.* l. 2, eleg. 23.

> *Nam rursus licet Ætoli referas Acheloi*
> *Fluxerit ut magno factus amore liquor.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 7, v. 416.

> *Acheloon utroque*
> *Deformem cornu vagus infamabat Acarnan.*

*Apollod.* l. 1, c. 8, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 31; *Schol. in Hom. Il.* l. 21, v. 194; *Tzetzes in Lycoph.* v. 671.

Achelous (*Geog.*) Ἀχελῶος, 1. a river of Epirus, called after Achelous, now *Aspropotamo,* or, according to Niger, *Catochi.* It rises in Mount Pindus, and, separating Acarnania from Ætolia, falls into the Ionian sea. Homer calls it κρείων Ἀχελώϊος, Achelous the king of rivers; Hesiod, Ἀχελώϊος αργυροδίνη, limpid Achelous. It was also taken

for water in general: whence Euripides speaks of 'Αχελώυ δρόσος, the dew of Achelous; and
*Virg. Geog.* l. 1, v. 9.

*Poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis.*

*Hom. Il.* l. 21, v. 194; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 340; *Herod.* l. 2, c. 10; *Euripid. in Androm.*; *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 102; *Polyb.* l. 4, c. 63; *Scylax. in Peripl.*; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 10; *Liv.* l. 43, c. 21; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 4; *Sil. Ital.* l. 12, v. 34; *Plut. de Flum.*; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 433; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 85; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 14; *Vib. Sequest. Catalog.*; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 5, c. 18; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Niger. Geog. Comm.* l. 11. 2. A river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus. 3. A river of Lydia flowing from Mount Sipylus. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 38.

ACHELOUS (*Numis.*) this river is represented on the medals of Acarnania, and its towns [vide *Acarnania, Amphilochia, &c.*], with the horns of a bull, which shape the God Achelous is said to have assumed in his combat with Hercules. Goltzius calls this the head of Minotaur, but we have the authority of Strabo for believing that it was intended to represent the head of the river God Achelous.

ACHELUS (*Myth.*) the name of a man mentioned by Flaccus. *Argon.* l. 3.

ACHEMES (*Hist.*) a governor of Egypt, A. M. 3477.

ACHEMON (*Myth.*) or *Achmon*, a native of Attica, was punished, with his brother Basilas, by Hercules, for an affront offered to him while asleep. *Suidas.*

ACHEN (*Biog.*) or *Ach, John van*, a painter, born at Cologne in 1556, who discovered an extraordinary genius for this art at the age of 10. He died in 1621, in the service of the Emperor Rudolphus.

ACHENCHERRES (*Hist.*) a king of Egypt, succeeded his father Orus, A. M. 2873, A. C. 1131, and died after a reign of twelve years.

ACHENCHERRES succeeded Athotis, the successor of the preceding, and reigned twelve years, and some months.

ACHENCHERRES succeeded the preceding, and reigned also twelve years. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Usser. Annal.*

ACHENWALL, *Godfrey* (*Biog.*) a professor of Gottingen, was born at Elbing, in Prussia, 1719, and died 1772. He wrote 'Elementa Juris Naturæ,' &c. The name and science of statistics are said to owe their origin to him.

ACHEQUI (*Hist.*) a king of Japan, who killed the legitimate prince Nobienanga, and seized his throne, but being conquered in battle, was himself slain by one of the late king's officers.

ACHERDUS (*Geog.*) 'Αχερδὸς, a part of the tribe Hippothoon. *Steph.*

ACHERI, *Luc d'* (*Biog.*) a learned Benedictine, was born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, in 1609, and died in the abbey of St. Germain des Pres, in 1685. He wrote, 1. 'Epistola Catholica Barnabæ Apostoli, Gr. et Lat. cum notis Nic. Hug. Menardi, &c.' 4to. Paris, 1645. 2. 'The Life and Works of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury,' fol. Paris, 1648. 3. 'Asceticorum vulgo Spiritualium Opusculorum quæ inter Patrum Opera reperiuntur Indiculus,' 4to. Paris, 1648. 4. 'Life and Works of Guibert, Abbot of Nogent-sous-Couci,' &c. fol. Paris. 5. A republication of Grimlaic's 'Regle des Solitaires,' 12mo. Paris. 6. 'Veterum Aliquot Scriptorum qui in Galliæ Bibliothecis, maxime Benedictinorum latuerunt Spicelegium,' &c. 13 vols. 4to. 1653, &c. *Du Pin. Eccl. Script.* vol. xviii. p. 65.

ACHERIUS (*Biog.*) an orator in the time of Augustus Cæsar. *Cal. Rhodig.* l. 15, c. 11.

ACHERON (*Myth.*) a son of Ceres without a father, who, being sent into hell to escape from the Titans, became one of the rivers of hell.

ACHERON (*Geog.*) 1. 'Αχέρων, according to Strabo; 'Αχερον, according to Ptolemy; a river of Epirus, so called as is supposed from ἄχος, grief; and ῥέω, to flow, i. e. a sorrowful stream, now *Veliche.* This was fabled to have been the river of hell, over which the souls of the dead were conveyed.
*Hom. Od.* l. 10, v. 513.

Αὐτὸς δ' εἰς ἀΐδεω ἰέναι δόμον εὐρώεντα,
Ἔνθα μὲν εἰς 'Αχέροντα Πυριφλεγέθων τε ῥέουσι
Κωκυτός θ'.

*Aristophan. Ran.* act 2, scen. 1.

'Αχερόντιος τε σκόπελος αἱματοσταγής.

Various epithets are applied to it under this idea by the poets; as,
*adustus* by Lucan, l. 3, v. 15.

*Præparat innumeras puppes Acherontis adusti*
*Portitor.*

*avarus*, by Virgil, *Geog.* l. 2, v. 492.

*Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari!*

*mœstus*, by Seneca in *Thyes.* v. 17.

*Quod mœstus Acheron pavet,*

*tristis*, by Silius, lib. 13, v. 571.

*Tristior his Acheron, sanie crassoque veneno.*

Horace puts it for hell itself.
*Hor. Carm.* l. 1, od. 3, v. 36.

*Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.*

*Herodot.* l. 5. c. 92, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 46; *Theoc: Idyl.* 2, v. 19; *Scylax. in Peripl.*; *Diod.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 24; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 1; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 14; *Sil.* l. 2 v. 80; *Macrob. in Som. Scip.* c. 10; *Nig. Geog. Comm.* l. 11. 2. A river of the Brutii, called by Livy *Acheros*, by Justin *Acherusius amnis*, now *Lago della Colluccia*, where Alexander, king of Epirus, was slain according to the oracle. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 20; *Strabo,* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Justin.* l. 12, c. 23; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* l. 4, c. 15. 3. A river of Elis flowing into the Alpheus. *Strab.* l. 8. 4. A river flowing down the Riphean mountains. *Orph. Argonaut.* v. 1129. 5. A river of Bithynia, afterwards called *Sonautes*, out of which Hercules is said to have dragged the dog of hell. *Schol. in Apollon. Argon.* l. 2, v. 355; *Tzetz. Lycoph.* v. 695.

ACHERONTIA (*Geog.*) a town of Apulia, situated on a mountain like a nest on a tree, now *Accrenza.*
*Hor. Carm.* l. 3, od. 4, v. 14.

*Celsæ nidum Acherontiæ.*

*Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.* 2. A town of the Brutii, near the river Acheron, from which the people were called *Acherontini* according to Pliny. *Hist. Nat.* l. 3, c. 10.

ACHERONTIA (*Numis.*) the town of the Brutii is supposed to be referred to in a medal bearing the inscription AXEPONTAN. *Goltz. Mag. Græc.* tab. 25; *Hardiun. Numis. Vet. Pop. et Urb.*

ACHERRÆ (*Geog.*) a town between the Po and the Alps. [vide *Acerræ*]

ACHERRES (*Hist.*) a king of Egypt, supposed to be successor to the Pharoah, who, according to Holy Writ, perished in the Red Sea. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ACHERUSIA (*Geog.*) 1. 'Αχερουσία, a lake of Egypt, near Memphis, over which the bodies of the dead were supposed to be conveyed. *Diod.* l. 1, c. 97; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 17. 2. 'Αχερουσία, a lake of Epirus, near the city Cechyrus, about which there was a similar fable. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 14; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 15. 3. A lake of Compania. [vide *Acheron*]

4. A lake of Chersonesus Taurica, where Hercules is said to have dragged the dog Cerberus from hell. The bile which his anger generated is said to have produced the poison inherent in the herb aconite. Marcellinus says it was called by the inhabitants Μυχοπόντιον. Pliny mentions it under the name of *Acherusium*, and Mela under that of *Acherusius specus. Xenoph. Anab.* c. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7, v. 409; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 1; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 4.

ACHESON, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title born by the eldest son of the Earl of Gosford.

ACHESEUS (*Hist.*) or *Agceseus-Ocaras*, the twenty-first king of the Thebans, according to Eratosthenes. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ACHIAL (*Hist.*) or *Aquial*, nephew to Herod the Great, and governor of one of the fortresses of Jerusalem, was very active in his uncle's interest. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 15, c. 9.

ACHILLAS (*Hist.*) Ἀχιλλας, a general of Ptolemy, who was commissioned to kill Ptolemy. He executed his commission by means of treachery, and was afterwards murdered himself by Ganymede the Eunuch, who was in the confidence of Arsinoe the monarch's sister.
*Luc.* l. 8, v. 538.

*Sceleri delectus Achillas.*

*Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 104; *Hert. de Bell. Alexand.* c. 4; *Plut. in Sympos.*

Achillas (*Ecc.*) bishop of the church of Alexandria, who gave countenance to Arius. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 7; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 110.

Achillas (*Geog.*) a noble town of Gaul, which was besieged by the Goths. *Paul. Diac. Hist. Miscell.* l. 14, c. 1.

ACHILLEIS (*Poet.*) a poem of Statius on the exploits of Achilles. The work is imperfect owing to the premature death of the author. [Vide *Statius*]

Achilles (*Myth.*) there were many persons of this name.

Achilles, the first in dignity, the son of Peleus and Thetis, so called as is supposed from ἄχος, sorrow; because he brought sorrows on the Trojans, is commonly described in Homer by the epithets of ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς, swift-footed divine Achilles; other poets have distinguished him by the fiercer and bolder features of his mind. Virgil calls him *immitis, durus, sævus*, &c. Horace gives him the epithets of *insolens, pervicax, clarus, animosus*, &c. Ovid those of *magnus, magnanimus*, &c. Statius those of *indocilis, ferus, fatalis*, &c.; Claudian that of *atrox*.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 30.

*Troas, reliquias Danaûm, atque immitis Achilli.*

*Hor. Carm.* l. 2, od. 4, v. 2.

*—— prius insolentem*
*Serva Briseïs niveo colore*
*Movit Achillem.*

*Hor. Epod.* 17, v. 14.

*(Heu!) pervicacis ad pedes Achillëi.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 13, v. 298.

*Nec se magnanimo maledicere sentit Achilli?*

*Stat. Achill.* l. 2.

*—— Indocilem quæ mens detraxit Achillem.*

*Claud. Epist.* 1, v. 13.

*Manibus Hectoreis atrox ignovit Achilles.*

He is also frequently distinguished by epithets in allusion to his origin, as Pelides, Æacides, nepos Nereïus, filius Thetidis, Larissæus, Achilles, &c. He was dipped in the river Styx by his mother, and his body rendered invulnerable in every part except in the heel, which Apollo, in the form of Paris, having pierced with his dart, he was killed.
*Stat. Achill.* l. 1.

*—— Sæpe ipsa (nefas!) sub inania natum*
*Tartara, et ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 57.

*Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque*
*Corpus in Æacidæ.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 12, v. 604.

*Ostendens sternentem Troïa ferro*
*Corpora Peliden, arcus obvertit in illum:*
*Certaque lethiferâ direxit spicula dextrâ.*

*Xenophon de Venat.*; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1, v. 558, and l. 4, v. 869; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 13; *Diod.* l. 17; *Strab.* l. 14; *Hor.* l. 1, *Od.* 8, &c.; *Juv. Sat.* 7, v. 210; *Hygin. Fab.* 96, &c.; *Catul. Epithal. Pel.* v. 339; *Plin.* l. 35, c. 15; *Plut. in vit. Alex.* &c.; *Max. Tyr. Orat.* 27; *Tzetzes in Lycoph.*

Achilles, a son of Terra, who received Juno into his den when she fled from the pursuit of Jupiter. *Phot. Bibliothek.*; *Ptol. Hæphest.*

Achilles (*Hist.*) the son of Lyson, who was the inventor of ostracism in Athens. *Phot. Bibl.*

Achilles (*Numis.*) a medal of Trajan, represents Achilles going out armed to kill Pentesilea, with the inscription ACHILLES PENTESILEA.

Achilles (*Ecc.*) a missionary sent by Iræneus into Spain, to propagate the gospel. He was suffocated by smoke.

Achilles, *Tatius*, Ἀχιλλεὺς Στάτιος, according to Suidas, and Ἀχιλλεὺς Τάτιος, according to Photius; an Alexandrine, who, becoming a convert to Christianity, was made a bishop. Among other things he wrote a treatise on the Sphere, a fragment of which has been translated by Petavius, and inserted in the third volume of his works; also a romance entitled 'De Amoribus Clitophontis et Leucippes,' libri viii. which was published by Salmasius, with the Latin version of Cruceius, 12mo. 1640; and again by Boden. Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Leipzig, 1776.

Achilles, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a Prussian nobleman, who wrote in German a treatise on earthquakes, and died in 1675.

ACHILLEUS (*Hist.*) or *Aquileus*, a eunuch son of Domicilla, who, in the reign of Domitian, was beheaded at Tarragona.

Achilleus, a relation of Zenobia, who set himself up as emperor in Egypt, against Dioclesian, by whom he was conquered and exposed to lions. *Aurel. Victor. de Cæsar.* c. 39; *Paul. Diacon. Hist. Miscell.* l. 10, c. 42; *Jornand. de Regnor. Success.* c. 87.

Achilleus (*Numis.*) the length of this usurper's reign in Egypt is known by the medals of him (if they are genuine) bearing the inscription ΑΥτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Λέκιος ΕΠΙΔιος ΑΧΙΛΛΕΟC ΕΥСεβὴς ΕΥΤυχὴς CΕΒαςὸς *Imperator Cæsar Lucius Epidius Achilleus Pius Felix Augustus* LF LΔ LЄ LS, i. e. anno 3. 4. 5. 6. *Bandur. Numis. Imperator. Romanor.*

Achilleus (*Ecc.*) was baptized with Nereus, by Peter, and suffered martyrdom for the faith under Domitian. *Vincent.* l. 10, c. 15.

Achilleus (*Biog.*) a writer mentioned by Athenæus.

ACHILLINI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a physician and native of Bologna, was born 1463, and died 1512. He wrote, 1. 'Annotationes Anatomicæ,' 4to. Venet. 1520. 2. 'De humani corporis Anatomia,' 4to. Venet. 1521. 3. 'In Mundini anatomiam Annotationes,' Fol. Venet. 1522. 4. 'De subjecto Medicinæ,' &c. Venet. 1568. 5. 'De Chiromantiæ principiis et physiognomiæ,' Fol. 6. 'De subjecto Chiromantiæ,' &c. Fol. Bonon. 1503.

**Achillini**, *John Philotheus*, a poet, and younger brother of the preceding, was born at Bologna, in 1466, where he died in 1558. He wrote, 1. 'Il Viridario,' 4to. Bologna. 2. 'Il Fedele.' 3. 'Annotazioni della lingua volgare,' Bolog. 8vo. 1536. 4. 'A Collection of Poems on the Death of Seraphin dall' Aquila,' 4to. Bologna, 1564.

**Achillini**, *Claude*, grandson of the preceding, a poet and law professor, was born at Bologna in 1574, and died in 1640, leaving, 1. 'Rime e Prose,' 12mo. Venice, 1651. 2. 'Decas Epistolarum ad Jacobum Gaufridum,' 4to. Parm, 1635.

ACHILLINUS (*Hist.*) a soldier under Belisarius, who distinguished himself at the siege of Rome against the Goths.

ACHILMAR (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Vienna. [Vide *Agilmar*]

ACHIM (*Bibl.*) Ἀχείμ, son of Zadock, father of Eliud, of the tribe of Judah, and family of David, in the genealogy of our Saviour. *Matt.* i. 14.

ACHINNAS (*Hist*) a king of Æthiopia, cotemporary with Pharamund king of France.

ACHIOR (*Bibl.*) אחי–אור, a general of the Ammonites, who, going with Holifernes on his expedition into Egypt, was, at the siege of Bethulia, converted to the true faith, and admitted among the number of the Israelites, *Jud.* xiii. 27, &c. This happened A. M. 3348, A. C. 656.

**Achior**, a friend and relation of Tobit.

ACHIRAM (*Bibl.*) or *Ahiram* אחירם, *elevation;* of the tribe of Benjamin, and chief of a great family. *Numb.* xxvi. 38.

ACHISH (*Bibl.*) אכיש, a king of Gath, to whom David went when he fled from Saul, 1 *Sam.* xxi. 10, &c.; probably not the same as received him afterwards, as mentioned 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 2, 3.

ACHIVI (*Geog.*) the same as *Achæi*.

ACHLADÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀχλαδαῖος, one of the Corinthian generals, who was surprised and killed by Aristomenes. *Paus.* l. 4, c. 19.

ACHMET (*Hist.*) the name of several sultans, and other distinguished persons among the Turks.

*Sultans of this Name.*

**Achmet** I, son and successor of Mahomet III, died after an unsuccessful reign of 14 years in 1617, aged 30.

**Achmet** II, succeeded Solyman III in 1691, and died in 1695.

**Achmet** III, son of Mahomet IV, gave an asylum to Charles XII, king of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa. He was deposed by his nephew, Mahomet V, whom he had imprisoned, and died in 1736, aged 74. *Cant. Ottom. Hist.; Ricaut. Hist. of the Turks.*

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

**Achmet**, a governor of Egypt, in the year of the Hegira 265, A. D. 875, was very successful as a general. *El. Macin. Hist. Sarac.*

**Achmet**, *Gedne*, or *Acomet*, a general of the Othoman empire, assisted Bajazet II in obtaining the throne in 1482, by whom he was afterwards put to death.

**Achmet**, the eldest son of Bajazet II, was defeated and strangled by his youngest brother Selim, who usurped his throne in 1514.

**Achmet**, *Bacha*, a general of Solyman, who revolting from his sovereign in 1524, was defeated by Ibrahim the favourite, and his head sent to Constantinople.

**Achmet** (*Biog.*) son of Selim, was the author of an essay on the interpretation of dreams, in the ninth century.

**Achmet**, *Ebn Arabscha*, a historian in the 15th century, wrote the life of Timur, or Tamerlane, with whom he was cotemporary.

**Achmet**, *Ebn Zur Alabedin*, a Persian nobleman of the 17th century, wrote in favour of Mahometanism, and against Christianity, in which he was answered by Emanuel Pigneiro.

ACHMUNEIM (*Geog.*) a town of Upper Egypt, in the vicinity of which are ruins supposed to be those of the ancient Hermopolis.

ACHO (*Hist.*) a king of Norway, who took from the Scots Arran, and two of the Hebrides. *H. Boeth. Scot. Hist.* l. 13.

ACHOMATH (*Hist.*) son of Chersech, a Sclavonian prince, married the daughter of Bajazet II, to whom he was faithfully attached. *Chalcond.* l. 13.

ACHOR (*Bibl.*) עכור, from עכר, to trouble; the valley in the tribe of Benjamin, where Achan was stoned. *Josh.* vii. 24.

ACHORIS (*Hist.*) Ἄχωρις, king of Egypt, succeeded Nephretis in the 95th Olympiad, A. C. 399, and died in the 98th A. C. 387. *Diod.* l. 15; *Euseb. in Chron.*

ACHQUI (*Hist.*) or *Achequi*, an usurper of the throne of Japan, who killed the legitimate monarch, but was afterwards assassinated by the partisans of the latter. *Mendoza*, Pt. II, l. 1, c. 9.

ACHRIDENUS, *of Basle* (*Biog.*) published in Greek and Latin, in 1618, a rescript to the pope Adrian IV.

ACHSAH (*Bibl.*) עכסה, i. e. adorned; from עכס, ornaments for the feet; daughter of Caleb, and wife of Othniel, who obtained her as a reward for having taken Kirjath Sepher. *Josh.* xv. 16, &c.

ACICHORIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀκιχώριος, a general who joined Brennus, the leader of the Gauls, in an expedition against Pæonia. *Paus.* l. 10, c. 10.

ACIDALIA (*Myth.*) an epithet for Venus, whom Virgil calls *Acidalia mater*, from *Acidalius*, a fountain of Bœotia. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1 v. 720.

ACIDALIUS, *Valens* (*Biog.*) a young man, who, though dying at the early age of 28, left some valuable criticisms on Quintius Curtius, Plautus, Tacitus, Ausonius, &c. which have been inserted in the respective editions of those authors by Gronovius, Gruter, &c. He was born in 1567, at Wistock, and died at Neiss in 1595.

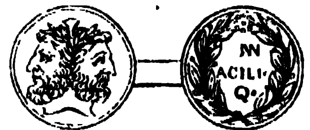
ACIDINUS, *L. Manlius* (*Hist.*) a consul with Fulvius Flaccus, U. C. 572. From the Fasti Capitolini it appears that he was the brother german of Fulvius, and adopted into the family of the Manlii. *Liv.* l. 40, c. 44; *Vell. Pater.* l. 2, c. 8; *Fast. Capitolin.*

**Acidinus**, *C. Manlius*, an accomplice in the conspiracy of Cataline. *Sallust. Hist.*; *Cic. in Catil. Orat.* 1, 2.

ACILA (*Geog.*) now *Ziden*, a town situate on the Red Sea, which was the emporium of the circumjacent islands for their trade with India, also called *Ocela* by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 6, c. 28; *Niger. Geog. Asiæ. Comm.* c. 3.

ACILIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family at Rome, which traced its origin to the Trojans according to Herodian, and was divided into the branches of the Glabriones, Balbi, Aviolæ, &c. [Vide *Acilius*]

**Acilia**, *gens* (*Numis.*) a plebeian family of Rome [vide *Acilius*] of whom many medals are extant, bearing the inscriptions M*anius* ACILI*us Quæstor*, the name of the questor who struck this medal to serve as a coin during the scarcity of money, after the battle of Cannæ. *Manius* ACILI*us;* on the obverse BALBUS. *Manius* ACILIUS *Manii Filius*, son of the Acilius who conquered Antiochus. *Manius.* ACILIUS.




GLABRIO. PROCO*nsul*, a pro-consul under Augustus. MANIUS. ACILIUS II. VIR. QUI. a quinquennial decemvir. ΓΑΙΟΝ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ. ΕΠΙ. ΑΟΥΙΟΛΑ; i. e. *Caium Germanicum Cæsarem sub Aviola*, on medals struck in the colony of Smyrna, under the proconsul Acilius Aviola. ΑΟΥΙΟΛΑ. ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΣ. ΑΙΧΜΟΚΛΗΣ. ΕΦΕ, on medals of Nero, struck by the Ephesians

in the proconsulship of Acilius Aviola. *Vaillant. Numis. Famil. Roman. Patin. Numis.; Famil. Roman. Morel. Thesaur. Numis.*

ACILIA, *Augusta* (*Geog.*) a town of Vindelicia, now *Azelburg.*

ACILIUS GLABRIO, *P.* (*Geog.*) a tribune of the people three times, i. e. U. C. 485, 489, 492, is the first of the family who is mentioned in history.

ACILIUS, *Q*, a triumvir, for establishing a colony in the neighbourhood of Placentia. *Liv.* l. 21, c. 25.

ACILIUS, *Man.*, son of Lucius, a questor, U. C. 551, whose coin is given under *Numismatics.* [Vide *Acilia, gens*]

ACILIUS GLABRIO, *M.*, a consul with P. Corn. Scipio Nasica, U. C. 561, and the conqueror of Antiochus. *Liv.* l 35, c. 24; l. 36, c. 19.

ACILIUS GLABRIO, *M.*, son of the preceding, [vide *Acilia, gens*] a decemvir, built a temple to piety, which his father had vowed when fighting against Antiochus, and erected a golden statue to his father. *Liv.* l. 40, c. 34; *Val. Max.* l. 2, c. 5.

ACILIUS BALBUS, *M.*, a consul with T. Q. Flaminius, U. C. 603, and another consul with Portius Cato, U. C. 638, during whose consulship milk and blood are said to have fallen from heaven. *Cic. ad Atticum.* l. 12, ep. 5; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 56.

ACILIUS GLABRIO, *Man.*, a tribune of the people in 652, made a law against bribery, and was consul in 686.

ACILIUS GLABRIO, *Man.*, son of the preceding, was a prætor and judge in the cause of Verres. *Cic. in Verr.* l. 1, c. 2.

ACILIUS, *Man.*, a lieutenant under Cæsar. *Exs. Civ. Bell.* l. 3, c. 15.

ACILIUS, *C.*, a valiant soldier, distinguished himself in a naval engagement at the battle of Marseilles. *Sueton. in Jul. Cæs.* c. 68.

ACILIUS AVIOLA, *Man.*, a consul in the reign of Tiberius, was brought out of a trance by the burning of the funeral pile on which he had been laid as a corpse, but could not be rescued from the flames. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 53; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 8, § 12; *Tac. Anno.* l. 3, c. 41.

ACILIUS BUTAS, a prætor in the reign of Tiberius, mentioned by Seneca. *Sen. Epist.* 122.

ACILIUS AVIOLA, *Man.*, a consul with Marcus Asinus Marcellus, in the reign of Claudian, l. 3, c. 41; *Suet. in Claud.* c. 45.

ACILIUS, was a name common to many consuls and other officers in the reigns of Adrian, Nero, [vide *Acilia, gens*] Commodus, Pertinax, Severus, Antoninus, &c., all doubtless of the family of the Acilii. *Cassiodorus in Chron.; Onuph. in Fasti.*

ACILIUS AUREOLUS, *Man.*, is supposed not to be of the same family as the preceding. [Vide *Aureolus*]

ACILIUS GLABRIO, *M.*, a consul with M. Ulpian Trajan, afterwards emperor, was put to death by the order of Domitian. *Juv. Sat.* 4, v. 94; *Sueton. in Domit.* c. 10; *Dio.* c. 67.

ACILIUS, *Caius* (*Biog.*) an historian, and writer of Roman annals in Greek, called Aciliani Libri, of whom but very little is known. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3, c. 32; *Dionys. Ital.* l. 3; *Plut. in Rom.; Draken. in Liv.* l. 25, c. 39.

ACINIPO (*Geog.*) or *Acinippo*, 'Ακεvιππῶ, according to Ptolemy, a town of Hispania Bœtica, now *Ronda la Viega. Plin.* l. 3, c. 1; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 4.

ACINIPO (*Numis.*) this town is now known only by its medals, which mostly bear for its symbols, two ears of corn,

*Fig.* 1. *Fig.* 2.




as on the obverse of fig. 1 and 2, and a bunch of grapes, with one or more stars, and sometimes the moon, as on the reverse of fig. 2. The inscription consists mostly of the name of the town ACINIP° in Latin letters, as in the foregoing cuts, but sometimes in Greek characters. The inscription on the reverse L FOLCE AEDILE, a progenitor as is supposed of an illustrious Spanish family, bearing the name of Folc.

ACIRIS (*Geog.*) Ἄκιρις, 1. a river of Lucania, now *Agri*, falling into the bay of Tarentum at the north of Heraclea. *Strab.* l. 6; Mela, l. 2, c. 4; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 11. 2. A town of Lucania, now *Torre d'Agri.* 3. A town of the Bruttii, now *Acri.*

ACIS (*Myth.*) a shepherd of Sicily, and lover of Galitea, who, from jealousy, was slain by Polyphemus the Cyclops, and afterwards changed into a river. *Eustath. in Hom. Il.* l. 16; *Serv. in Virg.* eclog. 8.

ACIS (*Geog.*) a river of Catana, in Sicily, called after the shepherd Acis [vide *Acis*], and supposed to be now *Jaci* or *Freddo*, according to Fazellus. It rises in Ætna, and runs into the sea.
*Sil.* l. 14, v. 221.

*Quique per Ætnæos Acis petit æquora fines.*

Theocritus calls it ἱερὸς,
*Theocrit. Idyl.* 1, v. 68.

Οὐδ' Αἴτνας σκοτιὰν ἠδ' Ἄκιδος ἱερὸν ὕδωρ.

Ovid calls it *herbifer.*
*Ov. Fast.* l. 4, v. 460.

*Preterit et ripas, herbifer Aci, tuas.*

ACISCULUS (*Biog.*) one of the surnames of the Valerian family, as marked on an ancient coin. *L. Valerius Acisculus.* Prudentius also makes mention of the name. *Prud. Hymn.*

ACISO, *Gregory* (*Biog.*) wrote on the organum of Aristotle.

ACITHIUS (*Geog.*) 'Ακίθιος, a river of Sicily, now *Bergi* or *Carabis*, according to Cluverius. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 4; *Fazell. de Reb. Sic.* l. 1; *Cluv.* l. 1, c. 18.

ACITODURUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, now *Ahum.*

ACKWORTH, *George* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who, in 1560, was orator of Cambridge. He wrote 'Orationem Encomiasticam,' &c. 2. 'De Visibili Romæ Monar chiacontra Nic. Sanderi Monarchiam,' 4to. Lond. 1622.

ACKLAND, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) the first baronet in the family mentioned under Heraldry, was a zealous adherent to King Charles I, and suffered much for his loyalty.

ACLAND, *Sir Thomas*, the seventh baronet, major of the 20th regiment of foot, and colonel in the Devonshire militia, served, in the campaign in Canada, under general Burgoyne, when he was severely wounded, and taken prisoner. He died of his wounds in 1778.

ACLAND, *Lady Harriet Caroline*, daughter of Stephen, first earl of Ilchester, and wife of the preceding, distinguished herself by her fortitude and devotion to her husband, whom she accompanied through all his trials and misfortunes.

ACLAND (*Her.*) a family which derives its name from its ancient seat in the parish of Lankey, near Barnstaple, being in the midst of large groves of oaks; hence the Saxon aklanb, or oakland. In early times their arms were three oak-leaves on a bend between two lions rampant. The first baronet of this name, who lineally descended from Hugh de Aecalin, was created March 1, 1644. [vide *Acland, Sir John*] The arms, crest, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Checky *argent* and *sable*, a fess *gules*.
*Crest.* A man's hand, couped at the rist, in a glove lying fessways, thereon a falcon perched, all *proper*.
*Motto.* 'Inebranlable.'

ACLAND, *Palmer*, son of Arthur Acland, the second son of Sir Hugh Acland, was created a baronet in 1818, and quarters

the arms of Palmer, in the second quarter, with those of Acland.

ACLEA (*Geog.*) two towns in England. 1. A town in Durham, where a council was held under Pope Adrian I, now *Aclea*. 2. A town in Surrey, where Ethelwolf beat the Danes in 851. *Saxon. Chron. Spelman. Concil.* tom. i. p. 305; *Cambd. Brit.* vol. i. p. 185.

ACME (*Hist.*) Ἀκμή, a Jewish waiting woman to the wife of Julius Cæsar, who was bribed by Antipater, the son of Herod, to bring a false charge against Salome the sister of Herod, for which crime she was put to death by order of Cæsar. *Joseph.* l. 17, c. 7, 8, 9.

Acme, a mistress of Septimius mentioned by Catullus.

ACMODÆ (*Geog.*) the name of different islands on the British coast, as, 1. The islands of the Silures, now called *Scilly Isles*. 2. Acmodæ or Æmodæ, the name for the northern islands which are now called *Schetland Isles*, according to Cluverius. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 16; *Mela*, l. 3, c. 6; *Cluver. German. Antiq.* l. 3, c. 40.

ACMON (*Myth.*) 1. The name of one of the most ancient among the gods, who was the father of Chaos. *Lactant. in Stat. Theb.* l. 4, v. 416; *Bocac. in Deor. Gen.* l. 1, c. 3: 2. A native of Lyrnyssæus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy; his father's name was Clytus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 128.

ACMONENSES (*Geog.*) the gentile name for the inhabitants of Acmonia. [Vide *Acmonia*]

ACMONIA (*Geog.*) Ἀκμωνία, now *Severino*; a town of Phrygia Major, near Mount Sipylus, the gentile name of which, Acmonenses, may be learnt from the inscriptions given in the following article. *Cic. pro Flacc.* c. 15; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 29; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 2; *Steph. Byz.*; *Mar. Nig. Geof. Comm.* l. 10.

Acmonia (*Numis.*) from the number of medals and coins struck in this town, it is supposed to have been a place of some consequence. The magistrates were named archons, as may be learned from the inscriptions on the medals of Septimius Severus ΕΠΙ. ΦΛ. ΠΡΕΙΣΚΟΥ ΑΡΧ. ΤΟ Β ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ *sub Flavio. Prisco Archonte iterum, Acmonensium*: a similar inscription is also to be found on a coin of Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla; but in general the name of the magistrate is put without the title, as on a medal of Agrippina, the mother of Nero, ΕΠΙ ΣΕΡΟΤΙΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΠΙ ΤΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣ ΣΕΟΥΡΑΣ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ *sub Serotinio Capitone et Julia Severa Acmonensium*; according to Harduin, the inscription ought to be read ΕΠΙ ΣΕΡΟΥΙΛΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΙΩΝΟΣ, but Haym contends that it ought to be read ΣΕΡΟΥΗΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΑΣ, *Serverio Capitone et Julia Severa*, which he gives as a medal of Nero bearing on the obverse the head of the emperor, the inscription ΝΕΡΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΙΣ. This town struck medals in honour of *Germanicus, Caligula, Agrippina, Claudius, Nero, Hadrian, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Jul. Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Alex. Severus, Gordianus Pius, Otacilia Severus*, and *Trebonius Gallus*. They worshipped not only Jupiter and Diana, but also Minerva, Hercules, Bacchus, Mercury and Æsculapius. The Acmonenses became Neocori in the reign of Philip, and are sometimes entitled ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, *sacra curia*, & ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟΛΕ ΩΣ *Metropolis*.

ACMONIDES (*Myth.*) Ἀκμονίδης, the name of one of the Cyclops, who was the son of Ἄκμων, i. e. οὐρανὸς, heaven. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4, v. 288; *Hesychius*.

ACO, *Catulinus Philonianus* (*Hist.*) a consul and prefect of the city, under Constantius.

Aco (*Geog.*) or *Acon*. Vide *Ace*.

ACOMATES (*Hist.*) vide *Achmet*.

ACONA (*Geog.*) a town of Germany, now *Acken*.

ACONÆ (*Geog.*) Ἄκοναι, or *Acone*, a town of Bithynia, now *Naxis*.

ACONTES (*Myth.*) Ἀκόντης, one of Lycaon's fifty sons. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 8.

ACONTEUS (*Myth.*) a famous hunter, said to be changed into a stone by the head of Medusa at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, v. 201: *Stat. Theb.* l. 7, v. 590.

Aconteus, a person killed in the wars of Æneas and Turnus, in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* l. 11, v. 615.

ACONTIUS (*Myth.*) a youth of Cea, who fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin, as she was attending the sacrifices of Diana, at Delos, and obtained her consent to marry him by a stratagem. He wrote these verses on an apple which he threw into her bosom.

*Juro tibi sanctæ per mystica sacra Dianæ,*
*Me tibi venturam comitem, sponsamque futuram.*

which Cydippe having read considered herself bound, by the oath she had inadvertently taken, to marry Acontius, as every oath taken in the presence of the goddess was inviolable. *Ovid. Her.* ep. 20.

ACONTIUS (*Biog.*) or *Aconzio, James*, a divine and philosopher of the 16th century, who wrote, 1. 'De Stratagematibus Satanæ in Religionis Negotio,' &c. Basil, 1565. 2. 'De Methodo recta investigandarum Tradendarum, artium a. c. Scientiarum rectione,' 8vo. 1558. 3. 'De Studiis Instituendis,' Ultraj. 1658. 4. 'Ars Muniendorum Oppidorum,' Genev. 1585. He died in England in 1566.

ACONTOBOLI (*Geog.*) Ἀκοντοβόλοι, a people in Coele-Syria of Asia Minor, who were under the government of Hyppolyte queen of the Amazons. They were so called, because they were expert in using the bow. *Apollon.* l. 2, v. 1003.

ACORIS (*Hist.*) Ἄκορις, a king of Egypt, who assisted Evagoras, king of Cyprus, in his war against Persia. *Diodor.* l. 15, c. 2.

ACORUMBONUS, *Fabius* (*Biog.*) an Italian lawyer, who wrote many works on the subject of his profession, and died in 1616. *Panciroll. in Juriscon.* l. 2, c. 178.

ACOSTA (*Hist.*) or *Zacosta*, a Castilian by birth, and Grand Master of the order of the Knights of Malta, raised the tower of St. Nicholas at the entrance of the island of Rhodes, where the Colossus once stood, and refused to make peace with the Turks. He died in 1467.

Acosta, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit and historian, was born at Medina de Campo in 1539, and died rector of Salamanca in 1600, leaving, among other works, 1. 'De Promulgatione Evangelii apud Barbaros,' 8vo. Salamanc. 1588, &c. 2. 'De Natura Novi Orbis, libri duo,' 8vo. Salamanc. 1589. 3. 'Historia natural y moral de las Indias,' 4to. Hispal. 1590, 8vo. 1591; & Madrid 1608 and 1610.

Acosta, *Gabriel*, divinity professor at Coimbra, wrote a Latin commentary on the Old Testament, published in folio, and died in 1616.

Acosta, *Uriel*, a native of Oporto, was descended from a Jewish family, but educated in the Romish church. He left his religion to embrace Judaism, and from that sunk into complete scepticism. He wrote his own life under the title of 'Examplar humanæ vitæ;' and, after having embroiled himself with the people of his own persuasion by his open declarations of infidelity in the revelation of the Old Testament, he put an end to his turbulence and his miseries by shooting himself. His death is said to have happened in 1640, or according to some in 1647.

A'COURT (*Her.*) a family in Somersetshire, from whom descended Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, who was created a baronet, June 23, 1795. The arms and crest of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Per fesse, in chief *or*, an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and legged *gules*, charged on the breast with

two chevronels *argent*, in base, paly of six *erminois* and *azure*.

*Crest*. An eagle displayed, as in the arms, holding in the beak a white lily, slipped *proper*.

ACRA (*Geog.*) the name of several small places mentioned by ancient writers, of which the only ones deserving of notice at present are, 1. a town in Magna Græcia, now called *Capo di Leuca*; and, 2. a town in Palestine, now called *Acre*. [vide *Ace*]

ACRÆ (*Geog.*) Ἄκραι, or *Acrææ*, Ἄκραιαι, according to Ptolemy; a colony of Syracuse, now called *Palozolus*. The gentile name of the inhabitants, according to Pliny, was *Acrenses*. Silius Italicus alludes to its elevated situation. *Sil.* l. 14, v. 207.

*Non Tapsos, non e tumulis glacialibus Acræ*
*Defuerunt.*

*Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 5; *Liv.* l. 24, c. 36; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 14; *Fazell. de Reb. Sic.* dec. 1, l. 10; *Cluv. Geog. Ant.* l. 2, c. 12.

ACRÆ (*Numis.*) one medal is referred to this town, bearing, on the obverse, a head of Ceres crowned with an ear of corn; and in the reverse, Ceres herself bearing a torch in each hand: the inscription ΑΚΡΑΙΩΝ, the letters K and P forming a ligature, or one letter. *Peller. Rec.* vol. iii. p. 98.

ACRÆPHIA (*Geog.*) Ἀκραιφία, by Herodotus; Ἀκραιφνίον, by Pausanias; Ἀκραιφίον, by Strabo; Ἀκριφία, by Ptolemy, a town of Bœotia. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 135; *Strab.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 9; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 15; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ACRÆPHIA (*Numis.*) this town is known by a medal of Domitian, bearing the inscription ΑΚΡΑΙΦΝΑΙΕΩΝ. *Goltz. Thesaur.* p. 207; *Hard. Numm. Ant. illustrat.*

ACRÆPHIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀκραιφίος, an epithet for Apollo, who was worshipped at Acræphia.

ACRÆUS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Jupiter, as the guardian of the citadel.

ACRAGALLIDÆ (*Hist.*) Ἀκραγαλλίδαι, a very wicked people, who formerly inhabited the neighbourhood of Athens, according to Æschines. *Æschin. contra Ctes.*

ACRAGAS (*Geog.*) vide *Agrigentum*.

ACRAGAS (*Biog.*) a statuary who was held in great estimation according to Pliny. *Nat. Hist.* l. 33, c. 12.

ACRASUS (*Geog.*) Ἄκρασος, according to Leunclavius Ἄκρασσος, a town of Lydia, mentioned in the Notitia Ecclesiæ.

ACRASUS (*Numis.*) this town is known by medals of Commodus, Sept. Severus, Plautilla, Geta, Julia, Paula, and Alexander Severus, bearing the inscription ΑΥΓ. Κ. Λ. CΕΠ. CΕΥΗΡΟC. *Imperator Cæsar Lucius Septimus Severus*: on the obverse, Æsculapius with a serpent winding round his staff; inscription ΑΚΡΑCΙΩΤΩΝ. The figures of the Ephesian, Diana, Minerva, Cybele, Hercules, and the other gods, which were most generally worshipped in the neighbouring cities, are also to be found on their medals. Their magistrates were prætors, as on a medal of Severus, ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ. ΔΑΜΑ. ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ Β. ἐπὶ στρατηγῦ Δαμασίυ Ἀττάλυ δεύτερον, *sub Prætore Damasia Attali Filio secundum. Vaillant. Numis. Græc. Harduin. Numm. Antiq. illust.*

ACRATUS (*Myth.*) Ἄκρατος, the genius of the Bacchanalians at Athens. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 1.

ACRATUS (*Hist.*) a freed man, who was sent by Nero into Asia and Achaia for the purpose of plundering the temples of the gods; which commission he executed readily, being, according to Tacitus, "Cuicumque flagitio promptus." *Tac. Annal.* l. 15, c. 45; l. 16, c. 23.

ACRE (*Geog.*) or *St. Jean d'Acre*, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and a bishop's see; the *Accho* of the Old Testament, and the *Ace* or *Ptolemais* of the Greeks. It was distinguished by the sieges it underwent in the time of the Crusades. Vertot, in his Histoire des Chevaliers, says, the sultan of Egypt is said to have laid siege to it at the head of 160,000 foot, and 6000 horse, April 5, A.D. 1291, when it was garrisoned by the Knights of St. John, and the Templars. It was taken by capitulation, being the last place that the Christians possessed in the Holy Land. In 1799 this town, aided by the British under Sir Sidney Smith, withstood the siege of the French under Bonaparte, who was driven from its walls after the twelfth assault. It stands on a plain at the north point of a bay, which extends to Mount Carmel, long. 35° 28′ E. lat. 32° 33′ N.

ACREL, *Olaus* (*Biog.*) a Swedish physician, born near Stockholm, in the beginning of the 18th century, and died in 1807, leaving several treatises on surgery and physic.

ACRIÆ (*Geog.*) Ἄκριαι, a maritime town of Laconia, now *Ormoas*. *Paus.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 16.

ACRIAS (*Myth.*) Ἀκρίας, a Lacedæmonian, and one of the suitors of Hippodamia, who was slain. *Paus.* l. 6, c. 21.

ACRIDOPHAGI (*Geog.*) Ἀκριδοφάγοι, locust-eaters; a people of Æthiopia, who fed principally on locusts, which they took in the spring, and salted for the whole year. At the approach of old age, which is said to have come upon them in their fortieth year, they were devoured by insects, which gnawed their insides. *Diod.* l. 3, c. 29; *Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 3.

ACRION (*Biog.*) a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris, who was cotemporary with Plato. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 5, c. 24.

ACRISCONEUS (*Myth.*) an epithet for the Argives who had accompanied Danae, the daughter of Acrisius, into Italy, and for whom she built the town of Ardea. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 410.

*Quam dicitur urbem*
*Acrisioneis Danae fundasse colonis.*

ACRISIONIADES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Perseus from his grandfather Acrisius. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, v. 70.

ACRISIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀκρίσιος, a king of Argos, and father of Danae, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter, was slain by his grandson according to the oracle.
*Hor.* l. 3, od. 16.

*Si non Acrisium virginis abditæ*
*Custodem pavidum Jupiter et Venus*
*Risissent.*

*Apollodor.* l. 2, c. 2; *Hygin. Fab.*; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 16.

ACRITAS (*Geog.*) now *Capo di Gallo*, a promontory of Messenia, in Peloponnesus, near to the Sinus Cyparissus. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 5; *Pomp. Mel.* l. 2, c. 4; *Mar. Nig. Geog. Comm.* l. 11.

ACROATHON (*Geog.*) called by Herodotus Ἀκρόθωον; by Thucydides Ἀκροθόως; by Pliny *Acrothon*; and by Mela *Acrothoos*, now *Cima di Monte Sante*; a town on Mount Athos, the inhabitants of which lived to a much greater age than any other people. *Herod.* l. 7; *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 109; *Pomp. Mel.* l. 2, c. 2; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10.

ACROCERAUNII (*Geog.*) a fierce people inhabiting the Acroceraunian mountains, who were extirpated by the sultan Solyman.

ACROCERAUNIUM (*Geog.*) a promontory of Epirus, which, with the adjoining mountains, is called altogether *Acroceraunia*, now called *Capo della Lengueta* and *Monti della Chimera*. They derived their name from ἄκρον, the top, and κεραυνὸς, thunder, because, by reason of their great height, they are frequently struck with thunder.
*Dionys.* v. 389.

Οὐρέων τ' ἠλιβάτων τὰ κεράυνια κικλήσκυσι.

They separated the Ionian sea from the Adriatic.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 506.

*Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia contra.*

Horace calls them *infames scopulos*.
*Hor.* l. 1, od. 3, v. 506.

*Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia*
*Qui vidit mare turgidum et*
*Infames scopulos Acroceraunia.*

*Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 1; *Paus.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 14.

ACROCORINTHUS (*Geog.*) Ἀκροκόρινθος, a mountain near the isthmus of Corinth, which was taken by Aratus, A. C. 234. *Strab.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 4; *Plut. in Arat.*; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 4.

ACRON (*Hist.*) a king of the Ceninenses, whom Romulus slew in battle after the rape of the Sabine women. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius, and his subjects were incorporated with the Roman people. Propertius distinguishes him by the epithet of *Ceninus.*

*Propert.* l. 4, eleg. 10.

*Tempore quo portus Ceninum Acrona petentem*
*Victor in eversum cuspide fundis equum.*

Also Herculeus, because he is said to have descended from Hercules.

*Propert.* l. 5, eleg. 10.

*Acron Herculeus, Ceninâ ductor ab arâ*
*Roma tuis quondam finibus horror erat.*

*Dion. Hal.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 10; *Plut. in Rom.*

ACRON (*Biog.*) a physician of Agrigentum, and cotemporary with Empedocles, who lived in the time of the plague at Athens, according to Plutarch, i. e. in the 84th Olympiad, 444, A. C. He wrote a treatise on medicine, and another on food, neither of which is now extant. *Plut. in Isid.*; *Plin.* l. 29, c. 1; *Gal. Method.* l. 2.

ACRON, a grammarian in the 7th century, well known for his scholia on Horace, which were published under the title of 'Expositio in Horatii Flacci Opera.' *Mediol.* 1474.

ACRONEUS (*Myth.*) Ἀκρονέως, a chief of the Phæaceans. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 8, v. 111.

ACRONIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Friezland, who wrote on the motion of the earth, and died at Basle in 1563.

ACRONIUS, *Ruard*, a Dutch protestant, who took a part in the famous conference of the Hague held in 1611 against the Arminians.

ACRONIUS, *John*, a Dutch writer of the 17th century, who published a book against the Romish religion.

ACRONIUS (*Geog.*) a lake of Rhœtia, now the *Lake of Constance*, formed by the Rhine falling from the Alps. *Cluv. Geog. Ant. Orb.*

ACROPATOS (*Hist.*) one of Alexander's officers, who obtained the greater part of Media after the king's death. *Justin.* l. 13, c. 4.

ACROPOLIS (*Geog.*) Ἀκρόπολις, the citadel of Athens, on which a temple of Minerva was built.

ACROPOLITA, *George* (*Biog.*) one of the Byzantine historians, was born at Constantinople in 1220, and died in 1282; leaving his 'Historia Byzantina, Gr. et Lat.' which has been inserted in the collection of Byzantine historians, entitled, 'Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptores in unum Corpus redacti, Gr. et Lat.' 27 vol. fol. Venet. 1722 to 1733. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* vol. ii, c. 24; *Cave. Hist. Lit.* vol. ii, p. 312; *Fab. Bibl. Græc.* l. 5, c. 5; *Sax. Onom.* vol. ii, p. 316.

ACROTATUS (*Hist.*) Ἀκρότατος, the eldest son of Cleomenes king of Sparta, who dying before his father left a son named Areus, who disputed the throne with his uncle Cleonymus. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 6.

ACROTATUS, a son of Areus, with whom Chelidenis, the wife of Cleonymus, fell in love; but being rejected, engaged Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, to besiege Sparta. Acrotatus displayed such valour during the siege as obtained him the applause of the whole city. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 6.

ACROVENTUM (*Geog.*) a village of Venice, now *Governo*, near the Po, where Pope Leo met king Attala. *Jornand. de Reb. Get.* c. 42.

ACTÆA (*Myth.*) Ἀκταίη, one of the Nereids. *Hom. Il.* l. 18, v. 40; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 250.

ACTÆON (*Myth.*) Ἀκταίων, son of Aristæus and Antinoe, the daughter of Cadmus, was a very celebrated hunter, who, for having inadvertently seen Diana while bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs; of the names of which Ovid gives a list, to the number of thirty-five.

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 2.

*Inscius Actæon vidit sine veste Dianam,*
*Præda suis canibus non minus ille fuit.*

*Ibid. Met.* l. 3.

*Dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi.*

*Senec. in Theb.*

*Quà peragrati celer*
*Per saxa montis jacuit Actæon suis*
*Nova præda canibus.*

*Claud. in Rufin.*

*Sic mons Aonius rubuit, cum Penthea ferrent*
*Mænades, aut subito mutatum Actæona cornu,*
*Traderet insanis Latonia visa Molossis.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 12, v. 365.

*Fama est, cum laceris Actæon flebile membris*
*Supplicium lueret spectatæ in fonte Dianæ,*
*Attonitum novitate mali fugisse parentem*
*Per freta Aristæum.*

*Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin.* fab. 181; *Paus.* l. 9.

ACTÆON, the son of Melissus a Corinthian, was a youth of such beauty and modesty, that Archias, one of the Heraclidæ, openly attempted to carry him away. A struggle ensued between Archias and the father of the youth, in which Actæon being killed, Archias was some time after banished from Corinth. *Plut. in Amat. Narrat.*

ACTÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀκταῖος, the father-in-law of Cecrops, who married his daughter Agraulos. He is said to have reigned first over Attica, although Cecrops is commonly reputed to have been the first king. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 2.

ACTANIA (*Geog.*) an island in the German ocean, now *Helichland* or *Heligoland.*

ACTARD (*Ecc.*) or *Attard*, a bishop of Nantes, in 842, suffered much from the hands of the Normans, who pillaged the city several times while he presided there.

ACTE (*Myth.*) one of the Horæ. *Hygin. Fab.* 183.

ACTE (*Geog.*) Ἀκτὴ, a country of Attica, from ἀκτὴ, *littus*, a shore from which all Attica derived its name. *Strab.* l. 7; *Serv. in Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 23.

ACTE (*Hist.*) a mistress of Nero, descended from Attalus. *Sueton. in Ner.* c. 28.

ACTIA (*Hist.*) the mother of Augustus, who, as she slept in the temple of Apollo, dreamt that a dragon had lain with her; and previously to her delivery, she dreamt that her bowels were scattered over the world. *Suet. in Aug.* c. 94.

ACTIA, a sister of Julius Cæsar. *Plut. in Cæs.*

ACTIA, a daughter of Actius Balbus and Julia, mother of Octavius, the father of Augustus. *Plut. in August.*

ACTIANUS (*Geog.*) or *Accianus fundus*, a place near Pisaurus, now *Fernazzano.*

ACTIS (*Myth.*) Ἀκτὶς, the son of Sol, who is said to have gone from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology and founded Heliopolis. *Diod.* l. 5.

ACTISANES (*Hist.*) a king of the Ethiopians, who lived about the time of Jephtha, A. M. 2850. He expelled Amasis, a cruel prince, from the throne of Egypt, and reigned with great prudence. *Diod.* l. 1, c. 60.

ACTIUM (*Geog.*) Ἄκτιον, a town and promontory of Acarnania, now *Azio* and *Cabo Figo*, near the bay of Ambracia, memorable for the temple of Apollo, built by Augustus, as well as for his naval victory over M. Anthony. *Thucid.* l. 1, c. 29; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 7, ep. 2; *Strab.* l. 10; *Hygin. Fab. Plin.* l. 4, c. 21; *Plut. in Anton. Suet.*; *in August.* c. 94; *Paus.* l. 8.

ACTIUM (*Numis.*) some of the medals of this town have the figure of eagles, vultures, and the head of a boar, and one represents in the obverse a lyre, and in the reverse

a gryffon, which, according to Claudian, was sacred to Apollo.

*Claud. Panegy.* v. 30.

*At si Phœbus adest, et frænis grypha jugalem*
*Riphæo tripodas repetens detorsit ab axe.*

*Sidon. Apollinar.; Serv. in Eclog.* 8; *Golltz. Græc. Vet.*

ACTIUS (*Myth.*) Ἄκτιος, an epithet for Apollo, who had a temple and was particularly honoured at Actium.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 704.

*Actius hæc cernens arcum tendebat Apollo.*

*Propert.* l. 4, eleg. 6.

*Actius hinc traxit Phœbus monumenta, quod ejus*
*Una decem vicit missa sagitta rates.*

Actius, *Apollo* (*Numis.*) a medal of Augustus, represents on the reverse, as in the annexed cut, a figure of Apollo in a long robe, with the inscription ACT XII IMP, i. e. *duodecimum imperator.* The figure is supposed to denote the arts of peace which had succeeded to those of war, to which Albinovanus alludes.




*Albin. Eleg. in Mæcenat. Obit.* v. 5.

*Actius ipse lyram plectro percussit eburno*
*Postquam victrices conticuere tubæ.*

Also *Propertius*, l. 2, el. 31, in allusion to his long robe.

*Actius in longâ carmina veste canit.*

*Goltz. Græc. Vet.; Tristan. Comm. Histor.* tom. 3, p. 77; *Harduin. Numm. Antiq. Illustrat.*

Actius (*Hist.*) vide *Accius* and *Attius*.

Actius, a centurion mentioned by Tacitus. *Annal.* l. 6, c. 24.

Actius, *Caius*, left Rome to settle at Este, A. D. 390. One of his descendants, named Forestus, defended Aquileum against Attila; another, named Acharius, built the city of Ferrara. The race is supposed to have become extinct in Valerian, the son of Bonniface, killed in a battle between the French and Lombards in 590. *Spener. Syllog. Genealog. Hist. in Fam. Guelf.*

Actius, a prince of Milan, mentioned by Paul Jovius. *Paul Jov. Vir. Illust.* l. 2.

Actius, a duke of Modena, who murdered his father. *Fulgos.* l. 9, c. 11.

Actius, *Nævius* (*Biog.*) an augur in the time of Tarquin, who, to prove his skill in augury, cut a loadstone in two with a razor in the presence of the king and the Roman people. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 36; *Flor.* l. 1, c. 5.

Actius, a surname of the poet Plautus.

Actius, *Lucius* or *Luscus*, a poet. [Vide *Accius*]

Actius, *Labeo*, a Latin poet, cotemporary with Perseus, by whom he is ridiculed. He attempted to make a literal translation of Homer. *Pers. Sat.* 1. v. 4; *Lil. Gyrald. Dialog.* 8.

Actius, *Priscus*, a painter in the time of Vespasian. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 27.

Actius, *Sincerus Sannazarius*, a poet and cotemporary of Lillius Gyraldus. *Gyrald. De Poet. Suor. Tempor. Dialog.* 1.

ACTO (*Biog.*) vide *Hatto.*

ACTON, *Sir John Francis Edward* (*Hist.*) sixth baronet of the family, [under *Heraldry*,] was born in 1736, and after having attained the rank of commander-in-chief of all the land and naval forces in the king of Naples' service, and after having been for many years prime minister at that court, he died at Palermo in 1811. He was knight of several civil and military orders.

Acton (*Her.*) a family descended from William de Acton Burnell, living in 1344. The first baronet, Sir Edward Acton, was created in 1644.

*Arms.* *Gules*, two lions passant *argent*, between nine croslets fitche *or*.

*Crest* on a torse, a human leg and thigh in armour, couped and dropping blood, all *proper*, embellished *or*.

Acton, *Rudolphus* (*Biog.*) an English priest and commentator; in 1320 left some commentaries on the epistle of St. Paul, &c.

Acton, an English dominican, in 1410 wrote an essay 'De Pace Ecclesiæ.'

Acton (*Geog.*) a village in Middlesex, five miles from London, formerly resorted to for its mineral waters.

ACTOR (*Myth.*) Ἄκτωρ, the son of Myrmidon and Physidice, was the father of Menœtius, by Œgina. Patroclus, the son of Menœtius, was on this account called Actorides. *Pind. Olymp. Od.* 9; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 16, l. 3, c. 25; *Schol. Apollon. Argon.* v. 72; *Ovid.* l. 1; *Trist. Eleg.* 8.

Actor, son of Phorbus and Hyrmione, was related to Augeus, on whom Hercules made war, who afterwards slew the sons of Actor, whom he had by Molione his wife. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 7; *Pausan.* l. 8.

Actor, a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons.

Actor, *Aruncus*, a general of the Arunci, from whom Turnus had taken his spear as a spoil. *Æn.* l. 12, v. 93.

Actor, a friend of Æneas. *Æn.* 9, v. 500.

Actor, one of the Argonauts, the son of Hippasus by Peloponnesus. *Hygin. Fab.* 14.

ACTORIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic for Patroclus, who was the grandson of Actor. *Pind. Olymp. Od.* 9; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13; *Fab.* 1.

Actorides, two sons of Actor and Molione, otherwise called Molionidæ, were charioteers, who had such affection for each other, that while one held the reins the other held the whip. They were said to have two heads, four hands, and as many feet, but one body.

ACTORIS (*Myth.*) Ἀκτορὶς, a maid of Ulysses.

ACTORIUS, *M. Naso* (*Biog.*) a Roman historian, mentioned by Suetonius in his Life of Cæsar.

ACTUARIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Greek physician of Constantinople in the eleventh century, or as some suppose still later, who wrote a work on Therapeutics; a Latin translation of which was published by Mathisius, under the title of 'Methodi Medendi Libri Sex,' 4to. Venet. 1554; also 'De Urinis Libri Septem,' &c. The works of Actuarius were published by Stephanus, in his 'Medicæ Artis Principes,' fol. 1567; also separately, 8vo. Paris. 1526, and 12mo. Lugd. B. 1556.

ACUES (*Hist.*) Ἀκέης, a king of the Arcadians, who, by a stratagem, slew the Lacedæmonians that had got possession of Tegea.

ACUINUS (*Hist.*) a Roman citizen, who wanted to take part in the murder of Cæsar. *Appian. Civ.* l. 2.

ACULA (*Geog.*) or *Aquila*, a town of Etruria, now *Acqua Pendente.*

ACULEO, *C.* (*Biog.*) a Roman knight of great acuteness and skill in the law. He was uncle to Cicero.

ACUMULUM (*Geog.*) a town of Aprutium in Italy, at the foot of the Apennines, now *Acumuli.*

ACUNA, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a Spanish jesuit, was born at Burgos in 1597, and died about 1676. He published 'Nuevo Descubrimiento del gran Rio de las Amazonas,' 4to. 1641; which being afterwards suppressed by order of the government, two copies only remained, from which a French translation was made, under the title of 'Relation de la Rivière des Amazones,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1682.

Acuna, *Fernando de*, a Spanish poet of the sixteenth century, who died in 1580, leaving translations from Ovid and other writers.

ACUPHIS (*Hist.*) an ambassador from India to Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

ACUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Huns, who was killed by Ladislaus, king of Hungary, on the banks of the Danube. *Bonfin. de Reb. Ung.* l. 4, dec. 2.

Acus (*Geog.*) an island in the Ethiopian sea, now called by

the French *l'Arguille*, or *Isle de Galls*; by the Portuguese *Agulha*.

ACUSIIS (*Geog.*) Ἄκυσος, or Κύκυσος, a place in Cappadocia, where the emperor Basilicus was slain. *Evag. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, c. 8; *Niceph.* l. 16, c. 8; *Cedren. Hist. Compend.* c. 128.

ACUSILAUS (*Biog.*) Ἀκουσίλαος, a Greek historian, the son of Cabas, who lived, according to Josephus, before the expedition of Darius against Greece. He wrote 'Περὶ τῶν γενεαλογιῶν,' i. e. concerning the genealogies of the principal families, of which only fragments are preserved, that have been published with those of Pherecydes, by M. Sturz, 8vo. Gera, 1798. *Dionys. Hal. de Thucyd. Char.*; *Joseph. contra Apion.* l. 1; *D. Diogen. Laert.* l. 1, c. 40; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 4, c. 2.

Acusilaus, a rhetorician of Athens, who, in the reign of Galba, taught rhetoric with such success as to accumulate great wealth. *Suidas.*

Acusilaus and Damagetes, two brothers of Rhodes, who were conquerors at the Olympic games; wherefore their father Diagoras was particularly honoured by the Greeks. *Paus.* l. 6, c. 7.

ACUSIORUM, *Colonia* (*Geog.*) or *Acusis Colonia*, Ἀκουσίων, now *Grenoble*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 5.

ACUTIA (*Hist.*) the wife of P. Vitellius, who was condemned for high treason in the reign of Tiberius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 6, c. 47.

ACUTICUS, *M.* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet who composed some elegant verses attributed to Plautus. *Varr. de Comed. Plaut.*; *Voss. de Poet. Lat.* c. 1.

ACYLAS (*Biog.*) a philosopher who wrote on syllogisms. *Suidas.*

ACYNDINUS, *Septimius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul with Valerius Proculus, A. D. 340.

AD (*Geog.*) this preposition frequently forms a part of the Latin names of places, as *Ad Aquas*, *Ad Aquilas*, &c.

ADA (*Hist.*) Ἄδα, daughter of Hecatomnus, king of Caria, sister to Mausoleus, and wife to her brother Idryæus. At their death she succeeded to the throne of her father, from which she was expelled by her youngest brother Pixodorus, but afterwards restored by Alexander, whom she adopted as her son in the 109th Olympiad. *Strab.* l. 14; *Q. Curt.* l. 2, c. 8; *Arrian. Exped. Alex.* l. 1, c. 7.

Ada, the daughter of Pixadorus, the youngest son of Hecatomnus, king of Caria. *Strab.* l. 14.

ADAD (*Bibl.*) vide *Hadad*.

Adad (*Myth.*) one of the chief deities of the Assyrians, supposed to be the sun. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 23.

Adad (*Hist.*) Ἄδαδ, a name common to the kings of Syria for ten generations, as that of Pharoah or Ptolemy in Egypt.

Adad, king of Ethiopia. [Vide *David*]

ADADA (*Geog.*) עדעדה, from עדה, an assembly; a city in the south of Judah.

ADADO'DDAWLA (*Hist.*) son of Rucni'ddawla, succeeded his uncle Amado'ddawla on the Persian throne, in the year of the Hegira 338, A. D. 948, and died after a reign of 34 years. *Abul. Faraj'. Dynast.*

ADÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀδαῖος, a governor of Bubastus in Egypt. *Polyb.* l. 15, c. 27.

Adæus, a Macedonian sent by Perseus to Gentius, king of Illyria, to ask for aid against the Romans. *Polyb.* l. 28, c. 8.

Adæus, an Athenian general, surnamed Ἀλεκτρυών, i. e. a cock, because he wore the crest of a cock on his head. *Athen.* l. 13, c. 8.

Adæus, (*Biog.*) a native of Mitylene who wrote on statuaries, according to Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 13, c. 8. Vossius supposes this to be the same whose book 'Περὶ διαθέσεως,' i. e. concerning disposition, is quoted by the same author in his 11th book. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

ADAH (*Bibl.*) from עדה, an assembly, one of Lamech's two wives. *Gen.* iv. 19.

Adah, the wife of Esau and mother of Eliphaz. *Gen.* xxxvi. 4.

ADAIAH (*Bibl.*) עדיה, son of Ethan and father of Zerah, of the tribe of Levi. 1 *Chron.* vi. 41.

Adaiah, son of Shimhi, of the tribe of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* viii. 21.

Adaiah, son of Jeroham and father of Maavi, of the priest's office. 1 *Chron.* ix. 12.

Adaiah, a jew, who, on his return from Babylon, dismissed his gentile wife. *Ezra* x. 29.

ADAIR, *James* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, was born in London and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of A. M. in 1767, and died in 1798, leaving a treatise, entitled, 'Observations on the Power of Alienation in the Crown before the First of Queen Anne, supported by Precedents, and the Opinions of many learned Judges,' &c.

Adair, *James Makittrick*, a Scotch physician, died in 1802, leaving, among other things, works on regimen, the materia medica, &c.

ADALA (*Hist.*) one of the four competitors for the throne of Monomotapa.

ADALARD (*Biog.*) or *Adelard*, a monk of Corbie, was the cousin german of Charlemagne. His principal work was 'A Treatise on the French Monarchy.'

ADALARIC (*Hist.*) a duke of Gascony, disputed with Charlemagne about the dutchy of Aquitania, which he claimed as his right, and which was finally confirmed to him.

ADALBERON (*Ecc.*) bishop of Augsburg. [Vide *Adalbert*]

Adalberon, archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor of France, in the reigns of Lothaire and Louis V, died Jan. 988. Several of his letters are among those of Gilbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II; and two of his discourses in Moissac's Chronicle.

Adalberon, *Ascelinus*, was consecrated bishop of Leon in the year 977, and died in 1030, leaving a satire in hexameter verse.

ADALBERT (*Ecc.*) a German divine, was sent by Otho I to preach the gospel to the Sclavonians.

Adalbert, bishop of Augsburgh and preceptor to Louis IV, son of the emperor Arnold, died in 921. He was the author of some lives, as that of St. Hariolphus and others. *Voss. Hist. Lat.* l. 2, c. 3.

Adalbert, archbishop of Mentz. [Vide *Albert*]

Adalbert, archbishop of Magdeburgh. [Vide *Adelbert*]

Adalbert, archbishop of Prague, and one of the first founders of Christianity in Hungary, was murdered by Sego. *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 980.

Adalbert (*Biog.*) an impostor. [Vide *Aldebert*]

Adalbert, a monk of Fleuri, and author of a history of his own monastery, died in 853.

Adalbert, a monk of Vincenza in the 10th century wrote some chronicles.

ADALDAGUS (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Hamburgh, who established the three sees, in Jutland, of Sleswick, Ripen, and Arhusen. He filled the office of chancellor to the empire during the reign of the three Othos. *Crantz. Saxon.* l. 4, c. 3; *Metrop.* l. 3, c. 16, &c.

ADALGARDUS (*Ecc.*) was archbishop of Vercelli, in Italy, in the reign of the emperor Charles the Bald. *Sigon. de Regn. Ital.* l. 5.

ADALGARIUS (*Hist.*) a nobleman who was given in hostage to Pepin by Vafarius, duke of Aquitania. *Paul. Æmyl.*

Adalgarius (*Ecc.*) a monk in the convent of Corvey, in Westphalia, who established a college for missionaries to the northern nations; and, after having presided over the church as a bishop for 24 years, died in 909.

ADALGISUS (*Hist.*) or *Adelgisius*, son of Didier, the last king of the Longobards, retired to Constantinople, and

died as a patrician in the reign of Constantine. *Aimon. de Gest. Franc.* l. 4, c. 70. Sigonius says he was taken prisoner in Calabria, and tortured to death. *Sigon. de Regn. Ital.* l. 4.

ADALGISUS, a general under Charlemagne, fell in an engagement with the Saxons. *Aventin. Annal. Boiorum.*

ADALGISUS, a prince of Salerno, who was bribed by the Greeks to deliver to them the cities of Samnium, Leucania, and Campania, which he had received in trust from Lewis II, after which he fled to the island of Corsica. *Aventin. Annal. Boiorum.*

ADALGOTUS (*Ecc.*) eleventh archbishop of Madgeburg, who, in the reign of the emperor Henry IV, ordered that a hundred poor persons should receive every day, during Lent a loaf and a halfpenny each. *Krantz. Metropol.* l. 5, c. 32.

ADALIAH (*Bibl.*) ארליא, the fifth son of Haman, who was hanged by the command of Ahasuerus. *Esth.* ix. 8.

ADALUALDUS (*Hist.*) son of Agilulfus, and king of the Longobards, received a draught at the hands of Eusebius, a legate from the emperor Heraclius, which drove him mad: after which he committed such excesses towards the nobility that he was at length driven from the kingdom, together with his mother Theodolinga, in 624. *Sigon. de Regn. Ital.* l. 2.

ADALULFUS (*Hist.*) a noble Longobard, who, failing in his attempt upon the virtue of queen Gundeberga, caused her, by a false accusation to the king, to be thrown into prison, where she lay for three years, until her innocence was established by the death of her accuser in single combat with Pittus her champion. *Sigon. de Regn. Ital.* l. 2.

ADAM (*Bibl.*) אדם, which signifies red earth; the first man created by God. *Gen.* i. 26. He died A. M. 930, Jul. Per. 1640, and A. C. 3074. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1, c. 1; *Uss. Annal.* ann. 930.

ADAM (*Geog.*) a city, situated in Perea, on the banks of the river Jordan, opposite to Jericho. *Josh.* iii. 16. It is supposed to derive its name from the colour of the soil. *Well's Geog. Old. Test.* part 2, c. 4.

ADAM, *Ebn Yezid* (*Hist.*) a lieutenant of the caliph Al Mansur, who persecuted the Christians bitterly.

ADAM (*Ecc.*) surnamed *Orleton*, bishop of Hereford, was a great intriguer, whose ambiguous expression is said to have cost Edward II his life.

ADAM, a Syrian monk, was engaged on a mission to Paul V respecting doctrinal matters.

ADAM *of Bremen* (*Biog.*) a canon of Bremen, was born at Misnia in the eleventh century. He wrote an ecclesiastical history, a chronography of Scandinavia, &c. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* c. 47; *Cave,* vol. ii. p. 155; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 192.

ADAM *of Evesham,* a benedictine monk in 1160, left some sermons, &c.

ADAM, *Scotus,* a doctor of the Sorbonne, flourished in the 12th century, and died in 1195. Among other lives which he wrote is that of David I, king of Scotland. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 2, c. 27.

ADAM *of Barking,* a Cistertian of the 13th century, wrote on the Old and New Testament. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ADAM *de Muremuth,* canon of St. Paul, and a chronicler in the 14th century.

ADAM *de Marisco,* an English Franciscan, surnamed the Illustrious Doctor, wrote on theology, and died in 1257.

ADAM, *Saxlingham,* a Carthusian monk, who flourished about the year 1350, left some sermons, and some works of philosophy and theology.

ADAM, a Carthusian in the reign of Edward III, wrote on theology, &c.

ADAM, a Cistertian monk of Oxford, wrote 'De Cavendo ab Hæresi,' &c.

ADAM, or *Adamantio,* a great orientalist in the 14th century.

ADAM, *Francis,* published in 1592 a work in two books, 'De Rebus in Civitate Firmana gestis.'

ADAM, *Hemlington,* a carmelite of Oxford, wrote sermons, and died 1420.

ADAM, *Melchior,* a biographer of Silesia, died in 1622. His principal work was entitled 'Dignorum Laude Virorum quos Musa vetat mori Immortalitas.'

ADAM, *William,* an English pilot of Kent, the discoverer of Japan, died in 1612.

ADAM, *James,* a translator of De Thou's history, Montecucullis' Memoirs, Athenæus, and other works, was born at Vendôme in 1663, and died in 1735.

ADAM, *Lambert Sigisbert,* a sculptor, was born at Nancy in 1700, and died 1759. His principal works were, 'The Family of Lycomedes.' 'The Group of the Seine and Maine, &c. Neptune and Amphitrite,' &c.

ADAM, *Nicholas Sebastian,* brother of the preceding, and a sculptor, was born at Nancy in 1705, and died in 1778. His principal works were his 'Prometheus,' and the tomb of the Queen of Poland, the wife of Stanislaus.

ADAM, *Francis Gaspard,* a younger brother of the two preceding, excelled also as an artist, and died in 1757. *Sax. Onomast.* vol. iv. p. 379.

ADAM, *Nicholas,* author of some grammatical works, was born at Paris in 1716, and died in 1792.

ADAM, *Robert,* an architect, was born in 1728 at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, and died in March 3, 1792. He wrote 'Ruins of the Palace of Diocletian at Spalatro in Dalmatia.' He, in conjunction with his brother, built the street called on that account the *Adelphi,* or brothers.

ADAM, *Alexander,* rector of the high school at Edinburgh, was born of poor parents in 1741 at Rafford, in Moray, and died in 1809. He wrote a Latin grammar, and other elementary works.

ADAMÆUS, *Theodoric* (*Biog.*) wrote notes on Procopius.

ADAMAH (*Bibl.*) אדמה, *Admah,* a city of Naphthali. *Josh.* xix. 36.

ADAMANTÆA (*Myth.*) the nurse of Jupiter in Crete. *Hygin. Fab.* c. 39. This is supposed to be the same as Ἀδράστεια mentioned by Apollodorus, and as *Amalthæa* by Lactantius. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Lactant.* l. 1, c. 22.

ADAMANTIUS (*Biog.*) a Greek physician of the 5th century, who dedicated a work on physiognomy to the emperor Constantine.

ADAMANUS (*Biog.*) or *Adamannus,* abbot of the monastery of Hey or Icolmkil, in Scotland, was born in 684. He wrote, 1. 'De Locis Terræ Sanctæ, Libri tres,' Ingolstadt. 1619. 2. 'A Life of St. Columba.' *Bede. Hist. Eccles. Aug.* l. 5; *Matth. West.* ann. 701; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 1, c. 27; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 701; *Sigebert. Chron.*

ADAMAS (*Myth.*) Ἀδάμας, surnamed *Asiades,* who was slain by Merion in the Trojan War. *Hom. Il.* l. 13, v. 560.

ADAMAS (*Hist.*) Ἀδάμας, a boy, who, having been emasculated by Cotys king of Thrace, revenged the affront when he grew up, by rebelling against him. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 5, c. 10.

ADAMASTUS (*Myth.*) a native of Ithaca, father of Achæmenides. *Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 614.

ADAMI (*Geog.*) אדמי, a city of Naphtali. *Josh.* xix. 33.

ADAMI, *Tobias* (*Biog.*) a German lawyer, wrote on philosophy, and died in 1643.

ADAMI, *Annibal,* an Italian jesuit, was born in 1626, and died in 1706. He wrote many works in prose and verse.

ADAMI, *John Samuel,* a German priest, wrote several works on theology, and died in 1713.

ADAMI, *Lionardo* (*Biog.*) a native of Tuscany, was born Aug. 12, 1690, at Bolsena, and died Jan. 9, 1719. His principal work was 'Arcadicorum,' 4to. Rome 1716.

**ADAMINUS**, *Mohammed* (*Biog.*) wrote a work on animals, and died in the year of the Hegira 808, A. D. 1418.

**ADAMS**, *Sir Thomas, Bart.* (*Hist.*) citizen and Lord Mayor of London, was born at Wem, in Shropshire, in 1586, and died 1667. He distinguished himself by his loyalty in the time of the rebellion, and was for his signal services to the royal cause created a baronet, on the 13th of June, 1661. The title became extinct at the death of the late Sir Thomas Adams, who was a captain in the navy. *Fuller's Wor.*

**Adams**, *John*, president of the United States, and one of the most active promoters of the American revolution, was born in 1735, and died in 1803. He wrote 'History of the Principal Republics,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1787 and 1794.

**Adams**, *Fitzherbert* (*Biog.*) a great benefactor to the University of Oxford, was born in 1651, and educated at Lincoln College, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1685. He served the office of Vice-chancellor in 1695, and died in 1719. *Wood's Athen.*

**Adams**, *John*, provost of King's College, Cambridge, was born in London, took his degree of A. M. in 1686, and died in 1719; fifteen of his sermons were printed, from 1695 to 1712.

**Adams**, *Richard*, a nonconformist preacher, of a Cheshire family, was educated at Cambridge, ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and died in 1684. His only original works are some sermons. *Wood's Athenæ.*

**Adams**, *Thomas*, brother to the above, was educated at Brazennose college, made fellow in June 1652, and ejected from the University in 1662. He died Dec. 11, 1670, leaving a few tracts 'On the Principles of Religion.' *Wood's Fasti.*

**Adams**, *William*, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, was born at Shrewsbury in 1707. He took his degree of A. M. 1727, that of B. D. and D. D. in 1756, and died at his Prebendal house at Gloucester in 1789. He was one of the oldest and most intimate friends of Dr. Johnson. His principal work was an 'Essay on Hume's Essay on Miracles,' 8vo. 1752; besides a volume of sermons.

**ADAMSON**, *Patrick* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born in 1543, at Perth, and died in 1591. He was distinguished more for the part he took in the troubles of the times, than for his writings, of which the principal are, 1. A Latin Poem on the birth of James VI, of Scotland, and I, of England. 2. A Latin poetical version of the Book of Job. 3. A tragedy of Herod. 4. A Catechism in Latin verse. 5. The Lamentations of the prophet Jeremiah, in Latin verse.

**ADANA** (*Numis.*) a town of Cilicia struck many medals, which are still extant. Some bear the name of their magistrates, as on one ΑΔΑΝΕΩΝ ΛΥCΑΝΟΥΜΑ, i. e. *Adaneorum sub Lycanuma.* Others were struck in honour of Julia Domna, Caracalla, Diadumenus, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, Trajan Decius, Trebonianus Gallus, Valerianus, and Gallienus. Adana was called Hadriana, Severiana, and Antoninopolis, and is also said to have borne the title of Maximiana, in honour of Maximinus, but this is disputed. Adana worshipped the gods of Greece, as we learn from the figures of Jupiter, Minerva, &c.

**ADANSON**, *Michel* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1727, and died in 1806. He wrote, 1. 'Histoire naturelle de Senegal.' 2. 'Familles des Plantes.' Besides which he collected materials for an encyclopædia, which was to consist of, (1.) The universal order of nature, in 27 vols. 8vo. (2.) The natural history of Senegal, 8 vols. 8vo. (3.) A course of natural history. (4.) An universal vocabulary of natural history, 1 vol. fol. of 1000 pages, &c.

**AD AQUAS** (*Geog.*) the name of several ancient towns, but particularly a town of Sicily, supposed to be now *Xacca.*

**AD AQUILAS** (*Geog.*) a town of Normandy, now *Aigle.*

**ADARCHIAS** (*Hist.*) a veteran in the army of Alexander, who, seeing the younger officers reluctant to engage the enemy at Halicarnassus, led the troops on himself. *Q. Curt.* l. 5, c. 2.

**ADARSA** (*Bibl.*) or *Adasa*, in the Greek Ἀδασὰ, and according to Josephus Ἀδασοῖ, a city in the tribe of Ephraim, where Nicanor was defeated by Judas Maccabeus. 1 *Macc.* vii. 40; *Joseph. Ant.* l. 12, c. 17.

**ADAUCTUS** (*Ecc.*) a man of noble family, in Italy, who suffered martyrdom in Phrygia during the persecution of Dioclctian. *Martyrol. Rom. Bolland. Act. Sanct.*

**ADBEEL** (*Bibl.*) ארבאל, a provoker of God; third son of Ishmael, and head of a tribe of Ishmaelites.

**AD BIVIUM** (*Geog.*) a town near Rome, now *Valmono.*

**ADBUCILLUS** (*Hist.*) the name of a Gaul mentioned by Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2, c. 69.

**ADCANTUANUS** (*Hist.*) a general of the Aquitani, mentioned by Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3.

**AD CAPRAS** (*Geog.*) a town near Rome, now *Acqualagna.*

**AD CENTESIMUM**, a place 107 miles distant from Rome, now *Acumite.*

**ADDA**, *Ferdinand d'* (*Ecc.*) a native of Milan, was born in 1651, created cardinal by Alexander VIII in 1690, and died in 1719.

**ADDAN** (*Bibl.*) ארן, one of those who, on his return from Babylon, could not prove his pedigree. *Ezra* ii. 59.

**ADDAR** (*Bibl.*) ארר; son of Bela, the son of Benjamin.

**ADDAS** (*Hist.*) a king of Northumberland, in the sixth century. *Polydor. Verg. Anglic. Hist.* l. 4.

**ADDI** (*Bibl.*) ארי, Ἀδδὶ, the son of Cosam, and father of Melchi, in the genealogy of our Saviour, as given by the Evangelist St. Luke.

**ADDINGTON** (*Her.*) the family name of Viscount Sidmouth.

**Addington**, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, who was born at Northampton in 1729, and died in 1796. He wrote some elementary works on arithmetic, &c.

**ADDISON**, *Launcelot* (*Biog.*) son of Lancelot Addison, a clergyman, was born at Mauldismeaburne near Ravensworth, in Westmoreland, in 1632, took his degree of A. B. in Queen's College, Oxford, 1654; that of A. M. in 1657; that of B. D. and D. D. in 1675; and died Dean of Litchfield, in 1703. He wrote, 1. 'West Barbary, or a short Narrative of the Revolutions of Fez and Morocco,' 8vo. 1671. 2. 'The Present State of the Jews, more particularly relating to those in Barbary,' 8vo. 1675. 3. 'The Primitive Institution, or a seasonable Discourse of Catechising.' 4. 'A modest Plea for the Clergy,' 8vo. 1677. 5. 'The first State of Mahometism, &c. or The Life and Death of Mahomet.' 6. 'An Introduction to the Sacrament,' 1681: reprinted in 1686, with the addition of 'The Communicant's Assistant.' 7. 'A Discourse of Tangier, under the Government of the Earl of Tuviot,' 4to. 1685, second edition. 8. 'ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΘΕΟΣ, or an Historical Account of the Heresy denying the Godhead of Christ.' 9. 'The Christian's daily Sacrifice, on Prayer,' 12mo. 1698. 10. 'An Account of the Millenium,' &c.

**Addison**, *Joseph*, son of the preceding, was born 1672, at Milston, near Ambrosbury, Wiltshire, where his father was rector. In 1687 he was entered of Queen's College, in Oxford, elected demy of Magdalen College in 1689, took the degree of A. M. 1693, and after having acted for some time as Under Secretary of State, he died in 1719, at Holland-house. His works for which he was most distinguished, were, 1. 'Musæ Anglicanæ,' vol. ii. in which all his own Latin pieces were inserted. 2. 'Dialogues on Medals.' 3. 'Letters from Italy.' 4. A poem on the peace of Ryswick, entitled 'Pax Gulielmi auspiciis Europæ reddita,' 1697. 5. 'The Campaign,' 1705. 6. His Essays in the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, begun in

1705. 7. The tragedy of Cato, in 1713. 8. A political paper entitled 'The Freeholder,' begun in 1715; besides other single poems and political papers.

AD DECIMUM (*Geog.*) a place ten miles distant from Rome, now *Il Borghetto*.

ADDUA (*Geog.*) a river of Cisalpine Gaul, now *Adda*, falling into the Po, near Cremona, distinguished for the rapidity and clearness of its stream.

*Claudian de VI, Cons. Hon.* v. 488.

*—— Celer Addua nostro*
*Sulcatus socero.*

*Ibid.* v. 196.

*—— Et Addua visu*
*Cærulus.*

Polyb. calls it Ἀδόα. *Polyb. Fragment; Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 103.

ADED, *Al Ledn'illah* (*Hist.*) last caliph of Egypt of the Fatemite race, in the year of the Hegira 556, A. D. 1166.

ADEDA (*Geog.*) a town of Spain, now *Amposta*.

ADEL (*Hist.*) or *Adulphus*; according to Joannes Magnus, a son of Gothar, king of the Sueci, who was thrown from his horse, and killed, at the doors of the temple of Diana. *Johannes Magn. Hist.; Goth. Suec.* l. 4, c. 8.; *Loccen. Hist. Succor.* l. 1.

Adel, *Al*, was the surname of Al Malet, caliph of Egypt.

Adel, *Aga*, a general under Husseyn, sultan of Irak, made an unsuccessful opposition to the usurper Ahmed.

Adel, a name common to seven kings of Visapûr, in India, the last of whom, a minor, reigned in 1675, under the title of Soltân Sokodr Kawder Adel Shâh. *Fryer's new Account of India*, let. 4, c. 4.

Adel, *Shâh*, a conspirator against the life of Timûr Bek, was put to death. *Hist. Sim. Bek.* p. 165, &c.

Adel, *Aktashi*, saved the life of Timûr Bek.

Adel, *Soltân*, was the 22d khân of Bukhâria, in the 14th century. *De la Croix. Hist. Gengh.* p. 396, &c.

Adel, *Keray*, a khân of Tartary, was deposed in 1671.

ADELA (*Hist.*) vide *Alice*.

ADELAIDE (*Hist.*) second wife of Lewis II, was the mother of Charles the Simple, in 898. *P. Lab. Mel. Cur.* c. 9, p. 25.

Adelaide, wife of Hugh Capet, was the mother of Robert, king of France. *Mezer. Hist. de la France; Du Chêsne*, &c.

Adelaide, wife of Robert the Brave, was the mother of Eudes and Robert, both kings of France. *Saint Marth. Hist. Genealog. de la Maison de France.*

Adelaide, daughter of Rodolphus, king of Burgundy, married first, Lotharius II, and then Otho I, and had for some time the administration of the government after the death of the latter; she died in 999. *Ditmar. in Chron.; Baillet. Vies de Saintes.*

Adelaide, or *Alice*, daughter of Robert, of Provence, was wife of Richard II, duke of Normandy, and died in a monastery, in 1079. *Gul. Poict. Vit. Guil.; Mir. Hist. Eccles. Belg.*

Adelaide, wife of Frederick, prince of Saxony, conspired with Lewis of Thuringia against her husband's life, and married the murderer; she died in 1055. *Chron. Mersburg.* l. 2, c. 12.

Adelaide, called also *Praxede*, daughter of the king of Russia, and widow of Otho Margrave, of Brandenbourg, married Henry IV, by whom she was imprisoned and ill-treated. She died in a monastery, A. D. 1093. *Bertol. An.* 1093; *Sigon. de Reg. Ital.* l. 9; *Fleur. Hist. Eccles.* l. 64.

Adelaide, or *Adelais*, queen of France, was the wife of Lewis VI, and died A. D. 1154.

Adelaide, or *Alice*, of Flanders, wife of Canute, king of Denmark, was the mother of Charles the Good; she died A. D. 1127.

ADELARD (*Ecc.*) son of count Bernard, and grandson of Charles Martel, was prime minister to Pepin, king of Italy. He was banished by Louis le Debonnaire, and died at the abbey of Corbie, in the year 826.

Adelard, a gentleman of Verona, was created cardinal by Lucius III, and died in 1211. *Hovedon. Hist. Engl.*

Adelard, or *Athelard* (*Biog.*) a native of Bath, and a mathematician, wrote 'De Doctrina Abaci,' and other works on the same subject. He flourished in 1120.

ADELBERO (*Hist.*) a prince of the Boii, was brother to the empress Cunegunda.

ADELBERON (*Ecc.*) vide *Adalberon*.

ADELBERT, was duke of Elsace in the eighth century. From his brother Hellon, according to some authors, the house of Austria draws its origin.

Adelbert, *Marquis of Lucca*, attempted to dethrone Lambert, king of Italy, but was taken prisoner. *Sigon. Ital. Reg.* l. 6.

Adelbert, surnamed *The Bear*, became duke of Sclavonia, after having conquered the rebels, who lived near the rivers of the Havel and the Elbe. *Helmold. Chron. Sclav.* c. 89.

Adelbert, son of Berenger II, king of Italy, was defeated and reduced to the subjection of the empire of Germany. *Luitprande De Reb. Europ.; Horn. Orb. Imp.*

Adelbert, *marquis of Yvrée*, a rebel who aimed at dethroning Lambert, king of Italy, and was defeated by the emperor, Otho I. *Sigon. Ital. Reg.*

Adelbert (*Ecc.*) or *Albert*, an ambitious man, who was made archbishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, by the emperor Henry III, but banished by a conspiracy of the nobles in the infancy of Henry IV. He was afterwards restored, and died in 1062. *Crantz. Metropol.* l. 4, &c.

Adelbert, *bishop of Wormes*, was a great glutton, who died of repletion, A. D. 1070.

Adelbert, bishop of Prague. [Vide *Adalbert*]

ADELBOLD (*Ecc.*) bishop of Utrecht, in the 10th century, was born of a noble family, and died in 1027. He promoted learning and religion by founding churches in his diocese, but was also sometimes engaged in the less honourable employment of arms. He wrote a life of his patron and benefactor Henry II, of which a part only is extant, that was published first in the 'Lives of the Saints of Bamberg,' by Gretser, 1611; and afterwards by Leibnitz, in 'Scriptores Brunsv.' His treatise 'De Ratione inveniendi Crassitudinem Sphæræ,' was printed by B. Pez, in the third volume of his 'Thesaurus Anecdotorum,' and other works of his are still in MS.

ADELBURNER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and physician, was born at Nuremberg in 1702, and died in 1779. He wrote 'Commercium Literarium ad astronomiæ Incrementum inter hujus Scientiæ Amatores communi Consilio institutum.' *Sax. Onomast.*

ADELER, *Curtius* (*Hist.*) a Danish high admiral, distinguished himself in the service of the Venetians, in which he was for some time engaged, but died in that of Christiern V, king of Denmark, in 1675.

ADELGERUS (*Hist.*) a king of Germany, is said to have succeeded his father.

ADELGISUS (*Hist.*) vide *Adalgisus*.

ADELGREIFF, *John Albrecht* (*Biog.*) natural son of a priest near Elbing, was a visionary who pretended to be God's vicegerent on earth. He was condemned to death for blasphemy in 1636.

ADELHELME (*Ecc.*) bishop of Sees, at the end of the ninth century, suffered much from the barbarity of the Normans, and died about 910.

Adelhelme, *Adelme, Aldhelme, Althelme*, &c. a bishop of Sherbourne, and abbot of Malmesbury, son of Kenrede, and brother of Ina, king of the West Saxons, was less distinguished by his rank than by his great proficiency in

learning, which he displayed by various works in prose and verse, on music, astronomy, enigmas, theology, &c.

ADELITTI (*Hist.*) or *Almoganeni*, a people so called by the Spaniards, who pretended to the art of divination, from the flight of birds, &c.

ADELMAN (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Brescia, in the 11th century, who wrote on the Real Presence against Berenger. *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 1035; *Cave, Lit. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 134; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 175.

ADELPHIUS (*Hist.*) a consul with the emperor Marcianus, U. C. 1202, A. D. 450. *Cassiodor. in Chron.*

ADELPHIUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Basle, who was present at the first council held at Orleans in 514 after the French had embraced Christianity.

ADELPHIUS (*Biog.*) Ἀδέλφιος, or according to Plutarch Δέλλιος; an historian and intimate friend of Anthony, who wrote on the Parthian expedition, in which he had been present, and had had a command. *Strab.* l. 11; *Plut. in Vit. Anton.*

ADELPHUS (*Hist.*) vide *Anicius Probus.*

ADELPHUS, a prince of the Chauci, who, being sent by Charlemagne into Britain with considerable forces, obtained great advantages over them.

ADELPHUS (*Ecc.*) a heretic of the 3d century, who gave rise to the sect called *Adelphians.*

ADELSTAN (*Hist.*) vide *Ethelstan.*

ADELUARDUS (*Ecc.*) a missionary sent by Adelbert, archbishop of Hamburgh, into Sweden. *Krantz. Metropol.* l. 4. c. 33.

ADELULFUS (*Hist.*) a king of England, who in 851 submitted himself as a tributary to Pope Leo IV. *Sigon. de Regno Ital.* l. 5.

ADELUNG, *John Christopher* (*Biog.*) a German grammarian, was born Aug. 30, 1734, at Spantekow, in Pomerania, and died Sept. 10, 1806. He wrote, 1. 'Glossarium manuale ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis,' 6 vols. 8vo. Hal. 1772-84, an abridgement of Du Cange and Charpentier. 2. 'Grammatisch-Kritisches Woerterbuch der hoch-deutschen mundart,' &c. 5 vols. 4to. Leipsic, 1774, 1786; and in 4 vols. 4to. 1793, 1801. 3. Three German Grammars, the principal of which was published in 2 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1782: they have all been frequently reprinted. 4. 'Aufsatz über die Deutsche Styl,' 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1785, 1788, 1790. 5. 'Supplement zu Joechers Dictionarie von den Gelehrten,' 2 vols. 4to. 1784 and 1787. 5. 'Geschichte der menschlichen Thorheit oder die Lebenschichten der Berühmtesten Nekromanzen in 7 Theilen,' Leipsic, 1785 to 1789. 6. 'Eine Cyclopedie von Allen Wissenschaften Künsten,' &c. 4 Theilen, Leipsic, 1778, 1781, 1788. 8. 'Aufsatz über die Geschichte der Cultur der Menschen,' Leipsic, 1782, 1788. 9. 'Die Geschichte der Philosophie,' 3 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1786, 1787. 10. 'Aufsatz über die Deutsche Orthographie,' 8vo. 1787. 11. 'Mithridates oder Allgemeine Sprachen Kunde,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Berl. 1806-12.

ADELUS (*Hist.*) vide *Adel.*

ADEM (*Geog.*) vide *Aden.*

ADEMAR, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) or *Aimar* of Limoges, was created a cardinal, as Auberi asserts, by Innocent V. He died 1553. *San. Marth. Gal. Christ. Du Chêne Vit. Pap.*; *Auberi. Hist. des Card.*

ADEMAR of Monteil, bishop of Mentz, died in 1361, after having been very successful in arms against his enemies, particularly the Duke of Lorrain.

ADEMAR (*Biog.*) or *Aymar*, a monk of St. Martial, was born in 988, and is principally known by his 'Chronicon Aquitaniæ,' from the origin of the French monarchy to 1029. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3, c. 5; *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 129; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 169.

ADEN (*Geog.*) a town of Arabia Felix, which formerly carried on a great trade that is now enjoyed by Mocha. It was taken by the Turks in 1538, and by the Persians in 1605, but has since become independent. It is now the capital of a district of the same name. Lon. 45° 10′ E, lat. 12° 36′ N.

ADENEZ *le Roi* (*Biog.*) a writer of romances in the 13th century, was minstrel to Henry III, duke of Brabant, and wrote, among other things, 'The Metrical Romance,' 'The Romance of William of Orange,' &c.

AD ENSEM (*Geog.*) a town of Umbria, now *Schieggia.*

ADEODATUS (*Hist.*) or *Godsgift*, the title of Philip Augustus, king of France, who had been born agreeable to the earnest wishes of his father Lewis.

ADEODATUS (*Ecc.*) a Roman bishop.

ADEODATUS, a son of Jovianus, a Roman, who succeeded Vitalianus as Pope, and died in 676. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 676.

ADEODATUS (*Biog.*) a natural son of St. Augustin, who was distinguished for his learning and piety.

ADEONA (*Myth.*) a goddess worshipped by the Romans for her supposed power in enabling men to go to any place, in distinction from the goddess *Abeona. August. de Civ. Dei,* l. 4, c. 7.

ADER (*Bibl.*) from עדר, a flock; one who took the city of Gath. 1 *Chron.* viii. 15.

ADER, the place, according to St. Jerom, where the angels declared the birth of our Saviour. *Luke* ii. 8, 9; *Hieron.* epist. 27.

ADER, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician of Toulouse, wrote among other things, 'De Ægrotis et Morbis in Evangelio,' tending to prove that the diseases cured by our Saviour were not to be remedied by human art.

ADERCON (*Numis.*) a town of Iberia, is known by a medal of Trajan, bearing the inscription ΑΔΗΡΚΩΝΙΤΩΝ. *Goltz. Thesaur.*; *Harduin. Antiq. Illust.*

ADES (*Myth.*) vide *Hades.*

ADESA (*Geog.*) a river of Germany, now the *Etsch.*

ADESTAN (*Hist.*) vide *Athelstan.*

AD FANUM MARTIS (*Geog.*) a place on the Alpes Cottiæ, now *Orsi* or *Ursi.*

ADFARI (*Biog.*) or *Adferi*, two Arabian authors of this name.

ADFERI, or *Mohammed ben Ahmed*, author of an essay entitled, 'Fil Taffir,' i. e. the manner of explaining the Koran.

ADFARI, or *Jaafar ben Thaleb*, author of a book entitled 'Almosafer,' i. e. a guide to travellers.

AD FINES (*Geog.*) the name of some towns in Italy; namely, 1. One on the coast of Etruria, now *Torro di Sarracone.* 2. An inland town of Etruria, now *Aviliana.* 3. A town of Umbria, now *la Stretta.* 4. A town of France, now *Fimes.*

AD FLEXUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Insubres, now *Bidizzoli.*

AD FLUMEN (*Geog.*) a town of Carniola, now *Fiume.*

AD FONTICULOS (*Geog.*) a place in Gallia Cispadana, now *Alla Fontana.*

AD GALLINAS (*Geog.*) a town on the Tibur, now *Frasinetto.*

ADGANDESTRIUS (*Hist.*) a prince of the Catti, who offered to dispatch Armenius if the Roman senate would supply him with poison, to which he received for answer that the Romans contended with their enemies openly, and not by artifice. *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, c. 88.

ADGILUS (*Hist.*) duke of Friesland, succeeded his father Radbod in 719, and died in 737; he supported the cause of Christianity as warmly as his father had opposed it.

ADHAD, *Eddoulat* (*Hist.*) vide *Addado'ddowla.*

ADHAD, *Eddim-Malek-Jezd* (*Biog.*) author of an essay on the unity of God.

ADHADEDDIN, *ben Ahmed* (*Biog.*) author of a history, and other works.

ADHELM (*Biog.*) vide *Adelhelme.*

ADHELM'S-HEAD, *St.* (*Geog.*) a promontory in Dorsetshire, 440 feet in perpendicular height. On the very verge of the precipice stood a chapel, the ruins of which remain.

ADHEMAR (*Hist.*) a distinguished family of Provence, originally of Tuscany.

ADHEMAR (*Ecc.*) or *Adimar Alamanno*, a Florentine, was made bishop of Florence in 1400, archbishop of Taranto and Pisa successively in 1401, created a cardinal in 1411, and died in 1422, while on an embassy from the Pope John XXIII to Charles VI.

ADHEMAR (*Ecc.*) vide *Ademar.*

ADHEMAR, *William* (*Biog.*) a writer of Provence, who dedicated his book on illustrious ladies to the empress Beatrice, wife of Frederic Barbarossa. He died about 1190.

ADHERBAL (*Hist.*) Ἀτάρβας, a naval commander of the Carthaginians, destroyed the Roman fleet near Drepanum, U. C. 504. *Polyb.* l. 2, c. 41.

ADHERBAL, son of Bocchus, king of Numidia, was detained as a hostage by Liv. Drusus, with the hope of getting a secret ransom from the father. *Aurel. Victor.* c. 64.

ADHERBAL, son of Micipsa, and grandson of Massanissa, having taken up arms in his own defence against Jugurtha, was at length compelled, after an unsuccessful struggle, to surrender to the usurper, by whom he was put to death with the most considerable of his adherents, U. C. 641, A. C. 112. *Sallust. in Jugurth.*

ADHERBAL (*Biog.*) a son of Bomilcar, who said of Hannibal, after the battle of Cannæ, that he knew better how to gain a victory than to use it. *Flor.* l. 2, c. 6.

ADHIR (*Biog.*) the surname of Fakreddin Mohammed Ben Hassan, author of a book of Algebra.

ADIAB (*Numis.*) ΑΔΙΑΒ. i. e. *Adiabenicus*, the surname of Septimius Severus, on coins and also marbles, bearing the inscription *L*ucius SEPT*imius* SEV*erus* AUG*ustus* ARAB*icus* ADIAB*enicus*. He was so called because he conquered the Arabians and the Adiabeni. This epithet of *Adiabenicus* is also applied to Trajan on one of his coins.

ADIABENE (*Geog.*) Ἀδιαβηνή, a region of Assyria, now called *Boutan*, whose queen Helena and her son were, according to Josephus, converts to Judaism. *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph.* l. 19, &c.; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 12; *Ptol.* l. 6, c. 1; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 33, c. 20.

ADIABENUS (*Hist.*) Ἀδιαβηνός, a Jewish soldier, who, at the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, rushed out with two of his companions, and, with torches in their hands, set fire to the engines of the enemy.

ADIDA (*Bibl.*) a city of Judah, at which Simon Maccabæus encamped. 1 *Macc.* xiii. 13.

ADIEL (*Bibl.*) עדיאל, i. e. a witness of the Lord; one of the posterity of Judah. 1 *Chron.* iv. 36.

ADIGE (*Geog.*) a river rising in the Grisons, and, flowing through Tyrol Brixen, Trent, Verona, and Rovigo, runs into the gulf of Venice. It is the ancient *Atheis* or *Atagis*, and is called by the Germans the *Etsch.*

ADILBAR (*Hist.*) a Moorish captain and viceroy in Spain, who, in the reign of Walid, extended his conquests from India to Africa.

ADIM, *Ebn Al Adim* (*Biog.*) native of Aleppo, in Syria, and author of a history of his own country, died in the year of the Hegira 660, A. D. 1270.

ADIMANTUS (*Myth.*) a king of the Phlasii, who, thinking Jupiter unworthy of sacrifice, was struck with thunder. *Ovid. in Ibin.*

ADIMANTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀδείμαντος, a commander of the Athenian fleet taken by the Spartans, was the only one of the prisoners whose life was spared. *Xen. Hellen.* l. 2, c. 2; *Paus.* l. 4, c. 17.

ADIMANTUS, one of the Spartan Ephori, who was killed in a sedition, because he favoured the Macedonians against the Ætolians, U. C. 534.

ADIMANTUS (*Ecc.*) an heretical writer at the latter end of the third century, who wrote against the authority of the Old Testament, and was opposed by Augustine.

ADIMANTUS (*Biog.*) a brother of Plato mentioned by Diogenes. *Diog. in Vit.*

ADIMANTUS, a general of the Corinthians, who reproached Themistocles with being an exile. *Suidas.*

ADIMARI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet descended from an ancient family of Florence, was born in 1579, and died in 1649, leaving a collection of sonnets, &c.

ADIMARI, *Lewis*, a part of the same family, was born at Naples Sept. 3, 1644, and died at Florence June 22, 1708. He wrote, 1. 'Lectures on Chivalry,' Sonnets, &c. Florence, 1693. 2. 'Some Dramas,' 12mo. Florence, 1679. 3. 'Five Satires.' 4. 'Prose Sacre,' 4to. Florence, 1706.

ADIMARI, *Raphael*, was born at Rimini, and wrote a history of his native country, entitled 'Sito Riminense.' 2 vols. 4to. Brescia, 1616.

AD INTERCISA (*Geog.*) a town of Umbria, now *Il Furlo.*

ADIOCHUS (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the reign of Flavius Claudius. *Sabell. Ennead.* l. 7.

ADJUTUS, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) surnamed the Chaldean, was born in 1602, and died in 1668, leaving a work entitled 'Political Maxims.'

ADLAI (*Bibl.*) עדלי, father of Shaphat, who was principal herdsman to king David. 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 29.

AD LAMINAS (*Geog.*) a place of the Æquani, now *Cantalupo.*

AD LAPIDEM (*Geog.*) a place in England, now *Stonehenge.*

ADLAVUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Northumbrians, who, while at war with king Athelstan, went into the camp of the enemy under the disguise of a harper, and returned home without being discovered.

ADLER, *Philip* (*Biog.*) an engraver of the 16th century, who formed a style of etching which has been followed by most artists that have succeeded him.

ADLERFELDT, *Gustavus* (*Biog.*) a Swedish officer and historian, born near Stockholm in 1671, was killed at the battle of Pultowa in 1709. He wrote memoirs of the campaign in which he himself engaged.

ADLZREITER, *John* (*Biog.*) chancellor to the elector of Bavaria, was born at Rosenheim in 1596, and died in 1662. He is principally known as the author of 'Annales Boicæ Gentis;' containing a history of Bavaria to the year 1662, which was republished by Leibnitz in 1710.

ADMAH (*Bibl.*) אדמה, red earth; one of the five cities destroyed by fire. *Gen.* xix. 24.

AD MALUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Carni, now *Tablonietz.*

AD MEDIAS (*Geog.*) a place of the Insubres, now *Trino.*

ADMETA (*Myth.*) Ἀδμήτη, the daughter of Eurystheus, who, desiring to possess the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, Hercules procured it for her by the conquest of that kingdom. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 23.

ADMETES (*Hist.*) vide *Achmet.*

ADMETUS (*Myth.*) Ἄδμητος, son of Pheres and Clymene, and king of Pheræ in Thessaly, whose cattle Apollo is said to have tended for nine years when banished from heaven. *Callimach. Hymn. in Apol.*

Φοῖβον καὶ Νόμιον κικλήσκομεν ἐξ ἔτι κείνυ
Ἐξότ' ἐπ' Ἀμφρυσῷ ζευγνήτιδας ἔτρεφεν ἵππυς,
Ἰσοθέυ ὑπ' ἔρωτι κεκαυμένος Ἀδμήτοιο.

*Tibul.* l. 2, el. 3.

*Pavit et Admeti tauros formosus Apollo.*

In consequence of this he obtained from the Parcæ that Admetus should never die if any one could be found to lay down his life for him; a sacrifice which his wife Alceste is said to have made in his behalf. *Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 3.

*Fata Pheratiadæ conjux Pegasæa redemit.*

*Ibid. Post.* l. 8.

*Si mea mors redimenda tuâ (quod abominor) esset*
*Admeti conjux, quam sequeris, erat.*

*Senec. in Med.*

*Conjugis fatum redimens Pheræi.*

*Stat. Silvar.* l. 3.

*Ergo Thessalici conjux pensare mariti*
*Funus.*

**Admetus** (*Hist.*) a king of the Molossi, to whom Themistocles fled for protection. *C. Nep. in Them.* l. 8.

**Admetus**, an officer of Alexander, killed at the siege of Tyre. *Diod.* l. 17, c. 45.

**Admetus** (*Biog.*) a poet in the time of Nero, who is mentioned by Lucian. *Luc. in Demonact.*

ADNA (*Bibl.*) עדנא, 'Εδνε, a Levite, who, on his return from Babylon, dismissed his wife, married contrary to the law. *Ezra* x. 30.

ADNAH (*Bibl.*) עדינא, Adnah, a valiant man of Manasseh. 1 *Chron.* xii. 20. Also a general to Jehoshaphat, king of Judah. 2 *Chron.* xvii. 14.

ADNAN (*Myth.*) one of the descendants of Ishmael, in the genealogies of the Arabians.

AD NOVAS STATUAS (*Geog.*) a town in Etruria, now *Monte.*

ADO, *St.* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Vienne in Dauphiny, was born about the year 800, and died in 875. He wrote, 1. 'A Universal Chronicle.' 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1312, 1522. 2. 'A Martyrology.' Fol. Ant. v. 1613. 3. 'The Lives of Canissius and St. Theudier.' *Voss. Hist. Lat.* c. 37; *Cave, Hist. Litt.* vol. ii. p. 51; *Fab. Bibl. Lat. Med. Ætat.* tom. i. p. 42; *Sax. Onomast.* tom. ii. p. 123.

ADOALDUS (*Hist.*) vide *Adalualdus.*

ADOBOGION (*Hist.*) 'Αδοβογίων, of the race of the tetrarchs of Galatia, was, through the favour of Cæsar, made king of the Bosphorus. *Strab.* l. 13.

AD OCTAVIUM (*Geog.*) a place of the Alpes Cottii, now *Rivoli.*

ADOLPHIUS, *Clodius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, U. C. 1202, A. D. 451. *Aventin. Ann. Boior.*

ADOLPHUS (*Hist.*) or *Adel*, according to Loccenius, son of Gothar, and 35th king of Sweden, conquered the Danes. *Joan. Magnes. Hist. Goth.* l. 4, c. 8; *Loccen. Hist. Suecor.* l. 1, p. 38.

**Adolphus**, count of Nassau, was crowned emperor of Germany in 1292, and was killed in battle six years after by his rival Albert. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. *Cuspinian. in Adolph.; Aventin. Annal. Boior.* l. 7.



**Adolphus**, count of Bergh, was shut up in a cage of iron, and exposed to the rays of the sun, in which condition he was left to perish without any food This cruel death was inflicted upon him by Sigefrid, of Westenburg, whom he had before kept in prison.

**Adolphus**, a count of Cleves, instituted an order of chivalry in 1380.

**Adolphus**, a count of Holstein, who, in the third century, distinguished himself against the heathens in Livonia. *Saxo. Grammat. Hist. Dan.* l. 14; *Krantz. Hist. Dan.* l. 7; *Spondan. Continuat. Baron. Annal. Ann.* 1239.

**Adolphus**, surnamed *the Simple*, eldest son of Rudolphus, elector of the Palatinate, resigned his kingdom to his bro- in 1313. *Aventin. Annal. Boior.*

**Adolphus**, duke of Holstein, was called to the throne of Denmark in 1448, which he resigned on account of age to his nephew, Christian I, and died in 1459.

**Adolphus**, brother of Christian III, king of Denmark, accompanied Charles V to the siege of Mentz in 1552.

**Adolphus**, *Gustavus*, king of Sweden. [Vide *Gustavus*]

**Adolphus**, *Frederic*, duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, formed an alliance with Gustavus Adolphus, and died in 1658.

**Adolphus**, *Frederic* IV, duke of Mecklenburgh, was the brother of Charlotte, the late queen of England.

**Adolphus**, *Frederic* II, king of Sweden, founded the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres at Torneo, and died in 1771, in the 61st year of his age, and 21st of his reign.

**Adolphus** (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Mersburg, first opposed the doctrines of Luther, which he afterwards embraced, and died in 1526.

ADON (*Biog.*) vide *Ado.*

ADONI-BEZEK (*Bibl.*) ארני־בזק, lightning of the Lord, from ארון, a lord, and בזק, lightning, king of the city of Besek, whose hands and toes were cut off as a retribution for his cruelty. He died at Jerusalem A. M. 2585, A. C. 1415. *Judg.* i. 2; *Euseb.* in Βέζεκ.

ADONIJAH (*Bibl.*) ארניה, the fourth son of king David, who, aspiring to the throne of his father, was put to death at the command of king Solomon. 1 *Kings* i. 1, 2, 3, &c.

ADONIKAM (*Bibl.*) ארניקם, one who returned from Babylon with 600 of his family. *Ezra* ii. 13.

ADONIRAM (*Bibl.*) the son of Abda, who was over Solomon's tribute. 1 *Kings* iv. 6.

ADONIS (*Myth.*) "Αδωνις, son of Cinyras, and favourite of Venus, who being killed by a wild boar was changed by her into a flower.

*Propert.* l. 2, el. 10.

*Testis, qui niveum quondam percussit Adonem*
*Venantem Idalio vertice, durus aper.*

*Bion. Epitaph. Adon.*

Κεῖται καλὸς Ἄδωνις ἐπ' ὤρεσι, μηρὸν ὀδόντι
Λευκῷ λευκὸν ὀδόντι τυπείς.

Venus after this went herself into hell, where she obtained of Proserpine that Adonis might lie with her six months in the year. By Adonis, Macrobius and other mythologists understand the sun, who, during the summer signs, is with Venus, i. e. the earth we inhabit, and the other six months is hidden.

*Orpheus in Adonin.*

Ὃς ποτὲ μὲν ναίεις ὑπὸ τάρταρον ἠερόεντα
Ἠδὲ πάλιν πρὸς ὄλυμπον ἄγεις δέμας ὡριόκαρπον.

He was worshipped in Egypt under the name of Osiris, and among the Greeks under that of Bacchus, according to *Ausonius.*

*Ogygia me Bacchum canit*
*Osirin Ægyptus vocat*
*Arabica gens Adoneum.*

*Orpheus in Adonin.*

Εὔβουλε, πολύμορφε, τροφὴ πάντων ἀρίδηλε
Κούρη και κόρε, σὺ πᾶσι θάλος αἰὲν Ἄδωνι
Σβεννύμενε, λάμπων τε καλαῖς ἐν κυκλάσιν ὥραις.

St. Jerom supposes him to be the same as the Tammuz, or 'hidden one,' mentioned in *Ezek.* viii. 4, for whom the prophet saw the women weeping in the temple. He is entitled, ὡραῖος, fair; τριφίλατος, thrice-beloved; ῥοδόπηχυς, rosy fingered; καλὸς, beautiful; and τερπνὸς, delectable, by Theocritus; *formosus*, by Virgil; *niveus*, by Propertius; χαρίεις, gracious, and ἱμερόεις, desirable, by Nonnius. Bochart derives his name from the Hebrew ארן, a willow, or ארון, lord. *Theocrit. Idyl.* 30, &c.; *Bion. Idyll.* 1; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 14; *Hygin. fab.* 58, &c.; *Propert.* l. 2, el. 13, v. 53; *Ovid. Met.* l. 10, fab. 10; *Plut. de Defect. Orac.; Paus.* l. 2, c. 10; *Athen.* l. 10, c. 22; *Lucian. de Dea. Syria.; Serv. in Eclog.* 8, v. 37; *St. Cyril in Isaiah; Hieron. in Ezek.; Ammian.* l. 22, c. 9; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 21; *Eustath. in Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Hesych.; Philostrat.* l. 7, c. 14; *Bochart.; Phaleg.* l. 4, c. 2; *Natal. Com.* l. 5, c. 16; *Selden. de Diis Syr.*

**Adonis** (*Geog.*) 'Αδῶνις, a river of Phœnicia, near Biblos, now

*Canis*, or *Narracebelle*. Lucian describes its waters as being every year turned into blood, so as even to discolour those of the sea into which it runs. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 19; *Strab.* l. 16; *Lucian. de Deâ Syr.*; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 15; *Mar. Nig. Geog. Asiæ Comm.* 3.

ADONIZEDECK (*Bibl.*) אדניצדק, king of Zedek or Jerusalem, who with four other kings was put to death by command of Joshua. *Josh.* x. 1, 2, &c.

ADORA (*Bibl.*) Ἄδωρα, or *Adoraim*, אדורים, a city belonging to Judah, on the confines of Idumea. 2 *Chron.* xi. 9; 2 *Maccab.* xiii. 20.

ADORAM (*Bibl.*) אדורם, David's receiver-general. 2 *Sam.* xx. 24.

ADORAM, the receiver-general of Rehoboam, who being sent to the rebellious Israelites was stoned to death.

ADORNO (*Hist.*) a Genoese family of great antiquity, but of plebeian extraction, was among the number of those families termed aggregate, in consequence of their alliance with that of Pinelli, which lasted for 300 years. This family abounded in great men, of which the following are the principal names mentioned in history:

ADORNO, *Gabriel*, of the above-mentioned family, was elected doge of Genoa in 1363, and governed to the year 1370.

ADORNO, *Antonio*, a doge in 1383, was three times deposed and re-established, and on his fourth re-election in 1394, fearing the power of his enemies, he gave up the city to Charles VI of France, by whom he was made governor.

ADORNO, *George*, governor of Genoa in 1401, under the French king, was afterwards elected doge by the people, and abdicated in 1415.

AD PALATIUM (*Geog.*) a village between Tridentum and Verona, now *Palazzo*.

AD PERTICAS (*Geog.*) a place in Italy, now *S. Maria delle Pertiche*.

AD PONTEM SONTII (*Geog.*) a place of Rhœtia, now *Wispach*.

AD QUERCUM (*Geog.*) a town of Rhœtia, now *Quer*.

ADRAMITÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀδράμιται, a people of Arabia Felix. Theophrastus speaks of Ἀδραμύττα, in Arabia Felix, where frankincense, myrrh, cinnamon, and cassia grow. *Theoph. Hist. Plant.* l. 9, c. 4; *Ptol.* l. 6, c. 7.

ADRAMITI (*Geog.*) or *Ydramit*, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, on the E. coast of the gulf of Adrimiti, 43 miles N. Smyrna, long. 44° 5′ E. Ferro. lat. 39° 34′ N. This is the ancient *Adramyttium*.

ADRAMMELECH (*Bibl.*) אדרמלך, son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, who, with his brother Sharezer, slew his father. *Isaiah* xxxvii. 38.

ADRAMMELECH, one of the gods worshipped by the inhabitants of Sepharvaim, settled in Samaria.

ADRAMNA (*Geog.*) a town of Coelesyria, to which is ascribed a medal of Lucilla and M. Aurelius, bearing the inscription ΤΥΧΗ ΑΔΡΑΜΝΩΝ, i. e. *fortuna Adramnorum*. *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 15; *Vaill. Numis. Græc.*; *Hardiun. Nummi Antiq. Illustrat.*

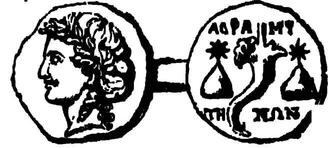
ADRAMYTTENUS (*Geog.*) an inhabitant of Adramyttium.

ADRAMYTTENUS *sinus*, the bay of Adramyttium, now the *Gulf of Adramiti*.

ADRAMYTTIUM (*Bibl.*) Ἀδρυμύττιον, the town mentioned under *Geography*, where St. Paul embarked for Italy. *Acts* xxvii.

ADRAMYTTIUM (*Geog.*) a maritime town on the coast of Mysia in Asia Minor, opposite to the island of Lesbos, and a colony of the Athenians. It is called by Pliny Adramytteos, formerly Pedasus; by Strabo and Ptolemy, Ἀδραμύττιον; by Thucydides, Ἀτραμύττειον; by Niger, *Landramiti*, now *Adramiti*. *Thuc.* l. 5, c. 1; *Polyæn.* l. 7, c. 26; *Strab.* 13; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 32; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 2; *Nig. Geog. Com. Asiæ*, l. 1.

ADRAMYTTIUM (*Numis.*) this town struck some medals without the head of any emperor, as in the annexed figure, bearing on the obverse a beardless head crowned with laurel; on the reverse a cornucopiæ between two caps, crowned with stars, inscription ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΤΗΝΩΝ; sometimes inscribed with the names of their magistrates, who were prætors, as ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ. ΛΟΥΚ. ΙΟΥ. i. e. *Sub Prætore Luc. Jov.* probably *Lucio Joviano*. It also struck medals of *Domitianus*, *Aurelius*, *Julia Caracalla*. *Elagabalus*, and *Alexander Severus*, with the name of their prætor, and in some cases with the addition of Νεωκόροι, to that of the people, as on a medal of Severus ΕΠΙ. ΣΤΡατηγȣ ΑΥΡηλιȣ ΓΑΡΟΥ Β. ΝΕωκόρων ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΤΗΝΩΝ, *Sub Prætore Aurelio Caro Bis Neocororum Adramyttenorum*. *Vaillant. Numis. Græc.*; *Hardiun. Numm. Antiq. Illustrat.* *Pembroch. Mus.*; *Hunt. Numm. Antiq. Urb. et Populor.*



ADRANA (*Geog.*) Ἀδράνη, or Ἀδρήνη, according to Polybius a town of Thrace. Leunclavius places it in Bithynia, and says it is called *Edrenos* by the Turks. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Leunclav. Hist. Turc.*

ADRANA (*Numis.*) a medal of Commodus, bearing the inscription, ΑΔΡΑΝΩΝ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. *Adranensium et Adrianensium, Concordia*, is ascribed to this town. *Hardiun. Numis. Antiq. Illustrat.*

ADRANA (*Geog.*) a town of Irak, in Persia.

ADRANITÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀδρανῖται, the people of Adranum.

ADRANIUS, *Amnis* (*Geog.*) a river near Adrana.

ADRANO (*Geog.*) Ἀδράνων, a village in Sicily, now *Adragno*. *Diod. Excerpt. Leg.* l. 23.

ADRANTIS (*Geog.*) a town of Pannonia, now supposed to be *Dragomel*.

ADRANUM (*Geog.*) or *Hadranum*, Ἄδρανον, a small town near Ætna, sacred to the god Adranus, who was worshipped by all the Sicilians. It is written by Pliny and Silius Hadranum, now *Aderno*.

*Sil.* l. 14, v. 251.

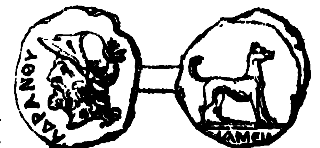
*Hadranum Ergentumque simul, teldque superba*
*Lanigerâ Melite.*

The inhabitants were called by Diodorus, Plutarch, and Stephanus, Ἀδρανῖται; by Pliny *Hadranitani*; and on medals ΑΔΡΑΝΙΟΙ, or ΑΔΡΑΝΙΤΑΙ. *Diod.* l. 14; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8; *Plut. in Timol.*; *Fazell. de Reb. Sicul. Decad.* 1, l. 10; *Arret. Sicil. Chronograph*; *Cluv. Sic. Antiq.* l. 2, c. 8.

ADRANUM (*Numis.*) the medals of this town represent on the obverse the cancer marinus, with a shell above and an eel below; on the reverse, an eagle tearing a hare, the common symbols of towns in Sicily. The inscription ΑΔΡΑΝΙΩΝ; but in other medals ΑΔΡΑΝΙΤΑΝ. *Goltz. Sicil.*; *Haverk. Parut. Sicil. Discritt.*

ADRANUS (*Myth.*) Ἀδράνος, the god who was worshipped at Adranum and other parts of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

ADRANUS (*Numis.*) a figure of this deity has been preserved on a medal, as in the annexed cut, bearing on the obverse the head of the god; inscription ΑΔΡΑΝΟΥ; on the reverse a dog, because dogs were employed to guard the temple; inscription ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝ.



ADRASTA (*Myth.*) Ἀδράστεια, a daughter of Oceanus, and nurse of Jupiter. *Apollod.* l. 1.

ADRASTENUS (*Geog.*) Ἀδραστηνὸς, the gentile name for the inhabitants of Adrastia.

ADRASTIA (*Myth.*) Ἀδραστεία, a daughter of Jove and

Necessity, ἀπὸ τȣ διδράσκειν, as Pausanias thinks, because no guilty person escapes punishment: a goddess, otherwise called Nemesis, whose vengeance is inevitable.
*Virgil in Cic.* v. 239.

*Ut scelere nefando, quod nec sinat Adrasteia*
*Lædere utrumque, uno studeas errore parentem.*

*Paus.* l. 7, c. 5; *Strab.* l. 13; *Harpocration.*

Adrastia, a nymph, one of the daughters of Orestes. *Steph. Byz.*

Adrastia (*Geog.*) 1. A fountain of Sicyonia. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 15. 2. A mountain mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. in Vit. Lucull.* 3. A country of Mysia, not far from Troas, called after king Adrastus, who built a temple there to Nemesis. *Strab.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 2.

ADRASTUS (*Myth.*) Ἄδρασος, son of Talaus and Eurynomes, and king of Argos, was the only one of the generals at the siege of Thebes who was saved from the slaughter. He reigned first at Sicyon in Argos, according to Homer. *Il.* l. 2, v. 573.

Καὶ Σικυῶν' ὅθ' ἄρ' Ἄδρησος πρῶτα ἐμβασίλευσεν.

He is called Inachius by Statius, from Inachus, king of Argos; and also Perseius, from Perseus, the son of Jupiter. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 67; *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.; Euripid. in Sup. et Phœnis.; Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9, &c.; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 480; *Hygin.* fab. 68, &c.; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 39, &c.; *Philostrat.* l. 2, c. 29.

Adrastus and Amphius, sons of Merops, the soothsayer, who, contrary to the warning of their father, went to the Trojan war, and were killed by Diomed. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 831; l. 11, v. 329.

Adrastus, the father of Eurydice, who married Ilus the Trojan, by whom she had Priam. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 12.

Adrastus, the son of Hercules, who threw himself into the flames. *Hygin.* fab. 242.

Adrastus (*Hist.*) a Phrygian prince, who, having accidentally killed his brother, fled to the court of Crœsus for refuge, where he had the misfortune to kill the son of the Lydian king. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 35.

Adrastus, a Lydian, who assisted the Greeks against the Persians, and was killed in battle. *Pausan.* l. 7, c. 5.

Adrastus (*Biog.*) a native of Philippopoli, and a peripatetic philosopher, who taught the logic of Aristotle. *Theon. Smyrn. Mus.* l. 6; *Porphyr. in Vit. Plotin.; Voss. de Philos.*

ADREGIA (*Geog.*) a royal residence in Bernicia, or Berwick, where afterwards the town of Melmin was built. *Bed. Hist. Eccles. Anglor.*

ADRESTE (*Geog.*) Ἀδρήςη, an attendant on Helen. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4, v. 123.

ADRETS, *François de Beaumont Baron des* (*Hist.*) of an eminent and ancient family in Dauphiny, was born in 1513, and died in 1587. He distinguished himself on the side of the Huguenots, for his cruelty to the opposite party when they fell into his hands.

ADREVALDUS (*Hist.*) vide *Adualdus.*

Adrevaldus (*Biog.*) a benedictine of Fleury in the 9th century, who wrote on the body of St. Benedict. *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 66.

ADRIA (*Geog.*) Ἀδρια, Ἀδριατικὸν πέλαγος, *Adrianum vel Adriaticum mare*, the gulf which separates Illyria from Italy, now the *Gulf of Venice.* It is called *acris* by Horace. *Hor.* l. 1, od. 33, v. 15.

*Libertina, fretis acrior Adriæ*
*Curvantis Calabros sinus.*

Also *inquietus*, l. 3, od. 3, v. 5.

*Neque Auster*
*Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ.*

*Ventosus*, by Seneca, in *Thyeste*, v. 362.

*Aut sævo rapidus freto*
*Ventosi tumor Adriæ.*

*Vagus*, by Lucan, l. 5, v. 614.

*Sonat Ionio vagus Adria ponto.*

*Herod.* l. 1, c. 163; *Polyb.* l. 2, c. 14; *Liv.* l. 5, c. 33; *Catull. Epigr.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 16; *Stat. Sylv.* l. 2, v. 87; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1; *Eustath. in Dionys.* v. 92, *et seq.*

Adria (*Geog.*) a town of Polesino di Rovigo, in Italy, the ancient Adria, which was once of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Tartaro, 25 miles S. S.W. Venice.

Adria, *Peter d'* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican and bishop of Vico in 1306, left some works on theology.

Adria, *John James* (*Biog.*) the historian of Mazara, in Sicily, died in 1560. He wrote his history entitled 'Topographia inclytæ Civitatis Mazariæ,' 4to. Panorm. 1515. 'Epistola ad Conjugem,' a poem, besides some treatises on the plague, &c. *Manget.*

ADRIAN (*Ecc.*) there were several Popes and distinguished persons of this name.

*Popes of this Name.*

Adrian I, son of Theodorus, born of a noble family, succeeded to the papal chair, A. D. 772, and died 795. *Anast. in Had.; Fleuri. Hist. Ecc.* 772; *Baron. Annal. A.* 772.

Adrian II, born at Rome, was son of Talarus, and of the same family as Stephen VI, Sergius II, and Gregory IV. He succeeded Nicholas I, A. D. 867, and died 872. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 867; *Fleur. Hist. Eccl.* ann. 867.

Adrian III, a Roman by birth, and son of Benedict, succeeded Pope Marinus 884, and died 885. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 885; *Fleur. Hist. Eccl.*

Adrian IV, whose name was Nicholas Brekespere, was born about the end of the 11th century at Langley, near St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, and died Sept. 1, 1159, in the 4th year and 10th month of his pontificate. He was the only Englishman who ever sat in the papal chair.

Adrian V, a Genevan, and nephew to Pope Innocent IV, succeeded Innocent V, A. D. 1276, and died one month and nine days after his election.

Adrian VI, bishop of Torlosa, and preceptor to the emperor Charles V, succeeded Leo X, A. D. 1522, and died Sept. 14, 1523. He wrote 'Quæstiones quodlibeticæ,' Louvain, 1515. In these he maintained that the Pope was not infallible. *Onuphrius Ciaconius Baronius*, &c.

Adrian (*Numis.*) there are authentic medals of the last Pope only of this name, which bear his effigy, as in the annexed cut, the inscription ADRIANUS VI. PONT*ifex* MAXIM*us*; on the reverse QUEM CREANT ADORANT, with a representation of his coronation. *Bonanni, Numis. Pontif. Roman.* vol. i. p. 181; *Venut. Numis. Pontific. Roman.*




*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Adrian, a martyr in the reign of Galerius Maximian, was exposed to wild beasts on the 5th of March, when his anniversary is kept in the Latin church. *Euseb. de Martyrib. Palest.; Baillet. Vies des Saintes au* 5 *Mars.*

Adrian, a martyr of Nicomedia about 307, whose anniversary is fixed on the 8th of September in the Roman martyrology. *Tillemont. Ecc. Hist.* tom v.; *Baillet. Vies des Saintes.*

Adrian, an African by birth, was sent into England in 669 to settle the discipline of the church, and died in 709. *Bede. Hist. Angl. Bollard. au* 9 *de Janv.; Baillet. Vies des Saintes.*

Adrian, *de Castello*, of obscure parentage, was raised to the bishopric of Hereford in the reign of Henry VII, but resided principally at Rome, where he conspired against the Pope Leo X in hopes of succeeding to the pontificate; he

was fined 12,500 ducats, and forbidden to leave Rome, but he contrived to make his escape. Polydore Virgil, who shared his friendship, speaks in high terms of him.

Adrian, *de Corneto*, a cardinal. [vide *Corneto*]

Adrian (*Biog.*) of Phœnicia, taught rhetoric at Athens, and was in great favour with Mark Anthony. He was the disciple of Herod the philosopher, and the rival of Aristides. *Suidas.; Voss. de Lit. Hist.* l. 3, c. 6.

Adrian, an author of the fifth century, who composed, in Greek, an introduction to the Scriptures, 4to. Augsburg, 1602. *Phot. Codex.* 2; *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. i. p. 422.

Adrian, a Carthusian monk of the 15th century, wrote a treatise entitled ‘De Remediis utriusque Fortunæ,’ &c.

Adrian, *de Veteri Busco*, a Belgian monk, wrote a chronology from 1449 to 1483.

Adrian, *Corneille*, a Franciscan of the 16th century, wrote on the seven sacraments, &c.

ADRIANI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a native of Paris in 1384, wrote on the symbol of St. Athanasius.

Adriani, *Matthew*, a Spanish physician, and a Christian, though born of Jewish parents, left several works in Hebrew.

Adriani, *Marcel Virgil*, professor of the belles lettres, and chancellor of the republic of Florence, was born in 1464, and died in 1521. He published a Latin translation of Dioscorides, ‘De Materia Medica.’

Adriani, *John Baptist*, son of the preceding, was born in 1513, or 1511, according to some, and died at Florence in 1579. He wrote a history of his time, &c.

Adriani, *Marcel*, son of the preceding, was born in 1533, and died in 1604. He translated Plutarch's Morals, and Demetrius Phalerius.

ADRIANO (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter, and a lay-friar of the order of the bare-footed Carmelites, was born at Cordova, where he died in 1650. His principal work was a Crucifixion.

ADRIANOPLE (*Geog.*) a city of Romana, in European Turkey, and an archbishop's see, is in long. 26° 47′ E. lat. 42° 4′ N. The ancient Adrianopolis or Hadrianopolis is called *Adrana* or *Edrena* by the Turks.

ADRIEL (*Bibl.*) עדריאל, son of Barcilla, married Merab, the daughter of Saul, who had been promised to David. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 19.

ADRIMACHIDÆ (*Geog.*) vide *Adyrmachidæ.*

ADRIMETUM (*Geog.*) vide *Adrumetum.*

ADRIUS (*Geog.*) Ἄδριος, a mountain running through the middle of Dalmatia. *Strab.* l. 7.

ADROBICUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Callaici, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Corunna.*

ADRUMETI *Sinus* (*Geog.*) a bay on the coast of Tunis, now *Golfo di Mahometta.*

ADRUMETIUS (*Geog.*) the Gentile name for an inhabitant of Adrumetum.

ADRUMETUM (*Geog.*) Ἀδρυμήτης, or according to Strabo Ἀδρυμη, and to Stephanus Ἀδρύμης, a town of Africa Propria, now called *Mahometta* or *Sussa*, according to Marius *Niger*, which was built by the Phœnicians according to Sallust, and called *Frugifera*, according to an inscription given by Smetius. COLONIA CONCORDIA ULPIA TRAJANA AUG. FRUGIFERA HADRUMETINA. A council was held here in 394. *Polyb.* l. 15, c. 5; *Sallust in Jugurth. Bell.*; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 4; *Strab.* l. 7; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 11, c. 12; *Ptol.* l. 4, c. 3; *Appian. in Punic.*; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 394; *Smet. Inscript. Vet.*; *Bochart. Geog. Sacra.* l. 1, c. 24; *Mercator. Geog.*; *Mar. Nig. Geog. Aph. Comm.* l. 2.

ADRUS (*Geog.*) a river of Spain mentioned by Antoninus, and supposed by Ortelius to be the *Anas. Ortel. Thes. Geog.*

AD SEPTEM FRATRES (*Geog.*) a city of Mauritania, now *Ceuta.*

AD SEXTEM LAPIDEM (*Geog.*) a town of Etruria, now *Il Boryhetto.*

AD SEXTIAS (*Geog.*) a place in Umbria, now *Rocca di Fiumesino.*

ADSO, *Hermerius* (*Biog.*) or *Henry*, an abbot among the Benedictines, was born at St. Claude in the beginning of the 10th century, and died in Champagne in the year 992. He wrote the life of St. Mansuetus, St. Valbert, and some others, but is principally distinguished for his love of learning and establishment of schools. *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 107.

ADVENTIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Mentz in the 9th century, who was present at the council held at Mentz in 859, and afterwards at that of Douzi in 871, where Hincmar was deposed.

ADULA (*Geog.*) Ἀδοῦλα, or according to Strabo Ἀδυάλα, now *Mount St. Gothard*; a mountain of the Rhœtian Alps. *Strab.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 9.

ADULICUS *Sinus* (*Geog.*) part of the Arabian gulf, now the *Gulf of Arkibo.*

ADULIS (*Geog.*) Ἀδούλη, according to Ptolemy; Ἄδουλις, according to Stephanus, now *Arkibo*; a town of Upper Egypt. *Plin.* l. 6, c. 29; *Ptol.* l. 4, c. 7; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ADULLAM (*Bibl.*) עדלם, 1. a city of Judah in the southern part of the tribe of Judah, ten miles from Eleutheropolis, according to Eusebius, and eleven miles according to Jerom. *Josh.* xii. 15. 2. The cave in which David hid himself. 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1.

ADULTUS (*Myth.*) τέλειος, an epithet for Jupiter. *Plut. in Problem.*

ADUMMIM (*Bibl.*) אדמים, a town and mountain in the tribe of Benjamin. *Josh.* xiv. 7.

ADURA (*Geog.*) a town of Aquitania, now *Ayre.*

ADURNUM (*Geog.*) or *Adurni Portus*, a town in Sussex, now *Ederington. Camd. Britan.*

ADYRMACHIDÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀδυρμαχίδαι, a people conterminous to Egypt. *Herod.* l. 1, &c.; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 6; *Ptol.* l. 4, c. 5.

ADYTE (*Myth.*) one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who murdered her husband on the first night of her marriage. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 1.

ÆA (*Myth.*) Αἶα, the name of a huntress mentioned by Valerius Flaccus. *Argonaut.* l. 5.

Æa (*Geog.*) the name of some places; as, 1. a maritime town of Colchis, now *Lipotamo. Plin.* l. 6, c. 4; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.* 2. An island of Colchis, now *Satabella. Apollon.* l. 2, v. 424. 3. A town of Thessaly, &c.

ÆACIDAS (*Hist.*) a king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias, was expelled by his subjects for carrying on war against Macedonia. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 11.

ÆACIDES (*Myth.*) a patromymic for Achilles, Peleus, and other descendants of Æacus. *Hom. Il.* l. 9, &c.; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, &c.

ÆACUS (*Myth.*) Αἰακος, son of Jupiter and Ægina, or, according to Diodorus of Europa, was the first king of Ægina, and after his death was made a judge of hell.

*Horat.* l. 2, od. 18, v. 22.

*Quam pene furvæ regna Proserpinæ*
*Et judicantem vidimus Æacum.*

*Propert.* l. 4, eleg. 11, v. 19.

*Aut si quis positâ judex sedet Æacus urnâ*
*In mea sortitâ, judicet ossa pilâ.*

*Ovid. in Ib.* v. 187.

—— *Tuasque*
*Æacus in poenas ingeniosus erit.*

*Plut. in Georg.*; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 12; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin.* fab. 52; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 4, &c.; *Lucian. de Luct.*

ÆÆA (*Myth.*) an epithet for Circe, who was so called from the island Ææa, situated on the coast of Italy, which was fabled to be the residence of Aurora.

*Hom.* l. 12, v. 3.

Νῆσον ἐς Ἀιαίην, ὅθι Ἠοῦς ἠριγενείης
Οἰκία καὶ χοροὶ εἰσι, καὶ ἀντολαὶ ἠελίοιο.

The same epithet is also applied to Calypso by Propertius. *Propert.* l. 3, el. 10, v. 31.

*Et thalamum Ææœ flentis fugisse puellæ.*

ÆANTIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀιαντίδης, a Milesian, and one of the Spartan allies in the battle of Ægospotamos, which was fought between Lysander and the Athenians.

ÆANTIDES, a tyrant of Lampsacus, and a favourite with Darius, married Eurydice, the daughter of Hippias, the tyrant of Athens. *Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 59.

ÆANTIS (*Top.*) Αἴαντις, a tribe at Athens. *Plut. Sympos.* l. 2, c. 9, 10.

ÆAS (*Geog.*) a river of Epirus, flowing into the Ionian sea. *Lucan.* l. 6, v. 361.

*Purus in occasum, sed parvi gurgitis Æas*
*Ionio fluit inde mari.*

Ovid, in his fable of Io, makes it flow into the Peneus, but this is supposed to be a geographical error. It is thought to be the present *Vajussa.*

ÆATUS (*Myth.*) Ἄιατος, a son of Philip, and brother of Polyclea, married his sister, and had by her Thessalus, who gave his name to Thessaly. Polyclea, by a stratagem, had obtained the kingdom, but on their marriage they reigned conjointly. *Polyæn. Strat.* l. 8.

ÆBUDÆ (*Geog.*) vide *Ebudæ.*

ÆBURA (*Geog.*) now *Talavera*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Liv.* l. 40, c. 30; *Steph. Byz.*

ÆBUROBISINGESIA (*Geog.*) a town of Portugal, which Ortelius thinks is a corruption for Ebora.

ÆBUTIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) the family of the Æbutii. [Vide *Æbutius*]

ÆBUTIANUS (*Hist.*) a præfect under Commodus, was put to death as the friend of Byrrhus, through the intrigues of Cleander the favourite. *Lamprid. in Com.* c. 6.

ÆBUTIUS (*Hist.*) or *Æbutia, gens*, the name of a Roman family, which was both patrician and plebeian: the former having the surname of Elva, and the latter that of Carus. Frequent mention is made of this family by historians, and on medals, as may be seen under *Numismatics.*

ÆBUTIUS, *T. Elva*, at first a consul, and afterwards master of the horse, under Posthumius the Dictator; was at the famous battle of the lake Regillus, where he engaged in single combat with Mamilius, the Latin general, and was wounded in the arm, U. C. 225. *Livy*, l. 2, c. 19.

ÆBUTIUS, *L.*, a consul, U. C. 290, and died the same year. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 6.

ÆBUTIUS, *P., Elva*, a consul, U. C. 312; afterwards master of the horse in 317. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 11, 21.

ÆBUTIUS, *M., Elva*, was created a triumvir, for transplanting a colony to Ardea. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 11.

ÆBUTIUS, *B.*, detected the flagrant abuses of the Bacchanalians, U. C. 567. *Liv.* l. 39, c. 19.

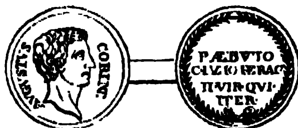
ÆBUTIUS, *T., Carus*, triumvir for transplanting a colony to Milan and Parma, U. C. 570. *Liv.* l. 39, c. 57.

ÆBUTIUS, *M., Elva*, a prætor, U. C. 583. *Liv.* l. 44, c. 17.

ÆBUTIUS, *P., Carus*, a duumvir at Corinth, under Augustus.

ÆBUTIUS, a brave general under Vespasian, who was killed at the siege of Jerusalem. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 3, c. 2; l. 4, c. 4.

ÆBUTIUS (*Numis.*) four medals were struck by the Corinthians in honour of Augustus and Anthony, during the magistracy of the Æbutii, one of which bore the inscription AUGUSTUS CORINT*hus*, on the reverse, P*ublio*. ÆBUTIO. C*aio*. JULIO. HERAC*lide* II. VIR*is*. QUI*nquennalibus*. ITER*um*. in a crown of laurel. The Duumviri Quinquennales were magistrates chosen every five years. *Vaill. Numis. Famil. Roman.; Morel. Numis. Famil. Roman.*




ÆCANA (*Geog.*) an episcopal town of the Daunian Apulia, now called *Troja.*

ÆCHMÆAS (*Biog.*) Ἀιχμαίας, one of the Parapotamii, won the prize for pugilism, at the Pythian games. *Paus.* l. 10.

ÆCHMAGORAS (*Myth.*) Ἀιχμαγόρας, the son of Hercules, by Phillone, who was exposed with his mother on a mountain, by his grandfather Alcimedon. Hercules, attracted to the spot by the cry of a magpie, which was imitating that of the child, delivered them both from their chains. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 12.

ÆCHME (*Ant.*) Αἰχμή, the name of a dog, which Xenophon recommends for its shortness. *De Venat.*

ÆCHMIS (*Hist.*) Αἴχμις, a son of Briacus, succeeded his uncle Polymnestor, king of Arcadia, who died without issue. In his reign there was a war between the Messenians and the Lacedæmonians, in which he took part as the ally of the former. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 5.

ÆCLUS (*Hist.*) Αἴκλος, a man, who, according to Strabo, left Athens after the Trojan war, and went to live in Eretria.

ÆCMETLI (*Geog.*) a village on the shore of the Caspian sea, having small lakes in the vicinity.

ÆCULANUM (*Geog.*) Ἀικουλᾶνον, a town of the Hirpini, now *Laconiono.* *Appian. Civil.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1.

ÆDEMON (*Hist.*) a freedman of Ptolemy, took up arms to revenge the death of his master, who had suffered by the hands of Caligula, but perished in the attempt. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 1; *Dio.* l. 60.

ÆDEPSUM (*Geog.*) Ἄιδηψον, a town in the island of Eubœa, where were the hot baths of Hercules. *Strab.* l. 12.

ÆDEPSUM (*Numis.*) a medal of this town bears the figure of the cancer, which is a frequent symbol on the medals of insular places; the inscription ΑΙΔΗΨΙΩΝ. *Goltz. Thes.*

ÆDES (*Topog.*) a term frequently applied to the temples of Rome, of which the following are the principal mentioned by historians and topographers, namely:

ÆDES, *Aii Locutii*, was situated at the bottom of the Nova Via.

ÆDES, *Apollini*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Bellonæ*, near the circus. *Liv.* l. 10, c. 19; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 6, v. 205.

ÆDES, *Bonæ Deæ*, was built on the top of the Aventine hill. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5, v. 148.

*—— Interea diva canenda Bona est*
*Est moles nativa loco; res nomina fecit,*
*Appellant saxum; pars bona montis ea est.*

ÆDES, *Boni Eventus*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Camœnarum*, was situated beyond the gate Capena, in the Appian Way. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 5; *Mart.* l. 2; *Epigr.* 5, v. 15.

ÆDES, *Carmentæ*, was at the bottom of the Capitoline hill.

ÆDES, *Carnæ*, was built on the Mons Cœlius. *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 12; *Rhodig. Ant. Lect.* l. 9, c. 8.

ÆDES, *Castoris* et *Pollucis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Cereris*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Concordiæ*, there were three temples of this name, one situated near the capitol, was built by Furius Camillus, according to a vow made during a popular tumult. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 1, v. 637.

*Candida te niveo posuit lux proxima templo*
*Qua fert sublimes alta moneta gradus,*
*Furius, antiquam populi populator Etrusci,*
*Voverat, et voti solverat ille fidem.*

The second was built near the Tarpeian citadel, according to a vow by L. Manlius, the Prætor. *Liv.* l. 22, c. 33. The third was situated in the Area Vulcani. *Sallust. de Bell. Cat.* c. 36; *Liv.* l. 22, c. 33; l. 23, c. 21, et l. 9, c. 46;

*Plutarch. in Camill.* p. 151; *Suet. Tib.* c. 20; *Dio.* l. 56, p. 586; *Lamprid. Alex. Sever.* c. 6.

ÆDES, *Cybelis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Ditis Patris*, was situated in the Circus Maximus.

ÆDES, *Farini*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Floræ*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Fortunæ*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Furinarum*, was situated in the 14th region beyond the Tiber.

I. O. M. N. AUG. SACR. GENIO. FURINARUM. ET. CULTORIBUS. HUJUS. LOCI. TERENTIA. NICE. CUM. TERENTIO. DAMARIONE. FILIO. SACERDOTE. SIGNUM. ET. BASIM. DE. SUO. POSUIT.

ÆDES, *Herculis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Honoris* et *Virtutis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Jovis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Isidis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Isidis* et *Serapidis*, was placed in the capitol. *Tertull. Apolog.* c. 6.

ÆDES, *Junonis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Juternæ*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Juventutis*, was situated in the Circus Maximus. *Liv.* l. 36, c. 36.

ÆDES, *Larium*, was situated in the Via Sacra, where Ancus Martius lived. *Liv.* l. 40, c. 52; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1, c. 10.

ÆDES, *Libertatis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Lunæ*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Martis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Matutæ*, was situated in the Forum Boarum. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 6, v. 479.

*Hac tibi luce ferunt Matutæ sacra parenti*
*Sceptriferas Servi templa dedisse manus.*

*Liv.* l. 5, c. 19; l. 25, c. 7.

ÆDES, *Mentis*, two temples of this name, situated in the capitol. *Liv.* l. 22, c. 10; l. 23, c. 31.

ÆDES, *Mephitis*, at the end of the Æsquilii, not far from the palace of Servius Tullius.

ÆDES, *Mercurii*, was situated in the first region, called the gate Capena.

ÆDES, *Spei*, was situated in the forum. *Liv.* l. 21, c. 62; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2, c. 49.

ÆDES, *Telluris*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Tempestatis*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Vejovis*, was near the Asylum.

ÆDES, *Veneris*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Vertumni*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Vestæ*, vide *Templum.*

ÆDES, *Victoriæ*, vide *Templum. Ferret. Mus. Lapid. et Memor.; A. Blond. Triumph. Romæ et Instaur. Rom.; Alex. Gen. Dier.; Boiss. Top. Urb. Rom.; Ortel. Deor. et Dear.; Pancirol. Descript. Urb. Rom.; Panvin. Descript. Urb. Rom.; Faun. Ant. Urb. Rom.; Pigh. Annal. Rom.; Rosin. Ant. Rom.; Hospin. de Orig. Fest.; Rycq. de Capitol.; Buleng. de Circo; Donat. de Urb. Rom.; Morestell. de Fer. Rom.; Oisel. in Gell.; Borrich. Ant. Urb. Fac.; Lips. in Tacitum; Pitisc. in Suetonium; Marlian. Topogr.; Græv. Thes. Ant. Rom.*

ÆDESIA (*Biog.*) an Ægyptian woman, wife of Hermias, and a relation to Samias the philosopher, is described by Suidas, as a pattern of virtue and prudence.

ÆDESIUS (*Biog.*) a native of Cappadocia, and a disciple of Iamblichus, though of noble extraction, was from poverty obliged to open a school for himself.

ÆDESSA (*Geog.*) or *Edessa*, Ἀίδεσσα, or Ἔδεσα; a town of Macedonia, near Pella, now *Vodena*, where the kings of Macedonia were buried. *Polyb.* l. 3, c. 13; *Liv.* l. 45, c. 29; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 34; *Justin.* l. 7, c. 1; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 13.

ÆDITUUS, *Valerius* (*Biog.*) a poet before the age of Cicero, of whose poetry only ten verses are preserved.

AEDON (*Myth.*) Ἀηδὼν, daughter of Pandarus, and wife of Xethus, killed her own son Itylus by mistake, instead of her sister Niobe, and Amanea, her son; at which being exceedingly grieved, she attempted to kill herself, and was changed into a goldfinch. *Hom. Od.* l. 19, v. 518, &c.

Ὡς δ' ὅτε πανδαρέω κύρη χλωρηῒς ἀηδὼν
Καλὸν ἀείδησιν ἔαρος νέον ἱςαμένοιο
Ἥτε θαμὰ τρωπῶσα χέει πολυηχέα φωνὴν
Παῖα λοφυρομένη Ἴτυλον φίλον, ὅν ποτὲ χάλκῳ.

ÆDUI (*Geog.*) a people of Celtic Gaul, who inhabited the city now called *Autun. Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, c. 4, &c.

ÆELRED (*Biog.*) vide *Aelrid.*

ÆETA (*Myth.*) Ἀιήτη, king of Colchis, and son of Sol, by Persa, daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, by whose assistance the Argonauts obtained the golden fleece. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 1; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 3; *Val. Flacc. in Argon.* &c.

ÆETIAS (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Medea, the daughter of Æeta. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 9.

*Concipit interea validos Aëtias ignes.*

ÆETIS (*Myth.*) or *Ætius*, both patronymics of Medea. *Val. Flacc. Argonaut.*

ÆGA (*Myth.*) a queen of the Arabians, who perished in the Ægean Sea. *Fest.*

ÆGA, Αἴγα, the daughter of Olenus, and one of Jupiter's nurses. After her death, she was translated into heaven, and became a star under the name of the goat, from αἴξ, capra. *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*

ÆGA (*Geog.*) Αἴγα, an island on the coast of Asia, between Chios and Tenedos, now *Isola delle Capre*, according to Sophianus.

ÆGADES (*Geog.*) vide *Ægusæ.*

ÆGÆ (*Geog.*) Αἰγαὶ, Αἰγαῖα, or Αἴγεια. 1. A town of Macedonia, according to Justin, the same as Edessa. *Theoph. de Ventis.; Plin.* l. 4, c. 10; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 3; *Justin.* l. 7, c. 1. 2. A town of Achaia, where was a temple sacred to Neptune, and where, according to Homer, the god placed his horses. *Hom. Il.* l. 13, v. 21.

Αἴγας ἔνθα δέ οἱ κλυτὰ δώματα βένθεσι λίμνης,
Ἔνθ' ἵππης ἔςησε ποσειδάων.

*Herod.* l. 1, c. 145; *Scylax. in Peripl.; Strab.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 22; *Paus.* l. 7, c. 25. 3. A town of Cilicia, according to Lucian, l. 3.

*Mallos et extremæ resonant navalibus Ægæ.*

Tacitus calls it Ægæa. *Tac. Annal.* l. 13, c. 8; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 8. 4. Αἰγαῖαι, according to Herodotus; Αἰγαι, according to Xenophon; Αἶγαι, according to Scylax: a town of Æolia. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 149; *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 4, c. 8; *Polyb.* l. 5, c. 77; *Scylax. in Peripl.; Strab.* l. 13; *Plut. in Themist.; Plin.* l. 5, c. 30; *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, c. 47. 5. A town of Eubœa, Locris, Lydia, and Ætolia, according to Stephanus. The gentile name was Ægæus, Ægæensis, or Ægeates. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ÆGÆ (*Numis.*) the towns of this name had medals of an early date, which are to be distinguished from each other not only by the mode of spelling the name, but by the type and other marks. Those of Ægæ in Macedonia bear, on the obverse, the head of Apollo; on the reverse, the figure of a goat, or sometimes a goat's head; it having assumed this symbol because, as is said, the town was taken by Caramus, king of Macedonia, in consequence of his following the track of a herd of goats; legend AIΓAEΩN. Those of Ægæ, in Cilicia, also bear the head of a goat, in allusion, as is supposed, to its name, having on the obverse a turreted head; and on the reverse, besides the symbol, is the legend AIΓEAIΩN. THΣ. IEPAΣ. KAI. AYTONOMOΣ, showing that it was a sacred and free city. This Ægæ likewise

struck medals in honour of Tiberius, Agrippina, Claudius, Adrian, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Macrinus, Diadumianus, Alex. Severus, Pupienus, Gordianus Pius, Æmilianus, Trajan Decius, and Salonina. Having received several benefits from Julius Cæsar, it dated its epocha from the Julian æra, U.C. 707, and fixed it on most of its imperial coins, to some of which are added other titles, as Hadriana, Commodiana, Severina, Antoniana, Macrini Urbs, Alexandri Urbs, &c. in honour of Adrian, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, Macrinus, and Alexander Severus, from whom they received special favours, as appears from the inscription ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝωΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝωΝ. ΑΙΓΕΙΑωΝ. ΕΤΟΥ. ΔΛC. i. e. *Commodianorum Hadrianorum. Ægæorum,* anno 234. Being a considerable port, it received the title of Navarchis, and also the dignity of the Neocoria, from Alexander Severus, as appears from the inscription ΑΙΓΕΩΝ. ΝΕ. ΝΑΥ. *Ægeensium Neocorum Navarchidos.* It is moreover to be observed, that the name of this town is written differently in different inscriptions, as may be seen from those which follow: ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ. ΕΤΟΥC. ΗΟΡ. i. e. anno 178, A. D. 131. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ. ΗΠΡ. *Hadrianensium Ægeæorum,* anno 188, A. D. 141. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ. ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΩΝ. ΕΤΟΥC. ΕΜC. *Hadrianensium Ægeæorum Commodianorum,* anno 245, A. D. 168. ΑΙΓΑΙΕΩΝ. CΝ. *Ægæensium,* anno 250, A. D. 203. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ. CΕΥΗΡΙΑΝΩΝ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝ. ΑΙΓΕΙΑΩΝ. ΑΞC. *Hadrianensium Severianorum Antoninorum,* anno 26, A. D. 214. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΕΩΝ. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟΥΠΟΛ. CΞΔ. *Ægæensium Macrinopoli,* anno 264, U.C. 970. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ. ΑΙΓΑΙΩΝ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. ΠΟΛΙC. Ε. Ο. C. *Hadrianensium Ægæorum Alexandropolis,* anno 275, A. D. 228 ΑΔΡ. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟC. Η. Π. C. *Hadrianensium Ægæensium Neocororum, Navarchides,* anno 228, A. D. 241. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΝΑΥΑΡ. ΘϤΣ. *Ægeæorum Neocororum civitatis classicæ,* anno 299, A. D. 252. The earlier medals of Ægæ, in Æolia, bear sometimes a turreted head of an Amazon, a figure of a Minerva, armed as usual; or of a female holding an anchor, &c.; inscription ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ. This town struck medals in honour of Tiberius, Claudius, Agrippina, Vespasian, Domitian, L. Verus, Alexander Severus, and Trajan Decius. Their magistrates were prætors, as appears from inscriptions on the imperial medals. ΕΠΙ.C-ΤΡΑτηγῦ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥC ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ, *Sub Prætore Eutycho Ægæorum*; on a medal of Alexander Severus, ΕΠΙ. CΤΡατηγῦ Μαρκῳ ΑΥΡηλιῳ ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΠΙΤΝΑΙΟC ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ, i. e. *Sub Prætore Marco Aurelio Paulo, Pitnæus Ægæorum*

ÆGÆA (*Geog.*) Ἀιγαῖα, two towns mentioned by Ptolemy, one in Emathia, and one in Mauritania. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 13; l. 4, c. 8.

ÆGÆON (*Myth.*) Ἀιγαίων, another name for Briareus, as he was called by the gods, according to Homer.
*Il.* 1, v. 403.

> Ὃν Βριαρέων καλέουσι θεοί: ἄνδρες τε δὲ πάντες
> Ἀιγαίων.

*Hesiod. Theog.* 149; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2, v. 10; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 10, v. 565.

ÆGÆON, one of Lycaon's 50 sons. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 8.

ÆGÆUM, *mare* (*Geog.*) a sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, and contains many small islands, as the Cyclades, Sporades, &c. It is called by Herodotus, Strabo, and Ptolemy, Αἴγαιον πέλαγος; by Pliny, *Ægeum Mare*; by Mela, *Ægæum Mare*; now the *Archipelago.* It is supposed by Varro to be derived from the islands or rocks which resembled αἶγες, goats; but, according to Plutarch, it takes its name from Ægeus, the father of Theseus, who drowned himself there; and Hyginus derives the name from Ægæa, a place in Euboea; and Festus, from Ægæa, Queen of the Amazons, who perished there. It is described by the poets under the name of Ægeon, or Ægon.
*Stat. Theb.* l. 5.

> —— *Delove sonanti*
> *Pejor et innumeris quas spumifer assilit Ægon.*

*Anthol.* l. 3.

> —— Ἀιγαίῳ τ' οἶδμα κακὸν πελάγεος.

*Val. Flacc.* l. 1.

> —— *Quanto fremitu se sustulit Ægon.*

*Herod.* l. 4; *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 2, c. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 43; *Strab.* l 7; *Mela,* l. 1, c. 3; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 11; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 15, &c.

ÆGÆUS (*Myth.*) Ἀιγέος, an epithet for Neptune, from Ægæ in Eubœa, where he had a temple. *Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 74; *Strab.* l. 9.

ÆGAGEES (*Geog.*) Αἰγαγέης, a mountain of Asia, according to the scholiast on
*Nicand. in Theriacis,* v. 215.

> ———Ἢ καὶ ερυμνὸς
> Αἰγαγέης πρηὼν.

ÆGALEOS (*Geog.*) *Ægaleum, Ægialus,* or *Ægialeus,* Ἀιγαλέως, a hill near Salamis, where Xerxes sat to witness the engagement between the Persians and the Greeks. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 90; *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 19; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 7.

ÆGATES (*Geog.*) or *Ægusæ,* Αἰγοῦσαι, three islands on the coast of Sicily, opposite to Lilybæum, namely, *Phorbantia, Hiera,* and *Ægusa,* now called *Levenzo, Favognana,* and *Maretano.* These islands are celebrated for the defeat which the Carthaginians under Hanno suffered from the Romans under Lutatius Catullus, which put an end to the first Punic war, U. C. 512. A. C. 242. Silius, speaking of Hannibal, says—
*Sil.* l. 1, v. 61.

> *Avet Ægates abolere parentum*
> *Dedecus, et Siculo demergere ponto.*

Cluverius thinks it ought to be read *Ægades.* *Polyb.* l. 1, c. 61; *Liv.* l. 21, c. 10, &c.; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 7; *Flor.* l. 2, c. 2; *Cluv. Sicil. Antiq.* l. 2, c. 15.

ÆGEAS (*Ecc.*) a Roman proconsul of Achaia, who is said to have been possessed of an evil spirit after the martyrdom of St. Andrew.

ÆGEATES, *John* (*Biog.*) a Nestorian priest, who wrote an ecclesiastical history, from the reign of Theodosius the younger to that of Zeno. *Phot. Codex.* 41, 55; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*; *Cav. Hist. Lit.*

ÆGELEOS (*Geog.*) a town of Macedonia, near the Ægean sea, taken by Attalus. *Liv.* l. 31, c. 46.

ÆGEMON (*Biog.*) a poet who, according to Volaterranus, wrote a history of the Theban war in verse.

ÆGEONEUS (*Myth.*) Αἰγεώνευς, one of the sons of Priam. *Hom. Il.* l. 3, c. 12.

ÆGERIA (*Myth.*) vide *Egeria.*

ÆGESTA (*Geog.*) vide *Acesta.*

ÆGEUM, *mare* (*Geog.*) vide *Ægæum, mare.*

ÆGEUS (*Myth.*) Αἰγεύς, king of Athens, son of Pandion and father of Theseus, who, on the return of the Argonautic expedition, observing a black instead of a white signal, and supposing his son to be dead, is said to have thrown himself into the sea and perished. [Vide *Ægæum, mare*] *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 1, &c.; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 37, &c.

ÆGEUS, Αἰγέως, a hero, the son of Oiolochus, whose monument is in Laconia. *Paus.*

ÆGIALE (*Myth.*) one of the sisters of Phaeton, who was changed into a poplar.

ÆGIALE, a daughter of Adrastus, or Ægialeus, and wife of Diomed, who prostituted herself in her husband's absence. *Stat. Silv.* l. 3.

> *Questa est Ægiale, questa est Melibæa relinqui.*

Dionysius Periegetes calls her *Ægialea.*
*Dionys. Perieges.*

> Ἔνθ' ἥρως ἀφίκανε, χαλεψαμένης Ἀφροδίτης
> Ὁππότε τριλλίστων μετεκίαθεν ἔθνος Ἰβήρων
> Ἧς ἀλόχυ βυλῆσι κακόφρονος Αἰγιαλείης.

ÆGIALE (*Geog.*) a city of the island Amorgos, now *Hyali.*

ÆGIALEA (*Geog.*) Αἰγιάλεια, 1. The ancient name of Peloponnesus, so called from Agialeus. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 1; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 5. 2. An island in the Cretan sea, called Αἰγιλία, by Herodotus, and *Ægialia*, by Pliny. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 101; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 9; *Plin.* l. 2. 3. Αἰγίλεια, an island of the Styrians. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 107.

ÆGIALEUS (*Hist.*) Αἰγιάλευς I. the son of Adrastus and Demoanassa, was killed at the first Theban war of the Epigoni. His six brothers returned victorious. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9, &c.; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 43, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 71.

ÆGIALIA (*Hist.*) Αἰγιαλία, daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Diomed. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9.

ÆGIALUM (*Geog.*) a mountain of Asia Minor, according to Cedrenus, supposed by Ortelius to be the same as Ægialus.

ÆGIALUS (*Hist.*) Αἰγίαλος, son of Phoroneus, who gave the name of Ægialea to Peloponnesus. *Paus.* l. 2.

ÆGIALUS, (*Geog.*) a mountain with a city in Galatia, now *Cagialia*, according to Leunclavius. *Hom. Il.* l. 2.

ÆGIAS (*Hist.*) a silversmith who assisted Aratus in bringing about a revolution in Sicyon. •

ÆGIDA (*Geog.*) a town of Istria, now *Capo d'Istria*, which being re-built by Justinian the emperor, was called Justinopolis. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 19.

ÆGIDES (*Myth.*) Αἰγείδης, a patronymic for Theseus, son of Ægeus.
*Hom. Il.* l. 1, v. 265.

> Θησέα τ' Αἰγείδην ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισι.

ÆGIDIA (*Hist.*) the beautiful daughter of Robert, king of Scotland, whom the king of France sought in marriage; but her father preferred giving her to Archibald Douglas, on account of his valour. *Hect. Boeth. Scot. Hist.* l. 16.

ÆGIDIANUS (*Biog.*) a Flemish writer of heroic poetry.

ÆGIDIOPOLIS (*Geog.*) a town of Aquitania, now *St. Giles.*

ÆGIDIUS (*Hist.*) *Ægidius*, or *Gilles*, as interpreted by the French, was made king of France; but expelled after a reign of six years by Childeric I, his rival. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 2, c. 12; *P. Æmil.* l. 1, p. 5; *Annon. de Gest. Franc.* l. 1, c. 7; *Sigebert. in Chron.*

ÆGIDIUS, commonly called Count Gilles, a Roman general, obtained many advantages over the Visigoths, to whom he was a bitter enemy. • He at length fell into their hands, and was poisoned about 464. *P. Daniel. Hist. de Langued.* tom. i. p. 656.

ÆGIDIUS, *Fontana*, a native of Padua, was the first legislator in Venice. *Bernard. Scardeon. Hist. Patav.* l. 3, class 13.

ÆGIDIUS (*Ecc.*) an archbishop of Rheims, was deposed and banished for conspiring against Childebert, in 590. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 6, c. 3; *Aimon. de Gest. Franc.* l. 3, c. 50, &c.

ÆGIDIUS, two cardinals of this name. [Vide *Giles*]

ÆGIDIUS, *Romanus*, archbishop of Bourges, died in 1316.

ÆGIDIUS (*Biog.*) surnamed *Atheniensis*, a Greek physician, and a benedictine of the eighth century, wrote 'De Venenis,' &c. *Volaterran.* l. 21; *Vincent.* l. 23.

ÆGIDIUS, *Parisiensis*, a poet and historian in the reign of Louis VIII, wrote a history of the first crusade.

ÆGIDIUS, *John*, or *St. Giles*, a physician, and one of the first Englishmen of the order of Dominicans, had a high repute in his profession, and is said to have written many things on the subject of medicine.

ÆGIDIUS *de Columna*, a disciple of Thomas Aquinas, was styled "Doctor fundatissimus," on account of his great learning which he displayed in his philosophical and theological writings. He died in 1316. *Sabell.* tom. ii. *Ennead.* l. 9; *Geneb. in Chron.*; *Possevinus*; *Trithemius*, &c.

ÆGIDIUS, an historian of Liege in the 13th century, wrote the lives of the bishops of Liege.

ÆGIDIUS, *Nuceriensis*, a writer on proverbs, &c. in the 15th century.

ÆGIDIUS, *Muisius*, a Benedictine, composed a book of Chronicles to his own time, 448. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3.

ÆGIDIUS, *Carlerius*, a native of Belgium, wrote much on theology, and died in 1473. *Cave. Hist. Lit.* vol. ii.

ÆGIDIUS *de Roya*, an historian, wrote Belgic annals, and died in 1478. *Sander. de Script. Fland*; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3, c. 8.

ÆGIDIUS, *Nicholas*, secretary to Louis XII, wrote chronicles and annals of France, from the destruction of Troy to 1496, and died in 1503.

ÆGIDIUS, *Peter*, of Albe, wrote 'De Vi et Natura Animalium,' &c. and died in 1555. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 16; *San. Marth.* elog. l. 1; *Niceron. Mem.* tom. xxiii.

ÆGIDIUS, *Delphius*, a theologian, much commended by Erasmus for his learning, of which he gave many proofs in his theological works. *Erasm.* ep. 148, 746; *Val. And. Annal.*

ÆGIDIUS, or *Giles Peter*, a lawyer and disciple of Erasmus, was born at Antwerp in 1486, and died in 1533. He wrote 'Threnodia in Funus Maximiliani Cæsaris,' &c.

ÆGIL (*Biog.*) *Aigil*, or *Eigil*, an abbot of Fulda, who, in the reign of Louis the Pious, wrote on ascetics. *Voss. Hist. Lat.* l. 2, c. 33.

ÆGILA (*Ant.*) Αἴγιλα, a village in Laconia, where Aristomenes was taken prisoner by some religious women. *Paus.* l. 4, c. 17.

ÆGILIA (*Geog.*) vide *Ægialia.*

ÆGILIA, Ἀιγιλία, a tribe at Athens. *Athen.* l. 14, c. 18; *Demosth. in Nœrum.*; *Steph.*

ÆGILIPS (*Geog.*) Αἴγιλιψ, 1. a town of Acarnania. *Strab.* l. 10. 2. A place in Epirus.
*Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 635.

> Καὶ κροκύλει, ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αἰγίλιπα τρηχεῖαν.

*Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ÆGILIUM (*Geog.*) an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Calabria, now *Il Oigiho.*

ÆGIMIUS (*Myth.*) a king of Doris, whom Hercules assisted to conquer the Lapithæ. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 7.

ÆGIMIUS (*Biog.*) a man who, according to Anacreon, lived to the age of 200. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 48.

ÆGIMURUS (*Geog.*) or *Ægimori Aræ* according to Pliny, called by Strabo Αἰγίμουρος, and by Stephanus Αἰγίμορος; an island, or rather rocks, between Africa and Sardinia, which are distinguished in Virgil by the name of Aræ, now *La Galetta.*
*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 113.

> *Saxa vocant Itali mediis quæ in fluctibus Aras.*

*Liv.* l. 29, c. 27; *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 7; *Steph. Byz.*

ÆGINA (*Myth.*) Αἴγινα, daughter of Æsopus, and mother of Æacus by Jupiter. She was concealed by her lover in the island to which Æacus afterward gave her name.
*Ovid. Met.* l. 7.

> *Jupiter, o, dixi, si te non falsa loquuntur*
> *Dicta sub amplexus Æginæ Asopidos isse.*

*Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9, &c.; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 5.

ÆGINA (*Geog.*) an island in the Ægean Sea, called after Ægina. [Vide *Ægina*] It was before called *Oenone*, now *Engia.*
*Ovid. Met.* l. 7, v. 472.

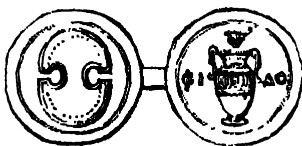
> *Æacus Æginam genetricis nomine dixit.*

*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 512.

> Φαίνονται Σαλαμίς τε καὶ Αἰγίνης πτολίεθρον.

The Æginetæ were once a nation so powerful by sea as to dispute the sovereignty with the Athenians, but after surrendering themselves to the Persians in the time of Darius, they lost their consequence. They are also said to be the first who, at the suggestion of Phido, coined money for the purposes of commerce. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 83, &c.; *Cic. Offic.* l. 3, c. 11; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Strab.* l. 8; *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 4; *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 2, c. 2; *Livy,* l. 27, c. 30, &c.; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 9; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 16; *Polycen.* l. 5, c. 14; *Thevet. Cosmog. Univ.* l. 18, c. 11.

ÆGINA (*Numis.*) one medal bearing the inscription ΦΙΔΟ, as in the annexed figure, is referred to this island, where Phido is said to have first introduced the use of stamped money in commerce, and also measures, of which the vase in the reverse is a symbol. The half ship, with the inscription ΑΙΓΙΝΑ, on another figure, denotes their maritime power. Two medals only are extant struck by this island in honour of Plautilla and Heliogabalus; the latter bearing the inscription ΑΙΓΕΙΝΗΤΩΝ. *Vaillant. Numis. Græc. Harduin. Num. Ant. Urb. illust.*; *Peller. Rec. de Med. des Peup.* tab. 89.



ÆGINETA (*Biog.*) the name of a man mentioned by Pliny. *Hist. Nat.* l. 35, c. 11.

ÆGINETA, *Paulus,* a physician of the 7th century, was a native of Ægina, who travelled over the greatest part of the world. His works on medicine have been several times printed in Greek, the first edition was that of Aldus, 1528.

ÆGINETÆ (*Geog.*) Αἰγινῆται, the people of Ægina, who first coined money, called after them νόμισμα Αἰγιναῖον, which was highly esteemed. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12, c. 20.

ÆGINETES (*Hist.*) Αἰγινήτης, the son of Deretes, who was one of the ancestors of Patreus the founder of Patras.

ÆGINETES, the son of Pompus, and king of Arcadia. He received his name from the friendship his father bore to the Æginetæ.

ÆGINHARD (*Biog.*) a native of Germany, and secretary to Charlemagne, wrote a life of his master, and died in 840.

ÆGINIUM (*Geog.*) Αἰγίνιον, a town of Thessaly, near the river Achelous, according to Livy. Pliny places it in Pieria; Strabo calls it Τυμφαίων ὅμορον. *Liv.* l. 32, c. 15; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10; *Strab.* l. 7; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ÆGIOCHUS (*Myth.*) Αἰγίοχος, an epithet of Jupiter ὁ τὴν Αἰγίδα ἔχων. *Hom. Il.* l. 1, v. 202; *Diod.* l. 5, c. 70; *Lactant. de fals. Relig.* l. 1, c. 21.

ÆGION (*Geog.*) vide *Ægium.*

ÆGIPAN (*Myth.*) an epithet of Pan, because he had goats' feet. *Eratosth. Catarism.*; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 1.

ÆGIRA (*Geog.*) Αἴγειρα, a town of Achaia between Ætolia and Peloponnesus, now *Xylocastro.* *Herod.* l. 1, c. 145; *Polyb.* l. 2, c. 41; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 7, c. 26; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 16; *Nig. Geog. Comm.* l. 11.

ÆGIRUM (*Geog.*) a town of Lesbos, now *Gernia.* *Strab.* l. 13; *Nig. Geog. Comm. Asiæ,* l. 1.

ÆGISTHUS (*Myth.*) Αἴγισθος, so called, as Ælian relates, because he was fostered by αἴξ, a goat; was the son of Thyestes, king of Argos, by his daughter Pelopea. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he was left guardian of his kingdoms, and his wife Clytemnestra, with whom he formed an intrigue, and murdering Agamemnon on his return, succeeded to the throne of Argos.
*Hom. Odyss.* l. 1, v. 35.

> Ὡς καὶ νῦν Αἴγισθος ὑπὲρ μόρον Ἀτρείδαο
> Γῆμ' ἄλοχον μνηστὴν, τὸν δ' ἔκτανε νοστήσαντα.

Ovid calls him *desidiosus.*
*Ovid. de Remed. Amor.*

> *Quæritur Ægisthus, quare sit factus adulter,*
> *In promptu causa est, desidiosus erat.*

Orestes revenged the death of his father by killing his mother and her paramour after he had reigned seven years.
*Hom. Odyss.* l. 1, v. 40.

> Ἐκ γὰρ Ὀρέσαο τίσις ἔσσεται Ἀτρείδαο.

*Ibid. Odyss.* l. 3, v. 306.

> Ἤλυθε δῖος Ὀρέστης
> Αἲψ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων κατὰ δ' ἔκτανε πατροφονῆα
> Αἴγισθον δολόμητιν ὅς οἱ πατέρα κλυτὸν ἔκτα.
> Ἤτοι ὁ τὸν κτείνας, δαίνυ τάφον Ἀργείοισιν
> Μητρός τε στυγερῆς καὶ ἀνάλκιδος Αἰγίσθοιο.

*Æschylus in Agamem. Sophoc. in Elect.*; *Eurip. in Orest. Hygin.* fab. 87; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 16; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12, c. 42.

ÆGISTHUS, an epithet which Pompey applied to Cæsar, because he committed adultery with his wife Mutia.

ÆGITHARSUS (*Geog.*) Αἰγίθαρσος, now *Capo de S. Vito;* a promontory of Sicily. *Cluv. Antiq. Sicil.*

ÆGIUM (*Geog.*) Αἴγιον, a town on the isthmus of Corinth, now *Vostiza,* which is celebrated as the place of assembly for the cities which formed the Achæan league. Its name is derived from αἴξ, the goat which nursed Jupiter there. *Polyb.* l. 4, c. 57; *Liv.* l. 38, c. 30; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus. Achaic.* c. 26.

ÆGIUM (*Numis.*) medals of this town are inscribed Α. ΑΙΓ. ΑΙΓΙ. ΑΙΓΙΕ. ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ, with the monogram Χ, i. e. *Achæorum.* Some, as in the annexed figure, bore, on the obverse, the figure of a tortoise, and on the reverse, a square divided into five parts, the distinguishing symbols of the whole country of Peloponnesus. The inscription ΑΙΓΙ shows it to belong to this particular town, and the fish is supposed to be put there in honour of Neptune. Other medals bear the head of Juno Ilithya, inscription ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥ. Jupiter, who was particularly honoured throughout Greece, was also represented on the medals of Ægium. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 18; *Nonn. Comm. in Goltz. Græc.*; *Peller. Rec. de Med.*

ÆGIUS (*Myth.*) Αἴγιος, a son of Ægyphis, who was murdered by his wife Mnestra. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 1.

ÆGLE (*Myth.*) Αἴγλη, daughter of Sol and Neæra. *Paus.* l. 9, c. 35.

ÆGLE, youngest daughter of Æsculapius and Lampetia.

ÆGLE, daughter of Panopeus, for whom Theseus deserted Ariadne.

> Δεινὸς γάρ μιν ἔτειρεν ἔρως πανοπηΐδος Αἴγλης.

*Hesiod. ex Plut. in Thes.*

ÆGLEIS (*Myth.*) Αἰγληΐς, one of the seven daughters of Hyacinthus, who was immolated by the Athenians. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 15.

ÆGLES (*Hist.*) a wrestler, who was born dumb, but broke the string of his tongue in attempting to discover some fraud at the games, and spoke ever after. *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 8; *Gell.* l. 5, c. 9.

ÆGLESBURGUS (*Geog.*) the town now called *Aylesbury.*

ÆGLETES (*Myth.*) Αἰγλήτης, the name under which Apollo is worshipped in the island of Anaphe.
*Apollon. Orgonaut.* l. 4, v. 1730.

> Αἰγλήτην Ἀνάφης τιμήορον ἱλάσκονται.

For which Apollonius assigns the reason, v. 1716.

> —— Αἰγλήτην μὲν ἐΰσκοπον εἵνεκεν αἴγλης
> Φοῖβον κεκλομένοι.

*Strab.* l. 10.

ÆGOBOLUS (*Myth.*) Αἰγοβόλος, an epithet given to Bac-

chus in Bœotia, because he substituted a goat in the place of a youth, who was annually sacrificed, from *αἴξ*, a goat, and *βάλλω*, to cast. *Paus.* l. 9, c. 8.

ÆGOCEROS (*Myth.*) Capricornus, the animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying from Tryphon in Jupiter's war with the giants. He was placed by Jupiter among the constellations.
*Lucret.* l. 5, v. 613.

*Nec ratio solis simplex, ac recta patescit,*
*Quo pacto, æstivis a partibus Ægocerotis*
*Brumales adeat flexus.*

*Lucan.* l. 9, v. 536.

*Par geminis Chiron, et idem quod Carcinos ardens*
*Humidus Ægoceros.*

*Idem.* l. 10, v. 211.

*Rapidos quà Sirius ignes*
*Exerit, et varii mutator circulus anni*
*Ægoceron, Cancrumque tenet.*

ÆGOLIUS (*Myth.*) was changed into a bird by Jupiter. *Antonin. Liberal. Metamorph.*

ÆGON (*Myth.*) Αἴγων, a shepherd mentioned by Theocritus in his Idyls, and by Virgil in his Eclogues.

ÆGON (*Hist.*) first king of the Argives after the extinction of the race of the Heraclidæ.

ÆGON (*Biog.*) a pugilist of Zacynthus, who dragged a bull by the heel from the mountain into the city. *Theoc. Idyl.* 4, v. 35.

ÆGON (*Geog.*) 1. the same as *Ægæon* or *Ægæum*. 2. A promontory of Lemnos. 3. A river of Æthiopia. *Arist. in Meteor.*

ÆGONES (*Geog.*) Αἴγωνες, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, where now stands the town of *Vicovenza*, as Leander supposes. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

ÆGOPHAGOS (*Myth.*) Αἰγόφαγος, the name under which Juno was worshipped in Lacedæmon, because goats were offered to her there. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 15; *Athen.* l. 15; *Meurs. Lacon. Miscell.* l. 1, c. 5.

ÆGOSAGÆ (*Geog.*) Αἰγοσάγαι, a people of Asia, who assisted Attalus in his conquests, and afterwards obtained a settlement from him near the Hellespont. *Polyb.* l. 5. c. 77.

ÆGOSPATAMOS (*Geog.*) Αἰγὸς ποταμὸς, i. e. a river of the goat; a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, where the Athenian fleet was shipwrecked, and defeated by Lysander. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 2, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 2; *Cor. Nep. in Lysand.*; *Mel.* l. 2, c. 2; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 8, &c.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on some medals by the figure of a goat, inscription ΑΙΓΟΣΠΟ. *Pemb. Numis. Antiq.*; *Haym. Thes. Brit.* vol. ii. tab. 10.

ÆGOSTHENA (*Geog.*) Αἰγόσθενα, a city of Megaris; the people were called Αἰγοσθενες, *Ægosthenenses*, or *Ægosthenienses*. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 6, c. 4; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 7.

ÆGOSTHENIA (*Geog.*) Αἰγοσθένεια, now *Egistenia*, a town of Phocis. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 15.

ÆGUS (*Hist.*) and *Roscillus*, two brothers among the Allobroges, and sons of Abducillus, a powerful friend of Cæsar's, revolted from him to Pompey. *Hist. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 59.

ÆGUSA (*Geog.*) Αἴγουσα, now *Favognana*, the principal of the three islands called *Ægates*, and by Polybius after this one Αἴγουσαι. [Vide *Ægates*]

ÆGYPIUS (*Myth.*) son of Antheus, was changed into a vulture by Jupiter. *Antonin. Liberal. Metamorph.*

ÆGYPTUS (*Myth.*) Αἴγυπτος, son of Belus, and brother of Danaus, was king of the country to which he gave his name. His 50 sons were married to the 50 daughters of Danaus, and all murdered the first night of their marriage by their wives, except Lynceus. This Ægyptus is admitted by historians to be Sesostris. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 1.

ÆGYPTUS (*Hist.*) a minister of Mausoleus, king of Caria, who was sent on a dangerous mission.

ÆGY

ÆGYPTUS (*Geog.*) a country of Africa, part of which was placed by some of the ancients in Asia. It was called מצרים by the Jews, from Misraim, the son of Ham, by whose posterity it was first inhabited; by the Greeks it was called Αἴγυπτος, from Ægyptus, the brother of Danaus; by the present natives *Chibili*; by the Turks *Elquibet*; by the Arabians *Bardamasser*; by the Italians and Spaniards *L'Egitto*; and by the French *L'Egypte*. It is celebrated by the poets for its invention of the fine arts, its fertility and its want of rain, which was supplied by the overflowing of the Nile.
*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 233.

*Οἱ πρῶτοι βιότοιο διεπήσαντο κελεύθης*
*Πρῶτοι δ' ἱμερόεντος ἐπειρήσαντο ἀρότρω*
*Καὶ σπόρον ἰσθυτάτης ὕπερ ἄυλακος ἀπλώσαντο.*

*Virg. Georg.* l. 4.

*Et viridem Ægyptum nigrâ fœcundat arenâ*
*Et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora*
*Usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis.*

*Tibullus*, l. 1, eleg. 7.

*Te, propter nullos tellus tua postulat imbres,*
*Arida nec pluvio supplicat herba Jovi.*

*Lucan*, l. 8, v. 446.

*Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis*
*Aut Jovis, in solo tanta est fiducia Nilo.*

*Claudian in Nilo*, v. 4.

*Ægyptos sine nube ferax, imbresque serenos*
*Sola tenet, secura poli, non indiga venti.*

The superstition of the Egyptians is noticed both by profane as well as sacred writers.
*Juven. Sat.* 15, v. 1.

*Quis nescit Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens*
*Ægyptus portenta colat? Crocodilon adorat*
*Pars hæc, illa pavet saturum serpentibus ibim.*

*Description of Ancient Egypt.*

*Extent and Division.* Ancient writers are not agreed about the precise extent of Egypt; some, as Herodotus, circumscribing it within the country called Delta, and others, as Strabo, extending it to the country of Cyrenia; but its general boundaries were the Mediterranean on the N., Arabia on the E., Æthiopia on the S., and Lybia on the W. It was divided by Ptolemy into three parts, namely, the Delta, Heptanomis, and Thebais; by Strabo, and other writers, into two, Egyptus Inferior, comprehending the Delta, &c. and those parts which are washed by the Mediterranean, and Egyptus Superior, consisting of the Heptanomis and Thebais.

*Principal Towns.* According to Diodorus, Egypt contained nearly 20,000 towns, the principal of which were

| *Ancient.* | *Modern.* | *Ancient.* | *Modern.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abydus | *Abutich* | Memphis | *Mesr* |
| Alexandria | *Scanderia* | Sais | *Sahid* or *Rosetta* |
| Arsinoe | | Syene | *Asna* |
| Bubustis | *Pibeseth* | Thebæ | *Theves.* |

The modern geography of Egypt may be found under its modern name. [Vide *Egypt*]

*History of Ancient Egypt.*

The kingdom of Egypt was founded by Mizraim, the son of Ham, whose successors, known in Scripture by the name of Pharaoh, were divided into different dynasties.

*Chronological Succession of the Kings of Egypt, according to Usher.*

First Dynasty.

| *Kings.* | *A. M.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Misraim .................... | 1816 .... | 2188 |

### Second Dynasty of Shepherd Kings.

| *Kings.* | *A. M.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Salaris | 1920 | 2084 |
| Bœon | 1939 | 2065 |
| Apachnas | 1983 | 2021 |
| Apophis | 2020 | 1984 |
| Janias | 2081 | 1983 |
| Assis | 2131 | 1873 |

### Fifth Dynasty of the Theban Kings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thethmosis, or Amasis | 2179 | 1825 |
| Chebron | 2205 | 1799 |
| Amenophis | 2218 | 1786 |
| Amessis, sister of Amenophis | 2239 | 1765 |
| Mepres | 2261 | 1743 |
| Mephramuthosis | 2273 | 1731 |
| Thmosis | 2299 | 1705 |
| Amenophis | 2309 | 1695 |
| Orus | 2340 | 1664 |
| Acencheres, daughter of Orus | 2376 | 1628 |
| Rathosis, brother of Acencheres | 2388 | 1616 |
| Acencheres I | 2397 | 1607 |
| Acencheres II | 2410 | 1594 |
| Armais | 2422 | 1582 |
| Ramesses | 2426 | 1578 |
| Ramesses Miamun | 2427 | 1577 |
| Amenophis III, or Belus | 2494 | 1510 |
| Sethosis and Armais together | 2513 | 1491 |

### Sixth Dynasty of the Theban Kings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sethosis alone | 2522 | 1482 |
| Rhampses | 2581 | 1422 |
| Ammenephetes | 2647 | 1357 |
| Ramesses | 2667 | 1337 |
| Ammenemes | 2727 | 1277 |
| Thuoris | 2734 | 1268 |

### Seventh Dynasty of the Theban Kings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Necheses | 2733 | 1269 |
| Psammutis | 2754 | 1250 |

### Unknown

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rhampsis | | |
| Amenses | | |
| Ochyras | | |
| Amedes | | |
| Thuoris | | |
| Athotis | 2820 | 1184 |
| Cencenes | | |
| Uennephes | | |

### Dynasty of the Tanites.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Smerdes | 2913 | 1091 |
| Psusennes | 2940 | 1064 |
| Neperchetoes | 2991 | 1013 |
| Amenophis III | 2995 | 1009 |
| Æsochoris | 3004 | 1000 |
| Spinaches | 3010 | 994 |
| Susennes II | 3019 | 985 |

### Dynasty of the Bubæstians.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sesonchis or Sesac | 3026 | 978 |
| Osorthon I | 3047 | 955 |
| Tachelothis | | |

### Dynasty of the Tanites restored.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Petubastes | 3146 | 858 |
| Osorthon II | 3186 | 818 |
| Psammis | 3194 | 810 |
| Zet | 3204 | 800 |

ÆGY

### Dynasty of the Saites.

| *Kings.* | *A. M.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bocchoris | 3233 | 771 |

### Dynasty of the Ethiopians.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sabacon | 3277 | 727 |
| Sebichus | 3285 | 719 |
| Tarachus | 3299 | 705 |
| Anarchy for two years | 3317 | 687 |
| | 3319 | 685 |

### Dynasty of the Saites restored.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Psammitichus | 3334 | 670 |
| Nechao | 3388 | 616 |
| Psammis | 3404 | 600 |
| Apries | 3410 | 594 |
| Amasis | 3435 | 569 |
| Psammenitus | 3479 | 525 |

After this Egypt fell into the hands of the Persians, to whom it remained subject till the 11th year of the reign of Darius, A. M. 3581, when the Saites were restored under Amystheus, who was succeeded by another dynasty formed at Mendes, which were as follow:

| *Kings.* | *A. M.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Nepherites I | | |
| Achoris | | |
| Psammuthis | | |
| Psammeticus | | |
| Nepherites II | | |
| Artaxerxes Mnemon | 3600 | 361 |

### Dynasty of the Sebennites.

Nectanebis I
Tachos, the Assassin
Nectanebis II

He having been expelled by Artaxerxes Ochus, the government remained in the hands of the Persians till after the death of Alexander the Great, A. M. 3643, when the Ptolemies began to reign.

### Succession of the Ptolemies.

| *Kings.* | *A. M.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander | 3674 | 330 |
| Ptolemy Soter | 3681 | 323 |
| Ptolemy Philadelphus | 3721 | 283 |
| Ptolemy Evergetes | 3758 | 246 |
| Ptolemy Philopater | 3783 | 221 |
| Ptolemy Epiphanes | 3800 | 204 |
| Ptolemy Philopator | 3824 | 180 |
| Ptolemy Physion, or Evergetes II | 3859 | 145 |
| Ptolemy Lathurus | 3888 | 117 |
| Ptolemy Alexander | 3903 | 101 |
| Ptolemy Lathurus | 3913 | 91 |
| Cleopatra I | 3923 | 81 |
| Ptolemy Alexander II | 3924 | 80 |
| Ptolemy Auletes | 3939 | 65 |
| Ptolemy Dionyssius and Cleopatra | 3953 | 51 |
| Cleopatra II | 3957 | 57 |

On the death of Cleopatra Egypt became a Roman province, and remained so till it fell into the hands of the Turks, of which a farther account may be found in its place. [Vide *Egypt*]

### Writers on the Geography of Ancient Egypt.

Scylax in Perip.; Agatharcis de Rub. Mar.; Strabo; Pompon. Mela; Solinus; Pliny; Ptolemy; Arrian; Mercator; Ortelius; Merula; Maginus; Cluverius; Bertius; Cellarius.

Writers on the History of Ancient Egypt.

Aristides; Aristophanes; Aristotle; Manethus; Berosus; Theophrastus; Lycophron; Apollonius; Plautus; Apollodorus; Hirtius de Bell. Alex.; Cicero; C. Nepos; Hyginus; Ovid; Philo Judæus; Q. Curtius; Suetonius; Plutarch; Lucian; Festus; Clemens Alexandrinus; Diogenes Laertes; Herodian; Vopiscus; Macrobius; Isidor; Proclus; Eustathius; Scaliger; Ricciolus; Calvisius; Vossius; Petavius; Usher; Bochart; Markham.

Writers on the Geography and History of Ancient Egypt.

Homer; Herodotus; Theocritus; Appian; Polybius; Diodorus; Sallust; Josephus; Florus; Ælian; Justin; Julius Africanus; Eusebius; Heliodorus; Sozomenes; Procopius; Georgius Syncellus; Suidas; and Constantine Manasses.

ÆGYPTUS (*Numis.*) no medals are extant which are supposed to have been struck by the Egyptians before the reign of Alexander the Great, although they probably had coined money much earlier, after the manner of the Phœnicians. From the commencement of the reign of the Lagides, Ptolemy Soter I, and his successors, struck medals or coins of gold, silver, or bronze, and after this country fell under the power of the Romans, many medals were struck in honour of the emperors; on a medal of Augustus a crocodile was painted as one of the symbols of Egypt as in fig. 1, the

*Fig.* 1.




*Fig.* 2.



*Fig.* 3.



*Fig.* 4.



inscription AEGYPTO CAPTA, commemorative of his victory over Anthony, and conquest of Egypt; on several medals of Augustus is the figure of the sphinx, either alone or with an ear of corn, and the systrum, and other symbols of this country, as in fig. 2. On one medal of Adrian, Egypt is represented as in fig. 3, under the form of a female holding the sistrum, or musical instrument used in the rites sacred to Isis. She rests on an urn full of fruits, emblematical of the fertility of the country; and an Ibis, a bird sacred in Egypt, is standing near her. On another medal of Adrian, it is represented, as in fig. 4, by the figure of the Nile, under the form of an old man lying with a cornucopia in his right hand, and resting with his left elbow on an urn, pouring out water, a hippopotamus before him, and a crocodile by his side. Very few medals of Egypt are extant without the head of an emperor. *Goltz. Numis August. Famil.; Vaill. Numis. Roman. Imperat.; Patin. Num. Imperat. Roman; Harduin. Num. Antiq.; Spanh de Præst. et Usu. Num.*

AELFRED (*Hist.*) the same as *Alfred.*

AELFRIC (*Biog.*) son of an Earl of Kent, and archbishop of Canterbury, assumed the habit of the Benedictine order of monks in the monastery of Abingdon, in 955, and died in 1005. He wrote, 1. 'A Latin Saxon Vocabulary,' published by Somner, under the title of a 'Glossary,' Oxon. 1659. 2. 'Latin Colloquies.' 3. 'The Historical Books of the Old Testament,' translated into Saxon, Oxford, 1698. 4. A charge entitled 'Canons,' preserved in Spelman's Councils in 980-7. 5. 'Homilies translated from the Latin Fathers.' 6. 'A Grammar.' 7. 'A Supplement to his Homilies.'

ÆLIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a patrician family of Rome. [Vide *Ælius*]

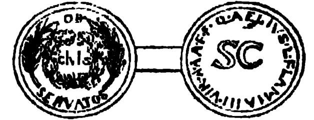
ÆLIA (*Hist.*) the wife of Sylla. *Plut in Syll.*

ÆLIA, *Petina*, the wife of Claudius Cæsar, whom he repudiated to make way for Messalina. *Suet. in Claud.* c. 26; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12, c. 1, 2.

ÆLIA, *Catulla*, a noble and rich matron, who, at the age of 80, danced at the games instituted by Nero. *Dio.* l. 61.

ÆLIA, vide *Eudoxia, Euphemia, Flacilla, Pulcheria,* and *Verina.*

ÆLIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) different branches of this family are distinguished in medals, as the Pæti, Lamiæ, Tuberones, Cati, &c. The annexed cut represents on the obverse the civic crown between two branches of laurel, with the inscription OB. CIVIS. SERVATOS. in honour of Augustus, to whom the senate alluded in these words; on the reverse, the words circumscribed *Quintus* ÆLIUS *Lucii Filius* LAMIA III. VIR. *Aere Argento Auro Feriundo Flando;* at the bottom *Senatus Consulto.* The Ælius here referred to, who is supposed to be the grandson of Cicero's friend, was a monetal triumvir. i. e. an officer of the mint, who coined the copper money by order of the senate, whence the medals of this family bear the figures of the scorpion, gryffon, and beetle, the customary marks on monetal coins, and supposed to be mint marks, as also those of the Dioscuri and Jupiter, Lucina, &c.; which are so frequently to be met with on consular medals, or the medals of the Roman families. In the inscriptions the name is sometimes spelt ALLIUS, and sometimes AELIUS, as SEX. ALLIUS Q. F. CATUS AED. CUR. SEX. AELIUS CATUS II. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. &c. *Goltz. in Fast.; Vaill. Num. Famil.; Morel. Num. Fam. &c.*




ÆLIA, *Capitolina* (*Geog.*) a name given to Jerusalem by the emperor Adrian, who sent a Roman colony thither. It was called Ælia, after his own family, and Capitolina, from Jupiter Capitolinus, to whom it was consecrated. *Dion. Cass.* l. 69, *in Hadr.; Spartian. in Hsod.; Vit. Adrian.; Hierom. ad Paulin.* ep. 13.

ÆLIA, *Capitolina* (*Numis.*) this town is known by the medals of different emperors, as Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Verus. A medal of Adrian represents on the reverse, as in the annexed cut, a temple in which Jupiter is sitting between two figures that are standing: the inscription, COL*onia* AEL*ia* CAP*itolina.* *Vaillant. Numis. Colon.; Patin. Numis. Imperat. Roman.; Harduin. Numis.; Vet. Pop. et Urb.; Medeobarb. Numis. Roman. Imperat.*




ÆLIANUS (*Hist.*) the name of some consuls.

ÆLIANUS, *Ambius, L.*, consul with L. Antistius Vetus, U. C. 869.

ÆLIANUS, *Papirius, M.*, consul with Junius Pastor, U. C. 916.

ÆLIANUS, *Papirius, M.*, consul with M. Marcellus, U. C. 937.

ÆLIANUS, *Papirius*, twice consul, i. e. U. C. 940, and 976.

ÆLIANUS, *A., Pomponius*, an usurper in Germany in the reign of Gallienus, who seized the empire A. D. 267, and was killed by his own soldiers after less than a year's reign. He has been called by some Lælianus, or Lollianus. [Vide *Ælianus*, under *Numismatics*] *Aurel. Vict.* c. 32.

ÆLIANUS, *L.*, one of the thirty tyrants, who, in the reign of Gallienus, assumed the name of emperor, but was killed after a very short reign; Patinus gives a medal of this emperor, who is, however, generally supposed to be the same as Lollianus, mentioned by Trebellius Pollio. *Treb. Poll. in Trig. Tyrans.; Aurel. Victor. de Cæsar.* c. 32; *Onuphr. Fast.; Patin. Numis. Roman. Imperator.*

ÆLIANUS (*Numis.*) some medals or coins are extant which are referred to A. Pomponius Ælianus, the usurper

abovementioned, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; but the inscriptions are IMP. C. L. ÆLIANUS P. F. AUG.; IMP. C. A. ÆLIANUS, &c.; or IMP. C. A. POMPON. ÆLIANUS, &c. *Goltz. Thes.; Trist. Comment. Hist.; Patin. Thes.; Mediob. Imp. Rom. &c.*



ÆLIANUS, *Claudius* (*Biog.*) an historian and rhetorician of Præneste, in the reign of Adrian, was surnamed Μελίγλωσσος, honey-tongued; from the sweetness of his style. His works are, 1. 'Variæ Historiæ.' 2. 'De Natura Animalium.' The best editions of which collected together are that of Gessner, folio, Tiguri, 1556: and of Kuhnuis, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1780. A Treatise on Tactics is attributed to another Ælian, the first edition of which was published by Robertellus, 2 vols. 4to. Gr. and Lat. 1552; but the best edition is that of Elzevir, 4to. Gr. and Lat. 1613.

ÆLIANUS, *Meccius*, a physician in the reign of Adrian, and one of the oldest masters of Galen, was the first who employed the Theriaca in the plague, both as a remedy and preservative. *Gal. de Usu Theriac. in Princip. et de Muscul. Dissect. in Procur.; Le Clerc, Hist. de la Med.* pt. 3, l. 2, c. 3.

ÆLIUS (*Hist.*) the name of a family remarkable no less for its poverty, than for the distinction to which many of its members rose in the branches of the Publii, Pæti, Tuberones, &c.

ÆLIUS, *Publius*, one of the first quæstors chosen from among the plebeians at Rome, U. C. 346. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 54.

ÆLIUS, *Pætus*, prætor and son of Sextus, or Publius, was distinguished for his piety and patriotism. All the youth of his family were killed at the battle of Cannæ. *Val. Max.* l. 5, c. 6.

ÆLIUS, *Pætus, P.*, was made consul U. C. 550.

ÆLIUS, *Tubero, P.*, was created ædile and prætor about the same time.

ÆLIUS, *Catus Sextus*, was censor with M. Cethegus, and consul U. C. 554. He it was whom Cicero called "Juris Civilis omnium Peritissimus." *Cic. Brut.* 20. He wrote much on law, and interpreted the Twelve Tables. *Cic. Orat.* l. 3, c. 33; *de Leg.* l. 2, c. 23.

ÆLIUS, *L.*, surnamed *Lamia*, the friend and defender of Cicero, was driven out of the city by Piso and Gabinius. *Cic. in Piso*, c. 27, &c.

ÆLIUS, *Mantia*, the accuser of L. Libo, whom Pompey defended. *Val. Max.* l. 6, c. 2.

ÆLIUS, *Tubero Catus, Q.*, served under his father L. Æmilius Paullus, in the Macedonian war, in which Perseus was taken. He had the charge of this king, and distinguished himself by his moderation. *Liv.* l. 45; *Val. Max.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 33.

ÆLIUS, *Tubero, Q.*, son of the preceding, grandson of L. Paullus, was accused before Cæsar, and ably defended by Cicero. *Cic. Epist. ad Brut.*

ÆLIUS, *Gallus*, a knight, and the friend of Strabo, to whom Virgil addressed his 10th eclogue. He first subdued Arabia. *Plin.* l. 6, c. 38; *Strab.* l. 2.

ÆLIUS, *Sejanus*, vide *Sejanus*.

ÆLIUS, *Gracilis*, or *Gracchus*, a lieutenant set over Belgium in the reign of Nero. *Tacit.* l. 13, c. 50.

ÆLIUS, a freedman of Nero.

ÆLIUS, *Lamia*, a governor of Syria, whom Tiberius retained at Rome out of fear. He died in the consulship of Ser. Galba and L. Sylla. *Tac. Ann.* l. 6, c. 7.

ÆLIUS, *Lamia*, the first husband of Domitia Longina, was put to death by Domitian, who had debauched his wife. *Suet. in Domit.* l. 10.

ÆLIUS, *Hadrianus*, the grandfather of the emperor Adrian.

ÆLIUS, *Hadrianus*, vide *Hadrianus*.

ÆLIUS, *Cæsar, L.* or *L. C. Commodus Verus*, was adopted by Adrian the emperor as his successor, but died before the emperor; several medals were struck in honour of him. [Vide *Ælius* under *Numismatics*]

ÆLIUS, *Verus*, vide *Verus*.

ÆLIUS, *Pertinax*, vide *Pertinax*.

ÆLIUS, *Celsus*, a senator who was put to death by Severus. *Spartian. in Sever.*

ÆLIUS, *Corduenus*, a general under the emperor Commodus. *Spartian. in Piscen. Nig.*

ÆLIUS, *Xifidius*, a treasurer of the exchequer, to whom the emperor Aurelian wrote. *Vopisc. in Aurelian.*

ÆLIUS, *Gordianus*, a profound lawyer, who was in the councils of Alexander Severus. *Lamprid. in Sever.*

ÆLIUS, *Serenianus*, another of the counsellors of Severus, whom Lampridius calls *Omnium vir sanctissimus*. Baronius supposes him to be the governor of Cappadocia referred to by Firmilianus, bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, in his epistle to St. Cyprian. *Lamprid. in Sever.; Baron. Annal.*

ÆLIUS, *Cestianus*, a Roman præfect under the emperor Tacitus. *Vopisc. in Tacit.*

ÆLIUS, *Scorpianus*, a consul in the reign of Probus. *Vopisc. in Prob.*

ÆLIUS, *L.* (*Numis.*) medals were struck in honour of the abovementioned prince by Alexandria, Amisus, Berhœa, Ephesus, Pannonia, &c. bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; the inscriptions L. AELIUS CAESAR, or in the Greek ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, sometimes with the addition of his dignity TR. P. or POT. COS. II. or PONT. MAX.; on the obverse, CONCORD.—FELICITAS AUG.—FID. MILIT. HILARITAS P. R.—PANNONIA—PANNONIÆ CURTA ÆL—IMP. CÆS. T. AELIUS. HADR. ANTONINUS. *Vaillant. Græc. Numis.; Patin. Numis. Rom. Imperat.; Tristan. Com. Hist.* vol. i. p. 551.



ÆLIUS, *Stilo* (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Lanuvium, was preceptor to Varro, and author of several treatises. *Cic. ad Her.* l. 4, c. 12.

ÆLIUS, *Gallus*, a lawyer, wrote 'De Significatione Verborum ad Jus pertinentium.'

ÆLIUS, *Gallus*, a physician mentioned by Galen. *Gal. de Antidot.* l. 2.

ÆLIUS, *Promotus*, a disciple of Otanes, the Persian, who accompanied Xerxes into Greece.

ÆLIUS, *Promotus*, a physician of Alexandria in the time of Pompey, who wrote 'Περὶ Ἰοβόλων καὶ Δηλητηρίων Φαρμάκων,' which is said to be in some libraries of Italy, and according to Mercurialis in that of the Vatican. *Mercurial. Var. Lect.* l. 3, c. 4; *Possevin. Hist. Medic.* c. 17; *Le Clerc, Hist. de la Medic.* pt. 2, l. 2, c. 12.

ÆLIUS, *Saturninus*, a satyric poet, was thrown from the Tarpeian rock for writing verses against Tiberius. *Dio.* l. 58.

ÆLIUS, *Maurus*, a freedman who wrote an account of Severus. *Spartian. in Sever.*

ÆLIUS, *Sabinus*, a writer in the reigns of Pupienus and Balbinus. *Capitolin. in Max. Juv.*

ÆLIUS, *Martianus*, a lawyer who fled from Didius Julianus the emperor to save his life.

ÆLIUS, *Spartianus*, an historian. [Vide *Spartianus*]

ÆLIUS, *Melissus*, a grammarian of distinction in the time of Aulus Gellius, who wrote, among other things, a book entitled 'De Loquendi Proprietate.' *Aul. Gell.* l. 4, c. 18.

ÆLIUS, *Donatus*, a grammarian. [Vide *Donatus*]

ÆLIUS, *Lampridius*, an historian. [Vide *Lampridius*]

AELIUS, *pons* (*Geog.*) a bridge in the city of Rome that leads to the Vatican, now *Ponte di S. Angelo*.

AELLO (*Myth.*) Ἀέλλω, ἀπὸ της ἀέλλης, i. e. *a procella*, from a storm; one of the harpies, so called from the celerity

of its course, in which it resembled a stormy wind. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 287; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13, v. 710.

AELLO, one of Actæon's dogs.
*Ovid. Met.* l. 3, v. 220.

*Prævalidusque Lacon, et [illegible] fortis Aello.*

AELLOPUS (*Myth.*) Ἀελλόπους, one of the harpies. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9.

AELMER (*Biog.*) vide *Aylmer.*

AELST (*Biog.*) *Evert*, or *Everhard Van*, a Dutch painter, was born at Delft in 1602, and died in 1658. He was remarkable for his skill in painting fruit and game.

AELST, *William Van*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Delft in 1620, and died in 1679. His pictures were highly valued for their delicacy and resemblance to real life.

ÆLURI (*Geog.*) a people inhabiting the Alps, by which they were separated from the Gauls. They had many fortresses which were garrisoned in the time of the Goths.

ÆLURUS (*Myth.*) Αἴλουρος, the cat which was sacred among the Egyptians, and buried with divine honours. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 66; *Diod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Aul. Gell.* l. 20, c. 7; *Plut. in Præc.*

ÆMARORUM, *mons* (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Montlimar.*

ÆMATHION (*Hist.*) a king of the Æthiopians conquered by Hercules in war.

ÆMILIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a patrician family of Rome, which was distinguished in the different branches of the Mamercini, Paulli, Lepidi, Scauri, &c. [Vide *Æmilia* and *Æmilius*]

ÆMILIA (*Hist.*) a vestal who rekindled the fire of Vesta by putting her veil over it. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 1.

ÆMILIA, the wife of P. Scipio Africanus, was distinguished by her forbearance towards her husband, whom she suspected of infidelity. At his death she gave in marriage to one of her freedmen the maid who had been the favorite of Scipio. *Liv.* l. 38, c. 57; *Val. Max.* l. 6, c. 7.

ÆMILIA, *Lepida*, daughter of Lepidus, who married Drusus the younger, was infamous for her wantonness. She killed herself on being accused of adultery with a slave. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6, c. 40.

ÆMILIA, a vestal virgin, was condemned to death for incest. *Liv. Epit.* l. 63.

ÆMILIA, the daughter of M. Æmilius Scaurus, and daughter-in-law to Scylla, was married to Pompey, and died in childbed. *Plut. in Syl. et Pomp.*

ÆMILIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) different branches of this family, as those of the Lepidi, Paulli, Scauri, Bucæ, Regilli, Barbula, and Puppi, are distinguished on medals. A medal of L. Paullus the conqueror of Perseus, king of Macedonia, represents, on the obverse, as in fig. 1, a figure of the goddess Concordia, with the inscription PAULLUS LEPIDUS, emblematical of the harmony which had been restored between Paullus and his adopted brother Lepidus; the consul dedicating a trophy; Perseus standing opposite with his hands bound behind him; and near him, his two sons, who were led in triumph with their father. The inscription TER. is supposed to refer to the treble victory of this Æmilius. A

*Fig.* 1.

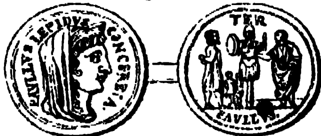
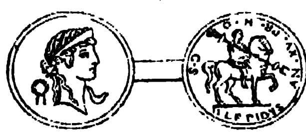


*Fig.* 2.



medal of M. Æmilius Lepidus represents, on the obverse, as in fig. 2, the head of Venus Victrix crowned with laurel, and the inscription ROMA. behind a civic crown, emblematical of the honour which he received in his youth; before is an earthen chalice, the emblem of his office, as Pontifex Maximus: on the reverse, an equestrian statue of him [vide *Æmilius*], as a youth of 15, dressed in his prætexta, bearing a trophy to mark his triumph over the Gauls and Ligurians. M*arcus* LEPIDUS AN*norum* XV. PR*ætextatus* H*ostem* O*ccidit* C*ivem* S*ervavit.* Another medal struck by Alexandria in Egypt bears, on the obverse, as in fig. 3,

*Fig.* 3.





*Fig.* 4.





the turreted head of a female to designate the town, legend ΑΛΕΧΑΝΔΡΕΑ; on the reverse, the same consul presenting the royal crown to the youth, king Ptolemy, to whom he was nominated guardian; the young king is painted in a toga as an emblem of his being a Roman citizen, holding in his right-hand a spear surmounted with an eagle to indicate that he invoked the military power of the Romans to his aid against his enemies. A fourth medal represents, as in fig. 4, Aretus, king of Arabia, bending on his knee, and presenting an olive branch, as a token of submission, to his conqueror Scaurus the Curule Ædile; on his left-hand stands a camel, the inscription at the top M*arcus* SCAUR*us* AED*ilis* CUR*ulis*, at the bottom REX ARETAS, across EX S*enatus* C*onsulto*: on the reverse a figure of Jupiter, with his thunder-bolt, in a chariot and four, inscription P*ublius* HYPSAE*us* AED*ilis* CUR*ulis* C*aius* HYPSAE*us* CO*nSul* PREIVER*num* CAPTU*m*; a scorpion for the mint-mark.

ÆMILIA, *Lex* (*Hist.*) the name given to two laws enacted by the Æmilii; namely, one by Æmilius the dictator, U. C. 309, to limit the censorship to a year and a half; and a sumptuary law in 675 by M. Æmilius Lepidus, or, according to Pliny, of M. Æmilius Scaurus in 638. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 24, &c.; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 57; *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. illust.* c. 72; *Aul. Gel.* l. 2, c. 24; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 2, c. 13; *August. de leg. in Æmilia*; *Hotman. Antiq. Rom.*; *Pigh. Annal. Roman.*; *Panvin. Fastor. Rosin. Antiq. Roman.*; *Græv. Thes. Antiq. Roman.* vol. viii. &c.

ÆMILIA (*Geog.*) that part of Italy through which the Æmilian road runs to Ariminus, which received its name from the emperor Augustus.
*Mart.* l. 6, ep. 61.

*Funde tuo lachrymas, orbata Bononia, Rufo*
*Et resonet totâ planctus in Æmiliâ.*

ÆMILIA, *tribus* (*Top.*) one of the Roman tribes, so called from the illustrious family of the Æmilii, who transplanted themselves into it. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2, ep. 14; *Liv.* l. 38, c. 36.

ÆMILIA, *porticus*, the name of two porticoes erected by the Ædiles, M. Æmilius Lepidus and L. Æmilius Paulus, one without the Porta Trigemina, and the other from the Porta Fontinalis to the Ara Martii. *Liv.* l. 35, c. 10; *Marlian. Topog. Rom. Vet.* l. 5, c. 13.

ÆMILIA, *via*, the name of two roads; namely, 1. A road made by M. Æmilius M. F. Lepidus, leading from Ariminus to Aquileia, of which Martial speaks, l. 3, ep. 3.

*Roma vale, liber, si veneris unde requiret*
*Æmiliæ de regione viæ.*

2. A road made by Æmilius Scaurus leading through Pisa. *Strab.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 29, c. 2; *Panvin. Descript. Urb. Rom. apud Græc. Thes.* tom. iii. p. 262.

ÆMILIANA (*Geog.*) a town of the Oretani, in Spain. *Ptol.*

ÆMILIANI, *St. Jerome* (*Ecc.*) a nobleman of Venice, was born in 1481, and died in 1537. He laid the foundation of the regular clerks of St. Maieul, called also the Fathers of Tomasquo, and enrolled in the calendar by Benedict XIV.

ÆMILIANUS (*Hist.*) the name of Africanus Minor, the son of P. Æmilius. In him the families of the Æmilii and Scipios were united. There were several of the same name according to Juvenal.

*Sat.* l. 8, c. 3.

*Stantes in curribus Æmilianos.*

ÆMILIANUS, a general under Niger, who rebelled against Severus. *Dio.* c. 74; *Spartian. in Sever.*

ÆMILIANUS JULIUS, *C.*, a native of Mauritania, who was proclaimed emperor after the death of Decius, but was soon after put to death. *Trebell. Pollin. Galien.*



ÆMILIANUS FULVIUS, three times consul, U. C. 959, 997, and 1029.

ÆMILIUS (*Myth.*) a beautiful youth of Sibaris, and a great hunter, whose wife, going into the woods after him out of jealousy, was torn to pieces by dogs, in consequence of which the husband stabbed himself. *Plut. in Parallel.*

ÆMILIUS (*Hist.*) the second son of Ascanius, to whom some ascribe the origin of the family of the Æmilii. *Fest. de Sign. Verb.*

ÆMILIUS CENSORINUS, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, from whom the family of the Æmilii are said to be descended. [Vide *Æmilius*]

ÆMILIUS, an ancient patrician family of Rome, supposed to be descended from Mamercus, the son of Pythagoras, or, as some will have it, from Æmilius Censorinus. The name was illustrious in the branches of the Lepidi, Mamerci, Paulli, Scauri, &c. *Plut. in Num. et Æmyl.*

ÆMILIUS, *L.*, three times consul, and the conqueror of the Volsci, U. C. 273. *Liv.* l. 2, c. 42.

ÆMILIUS, *Ti*, twice consul, and once quinquevir mensarius. *Liv.* l. 2, &c.

ÆMILIUS, MAM., once consul, and three times dictator, obtained a triumph over the Fidenates, U. C. 329; *Liv.* l. 4, c. 16, &c.

ÆMILIUS, *C.*, twice a military tribune, with consular power, was successful against the Æqui and Volsci, U. C. 360. *Liv.* l. 5, c. 26.

ÆMILIUS, *L.*, five times military tribune with consular power. *Liv.* l. 6, c. 1, &c.

ÆMILIUS, *L.*, fourteen times interrex.

ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, *M.*, three times consular tribune.

ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, *L.*, twice consul, and twice dictator. *Liv.* l. 7, c. 1.

ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, *Ti.*, a consul U. C. 415, engaged as a partisan in broils with the senate. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 12.

ÆMILIUS PAPPUS, *M.*, was created dictator after the defeat of the Romans at Furcæ Caudinæ. *Liv.* l. 9, c. 7.

ÆMILIUS BARBULA, *Q.*, twice consul. *Liv.* l. 9.

ÆMILIUS PAULLUS, *M.*, a master of the horse to M. Valerius, dictator, was defeated with much loss in an affair with the Etruscans. *Liv.* l. 10, c. 3.

ÆMILIUS PAPPUS, *L.*, a consul, triumvir, prætor, and decemvir. *Liv.* l. 20, 23, 28, 42.

ÆMILIUS PAULLUS, *L.*, a man of singular prudence and valour, who fell at the battle of Cannæ. *Liv.* l. 23, c. 49; *Plut. in Æmyl.*

ÆMILIUS REGILIUS, *L.*, a prætor, obtained a naval triumph over Antiochus. *Liv.* l. 37, c. 31.

ÆMILIUS PAULLUS MACEDONICUS, *L.*, twice consul, triumphed over Perseus, king of Macedonia. *Liv.* l. 34; *Plut. in Æmyl.*

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, *M.*, was twice consul and augur. At his death his three sons exhibited funeral games in honour of him for three days, during which 22 couple of gladiators were engaged. *Liv.* l. 23, c. 30.

ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, *M.*, a flamen quirinalis, and flamen martialis, was also proposed as consul, but not finally elected. *Liv.* l. 24, &c.

ÆMILIUS NUMIDA, *M.*, a decemvir of the sacred rites, U. C. 541, died within the period of his office. *Liv.* l. 26, c. 23.

ÆMILIUS PAPPUS, *M.*, died when he was chief curio, U. C. 542.

ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, *M.*, was of a noble family, but so poor that they were obliged to maintain themselves by selling coals. He rose, however, by his eloquence, to be twice consul, and once princeps senatus, after which he was sent against Jugurtha, from whom he was accused of receiving a bribe, but acquitted of the charge. Sallust, however, describes him to be "Homo nobilis, impiger, factiosus, audax, sed vitia sua callidè occultans, cùm esset vir consularis, et in senatu princeps, ab eo mittitur ad Jugurtham orator, ut eum ab oppugnatione Certæ, et obsidione Adherbalis amoveret." *Sallust. in Jugurth.*; *Cic. in Brut.* c. 5; *Ascon. in Cic. pro Scaur.*; *Plin.* l. 36, c. 15; *Val. Max.* l. 4, c. 4; *Aurel. Vict. de Illust. Vir.*

ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, *M.*, an orator who flourished about 100 years B. C. and wrote orations, three books to L. Fufidius, and an account of his life, which Cicero describes as "sane utiles quos nemo legit."

ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, *M.*, son of the preceding, and son-in-law to Sylla, built a splendid theatre. A farther account of him is given under *Numismatics*. [Vide *Æmilia gens*] *Ascon. in Cic. Orat. pro Scaur. Plin.* l. 33, c. 15, &c.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, *M.*, twice consul, once censor and pontifex maximus six times, princeps senatus, and guardian to Ptolemy Epiphanes, in the name of the Roman people; was, according to Valerius Maximus, one of the most distinguished of the family of the Æmilii. He it was to whom a statue was erected when a youth of 15, for having saved the life of a citizen, and to which allusion is made in the medals of this Æmilius. [Vide *Æmilia gens* under *Numismatics*] *Liv.* l. 41, c. 22; *Epit.* l. 48.

ÆMILIUS PAPPUS, a censor with Fabricius Lucinus, and as consul, U. C. 528, triumphed over the Gauls.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, *M.*, a consul three times, i. e. U. C. 617, 628, 677, in which latter year he died in Sicily, after having made war upon his country, and been defeated by Pompey. *Cic. in Verr.* l. 3, c. 91; *App. Epit.* 80.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, *L.*, a consul with C. Claudius Marcellus, U. C. 704.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, *Q.*, a consul with M. Lollius, U. C. 733.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, *M.*, the triumvir. [Vide *Lepidus*]

ÆMILIUS SEX, or rather Ælius Q. F. Catus, a consul, 757.

ÆMILIUS, L. M. F. LEPIDUS, *M.*, was consul with L. Arruntius, U. C. 759, and with T. Statilius Taurus, in 764.

ÆMILIUS RECTUS, a governor of Egypt, was reproved by Tiberius for extortion. *Dio.* l. 57.

ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, *M.*, a senator of distinction, was put to death by Tiberius, for writing a tragedy entitled, 'Atreus.' *Dio.* l. 58.

ÆMILIUS PACENSIS, a general under Otho, was killed by his own soldiers. *Sac. Hist.* l. 1, c. 4.

ÆMILIUS LONGINUS, a deserter from the first legion, who hastened the death of the lieutenant Vocula, was himself killed by the soldiers of the Byzantine wing. *Tac. Hist.* l. 4, c. 59, 72.

ÆMILIUS JUNCTUS, or JUNCUS, a consul, was sent with his colleague Attilio Severus into exile, by Commodus. *Lamprid. in Commod.*

ÆMILIUS PAMPINIANUS, *P.*, a præfect under Severus. [Vide *Pampinianus*]

ÆMILIUS LÆTUS, a consul. [Vide *Lætus*]

ÆMILIUS, *Macer* (*Biog.*) a poet. [Vide *Macer*]

ÆMILIUS, *Pauleus*, an historian of Verona, who died in 1529, was the author of a history of the French monarchy, from the reign of Pharamond, to the fifth year of Charles VIII,

1480; entitled 'De Gestis Francorum Libri x.' &c. 2 vols. fol. first printed in 1536, and afterwards in 1543, 1548, 1576, 1601, and 1644; but the edition of 1576 is reckoned the best.

ÆMILIUS, *Anthony*, professor of history at Utrecht, was born Dec. 20, 1589, at Aix-la-chapelle, and died Nov. 10, 1660. He wrote only a collection of Latin orations and poems, 12mo. 1651.

ÆMILIUS, *pons* (*Top.*) a bridge at Rome. [Vide *Sublicius*]

ÆMINES (*Geog.*) now *Cassis*, a sea-port of Gallia Narbonensis.

ÆMINIUM (*Geog.*) Αἰμίνιον, or *Eminium*, a town of Portugal, supposed by Vasæus to be the present *Agueda*. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 5; *Vas. Chron. Ver. Hisp.*

ÆMINIUS (*Geog.*) a river of Spain, as Pliny asserts after Varro. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 21.

ÆMNESTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀείμνηστος, tyrant of Enna, a city of Syracuse, who was deposed by Dionysius the elder. *Diod.* l. 11.

ÆMONIA (*Geog.*) vide *Hæmonia*.

ÆMONIDES (*Myth.*) a priest of Apollo, killed by Æneas, in Italy.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 537.

*Non procul Æmonides Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos.*

ÆMUNDUS (*Biog.*) an historian of the 16th century, who wrote the lives of the Dukes of Burgundy, from the Trojan war to the time of the emperor Charles V.

ÆMUS (*Geog.*) vide *Hæmus*.

ÆNARIA (*Geog.*) an island in the bay of Puteoli, called by the poets Inarime, now *Ischia*, was famous for its hot baths. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 22; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 9; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14, v. 88; *Sil. Ital.* l. 8, v. 541; *Appian. Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Sylv.* l. 3; *Sever. Desc. Æt.*; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 9, v. 716.

ÆNARIUM (*Top.*) Ἀινάριον, a grove sacred to Jupiter, near to Olenos in Achaia, where the Achæans met to consult on affairs of state. *Strab.* l. 8.

ÆNEA (*Med.*) an epithet for the Catheta.

ÆNEA (*Geog.*) Ænia, or *Æneia*, a town of Macedonia, 14 miles from Thessalonica, now *Moncastro*. It was called after Æneas, by whom it was founded. The gentile name Ἀινεάτης, in the plural Æneates, according to Livy. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 123; *Liv.* l. 40, c. 4; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ÆNEADÆ (*Ant.*) the companion of Æneas, so called by Virgil.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 158.

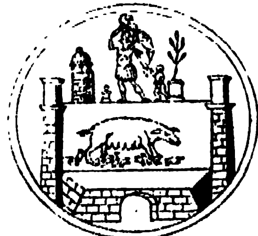
*Defessi Æneadæ, quæ proxima, litora cursu*
*Contendunt petere.*

ÆNEADES (*Geog.*) a town of Chersonesus, built by Æneas, which was destroyed by Cassander. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1.

ÆNEAS (*Myth.*) Ἀινείας, the son of Venus and Anchises, celebrated as one of the Trojan heroes, whose travels and adventures form the subject of Virgil's poem. The Romans trace their origin from his settlement in Italy. Virgil gives him the epithet of Pius. *Dionyss. Hal.* l. 1, c. 11; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 1; *Plut. in Romul.*

ÆNEAS, *Sylvius*, the son of Æneas and Lavinia, who succeeded Ascanius in Italy. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 1; *Serv. in Æneid.* l. 6, v. 770.

ÆNEAS (*Numis.*) medals of Julius Cæsar represent Æneas, as on the annexed cut, bearing his father on his shoulders, and Julius following, *non passibus æquis*: in allusion to the origin of Rome, and the Julian family. *Aurel. Victor. de Orig. Roman.*; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 1, &c.; *Vaill. Numis. Imp. Roman.*



ÆNEAS (*Hist.*) son of Ocytas, was one of the plenipotentiaries in the treaty of peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, in the eighth year of the Peloponnesian war. *Thuc.* l. 4, c. 119.

ÆNEAS, *Stymphalius*, an Arcadian general, subverted the government of Euphrones, ruler of Sicyon. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 7.

ÆNEAS, *Tacticus* (*Biog.*) a writer who lived about the time of Aristotle, from whose work entitled 'Στραταγητικοῖς,' or the art of a commander, there remains a treatise entitled 'Τακτικὸν καὶ Πολιορκητικὸν,' on tactics and sieges. Ælian mentions an epitome of this treatise made by Cyneas, the minister Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. *Voss. de Math.* c. 48, § 3, 4; *De Hist. Græc.* l. 4, c. 11.

ÆNEAS, *Gazeus*, a native of Gaza, who from a Platonic philosopher became a Christian, A. D. 485. He wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul, entitled 'Theophrastus,' a Latin translation of which, with the notes of Gaspard Barthius, was published in 4to. Lips. 1655. A Latin translation was also published in Gessner's 'Libri Græci Theologorum Græcorum,' fol. Tigur, 1559.

ÆNEAS, or *Ængus*, an Irish abbot of the eighth century, surnamed *Hagiagraphus*, from his having written the lives of the saints, died as is supposed about the year 819. He wrote, 1. 'De Sanctis Hiberniæ.' 2. 'Litanies and Invocations of the Saints,' &c. 3. 'The History of the Old Testament, in verse.' 4. 'A Psalter concerning the Affairs of Ireland.'

ÆNEAS, *Sylvius* (*Ecc.*) a pope, who assumed the name of Pius II. [Vide *Pius II*]

ÆNEOS (*Geog.*) a town of Thrace.

ÆNESIAS (*Hist.*) Αἰνησίας, one of the Ephori at Sparta, at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, mentioned by Thucydides. *Thucyd. Bell. Pelop.* l. 2, c. 2; *Xenophon Hellen.* l. 2.

ÆNESIDEMUS (*Hist.*) a brave general of Argos, who preferred to die fighting in defence of the city, than to accept the terms proposed by the enemy. *Liv.* l. 32. c. 25.

ÆNESIDEMUS (*Biog.*) a native of Alexandria in Egypt, lived a little before the time of Aristocles. He wrote eight books on the doctrine of Pyrrho, of which extracts are to be found in Photius. *Phot. Bibl. Codex.* 212.

ÆNESIUS (*Myth.*) an epithet for Jupiter, from mount Ænus.

ÆNETUS (*Hist.*) Ἀινήτος, a governor of Ephesus, under Demetrius, who lost the city through the stratagems of Lycus and Andron. *Polyæn.* l. 5, c. 19.

ÆNETUS (*Biog.*) a victor at the Olympic games, who died from excess of joy at the moment of receiving the crown. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 18.

ÆNIUS (*Myth.*) the father of Cyzicus, hence called Ænides by Valerius Flaccus. *Flac.* l. 3.

ÆNIA (*Geog.*) 1. A town of Macedonia, now *Moncastro*. 2. Ἀινία, a town of Perræbia, the gentile name Ἀινιάνες, or Ἀινιεῖς; and probably they are the same people as the following. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ÆNIA (*Numis.*) the medals of this people, which are of rude fabrick and great antiquity, bear the head of Minerva, and sometimes that of Jupiter, bearded; and Mercury with his caduceus in the attitude of a combatant; and inscription, ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ.

ÆNIANES (*Geog.*) a people of Thessaly, near the bay of Meliacus, between the Ætoli and the Molossi; Scylax calls them, Ἀινιᾶνες, Strabo Αἰνιᾶνες, or Ἀινιεῖς, Pliny Ænienses. *Scylax. in Peripl.*; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 2; *Plut. in Quæst. Græc.*

ÆNICUS (*Biog.*) a comic writer at Athens, whose comedies are mentioned by Pollux and others.

ÆNOBARBUS (*Hist.*) vide *Ahenobarbus*.

ÆNOS (*Geog.*) Αἶνος, a town of Thrace, so called after Æneas, its founder, now *In*, or *Eno*. *Polyb.* l. 5, c. 34; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 2; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 11; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ÆNOS (*Numis.*) there are several medals of this town extant, which bear a head covered with a bonnet, which has been ascribed by some to Æneas, as the founder of this town, by Beger, to Æneas, a companion of Ulysses, but by Pellerin, with greater probability to Mercury, who was honoured here, and is represented with his symbol, the caduceus, the inscription AINION, or sometimes AINI AINIΩ, and in a medal of Adrian ΑΕΙΝΙΩΝ ΕΝΘΡΑΚΗ. *Vaillant. Num. Græc.; Beg.* vol. iii. p. 56; *Harduin. Num. Ant. Pop. Illustrat.; Peller. Rec.* vol. i. p. 193.

ÆNOTHERUS (*Hist.*) a giant of the Swedish nation, in the army of Charlemagne. *Aventin. Annal. Boior.* l. 4.

ÆNUS (*Geog.*) a river of Germany, now the *Inus*.

ÆOLES (*Geog.*) the people of Æolis, so called from Æolus, the son of Hellenus, who passed over from Greece into the country of Asia, to which they gave the name of Æolis, about 1124 years before the Christian Æra.

ÆOLIA (*Poet.*) an epithet applied to Sappho by Horace, who calls her the *Æolia puella*, because she was a native of Lesbos, in Æolia.

*Hor.* l. 4, od. 9, v. 10.

> *Spirat adhuc amor,*
> *Vivuntque commissi calores*
> *Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.*

ÆOLIA (*Geog.*) or *Æolis*, Αἰολὶς, a country of Asia Minor, near the Ægean Sea, so called from *Æolis* [vide *Æoles*], now the country of the *Hellespont*, or *Sarcum*, according to Castaldus.

*Diog. Perieges.* v. 820.

> Τὴν δε μέτ' Αἰολίδος παραπέπταται ἤθεα γαίης
> Αἰγαίῃ παρὰ χεῖλος ὑπὲρ μέγαν Ἑλλήσποντον.

The principal towns in Æolis are Larissa, Cyme, Marina, which are maritime, and Ægæ, Attalia, Posidea, Neontichos, Temnos, which are inland.

ÆOLIA, another name for the *Æoliæ*.

ÆOLIÆ (*Geog.*) *Æolides*, or *Æolidæ*, seven islands between Sicily and Italy called Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Eriensa, Phœnicusa, and Euonymos, which were called Vulcaniæ on account of their eruptions, now the *Lipari Isles*. Virgil denominates them *Æolia*, the kingdom of Æolus, and the country of the winds.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 51.

> *Nimborum in patriam, loca fœta furentibus Austris*
> *Æolium venit. Hic vasto rex Æolus antro.*

According to Dionysius they were called *Plotæ*, v. 461, 465.

> Τὴν δε μετ' Αἰόλε εἰσὶ περίδρομοι εἰν ἁλὶ νῆσοι
> * * * * * * *
> Ἑπτὰ δὲ οἱ ταί γ' εἰσὶν ἐπώνυμοι ανδράσι Πλωταὶ
> Οὕνεκα.

*Polyb.* l. 5; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 3.

ÆOLIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Ulysses, from Æolus, the father of Sisyphus, by whom Anticlea was said to be pregnant with Ulysses before her marriage with Laertes.

ÆOLIDES (*Geog.*) vide *Æoliæ*.

ÆOLIUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

ÆOLIUM, *mare*, a part of the Ægean Sea, now the *Gulf of Smyrna*.

ÆOLUS (*Myth.*) Αἴολος, from αἴολος, *varius*, so called on account of the changeable nature of the winds. He was the son of Hippotas, and king of Æolia, the country of the winds. He is frequently called Hippotades.

*Appollon. Argon.* l. 4, v. 778.

> Αἴολον Ἱππότεω τὴν δε παῖδα κλυτὸν.

Dionysius describes his hospitality. *Perieges.* v. 462.

> Αἰόλε Ἱπποτάδαο φιλοξείνη βασιλῆος,
> Αἰόλε ὃς θνητὰ μετ' ἀνδράσιν ἔλλαχε δῶρα,
> Κοιρανέειν ἀνέμων κλονεόντων θ' ἱεμένων τε.

Plutarch calls him θεοφιλέστατον, most dear to the Gods. Horace speaks of him as *ventorum patrem*, father of the winds.

*Od.* l. 1, od. 3, v. 3.

> *Ventorumque regat pater*
> *Obstrictis aliis, præter Japyga.*

He is most commonly described as the ruler of the winds on account of his skill in astronomy and navigation.

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 10, v. 31.

> Κεῖνον γὰρ ταμίην ἀνέμων ποίησε Κρονίων.

*Apollon.* l. 4, v. 765.

> Αἴολον ὃς ἀνέμοις αἰθρηγενέεσσιν ἀνάσσει.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 52.

> *Hic vasto rex Æolus antro*
> *Luctantes ventos, tempestatesque sonoras*
> *Imperio premit.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 56.

> *Celsa sedet Æolus arce*
> *Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos, et temperat iras.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 11, v. 748.

> *Neve tuam fallat animam sententia tangat,*
> *Quòd socer Hippotades tibi sit; qui carcere fortes*
> *Contineat ventos.*

*Val. Flacc.* l. 1, v. 587, speaking of the storms,

> *Neque enim tunc Æolus illis*
> *Rector erat, Libya cum rumperet advena Calpen*
> *Oceanus.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 1.

> *Et pater Æolius qui frangit carcere ventos.*

*Polyb.* l. 34, c. 2; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56.

ÆOLUS, son of Hellenus, who is often confounded with the preceding. He had seven sons and five daughters.

ÆOLUS, a king of Etruria, and father to Macareus and Canace.

ÆON (*Myth.*) the first formed woman who instructed her children to feed on the fruits of trees. *Sancthon. apud Euseb. Præp. Evang.*

ÆPALIUS (*Hist.*) Αἰπάλιος, a king of Greece, who was expelled from his kingdom, and afterwards restored by Hercules. *Strab.* l. 9.

ÆPEA (*Geog.*) Αἰπεία, a town in the island of Cyprus, which the king Philocyprus called *Soles* in honour of Solon. *Plut. in Solon.*

ÆPEA (*Numis.*) of Messenia, had its medals, with the inscription ΑΙΠΕΑΙΩΝ. *Hunt. Num. Vet. Pop. et. Urb.*

ÆPINUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a friend and companion of Luther's, who was a zealous protestant, and contended by preaching and writing against the *Interim* proposed by Charles V.

ÆPINUS, *Francis Marie Ulrick. Theodore*, a German physician, who was born at Rostock in 1724, and died in 1802. He wrote, 1. 'Tentamen Theoriæ Electricitatis et Magnetismi,' 4to. Petrop. 2. 'Reflections on the Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Earth.'

ÆPIUS (*Biog.*) Αἰπεῖος, a pugilist, whose boasting and vanity is condemned by Plutarch. *Plut.* Περὶ τῦ ἑαυτὸν ἐπαινεῖν.

ÆPULO (*Hist.*) a king of the Istrians, who, according to Livy, killed himself that he might not fall into the hands of the Roman consul Manlius; but Florus makes him to have been taken alive in a state of intoxication. *Liv.* l. 41, c. 11; *Florus*, l. 2, c. 10.

ÆPY (*Geog.*) Αἶπυ, a town in the territories of Nestor, which, according to Stephanus, was in Messenia. Homer calls it εὔκτιτον Αἶπυ, the well-built Æpy. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 592; *Strab.* l. 9; *Stat. Theb.* l. 4; *Steph. Byz.*

ÆPYTUS (*Hist.*) Αἴπυτος, son of Cresphontes and Meropes, king of Messenia, from whom the kings of Messenia were afterwards called Æpytidæ. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 6; *Paus.* l. 4, c. 8.

ÆPYTUS, a king of Arcadia, son of Elatus.

ÆPYTUS, another king of Arcadia, and son of Hippothous, who was struck blind as he was forcing himself into the temple of Neptune at Mantinea. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 4, 5.

ÆQUANA (*Geog.*) a town of the Picentes, near to Surrentum, now *Montagna di Sorrento.*

ÆQUI (*Hist.*) a people of Latium, near Rome, who inhabited the country now called *Palestrina.* Virgil calls them *Æquicolæ.* *Æn.* l. 7, v. 746.

*Horrida præcipuè cui gens, assuetaque multo*
*Venatu nemorum, duris Æquicola glebis.*

So also Silius. *Ital.* l. 8.

*Quique Anienis habent ripas, gelidoque regantur*
*Simbruvio, rastrisque domant Æquicola rura.*

The Æqui were conquered by the dictator Cincinnatus, and after repeated conquests were finally subdued by the dictator C. Junius, U. C. 451, A. C. 301. Ovid calls them *Æquicoli.* *Fasti,* l. 3, v. 93.

*Quintum Lamentis, bis quintum Æquicolus acer.*

By Pliny they are called *Æquiculani,* by Dionysius Halicarnassus, and Stephanus Αἰκανοὶ. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2, c. 19; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 32, &c.; l. 10, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 12; *Florus,* l. 1, c. 11; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1.

AERIA (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Vaison.*

AERIUS (*Hist.*) a king of Cyprus, who founded the first temple at Paphos to Venus. *Tac. Annal.* l. 3, c. 62.

AERIUS (*Biog.*) the leader of the Aerians in the 14th century, who, having been disappointed in a bishopric, set forth the doctrine that there was no real distinction between a bishop and a presbyter: a doctrine that has since been maintained by the sect called presbyterians. *Epiphan. Hær.* l. 3, c. 75; *August. Hær.* 53; *Onuph. in Chron.* ann. 3, 49; *Sander. Hæres.* 69; *Prateol. Vit. Hæret.*; *Tillemont. Hist. Eccles.* tom. ix.

AEROPE (*Myth.*) the wife of Atreus, who committed adultery with her brother-in-law Thyestes. Two twins, the fruit of this connexion, were dressed by Atreus, and set before the father. Sol is said to have hidden himself that he might not be polluted with the sight. *Ovid. Trist.* l. 2, eleg. 1, v. 391.

*Si non Aeropen frater sceleratus amâsset,*
*Conversos Solis non legeremus equos.*

AEROPUS (*Myth.*) Ἀέροπος, the son of Mars by Aerope. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 44.

AEROPUS (*Hist.*) the son of Cepheus, and father of Echemus, who came to the throne of Arcadia. *Herod.* l. 9, c. 26.

AEROPUS, Ἀέροπος, or *Europus,* a king of Macedonia, who succeeded Philip the First. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 137; *Diod.* l. 14, c. 38; *Polyæn.* l. 2, c. 1; *Justin.* l. 7, c. 2.

AEROPUS and *Damasippus,* two leaders in the army of Philip, king of Macedonia, who were banished for introducing an itinerant singer into the camp. *Polyæn.* l. 4, c. 2.

AEROPUS, a prætor of the Epirotæ, and one of the ambassadors appointed to make peace with Philip, king of Macedonia.

AERTGEN (*Biog.*) or *Aargen,* son of a woolcomber, and a painter of Leyden, was born in 1498, and drowned in 1564. He became so distinguished that Francis Floris, a great painter in that day, recognized him by a painting of St. Luke on a wall.

AERTS, *Richard* (*Biog.*) son of a fisherman, and a painter, was born at Wyck, in N. Holland, in 1482. He was the disciple of John Moestart, and one of the first artists in his time. He died at the age of 95.

AERTSEN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) son of a stocking-manufacturer, and a distinguished painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1519, and died in 1573. One of his most esteemed works was an altar-piece for the church of our lady at Amsterdam.

ÆSAPUS (*Geog.*) or *Æsepus,* Αἴσηπος, a river of Mysia, flowing down Mount Ida into the Hellespont, now *Spiga.* *Plin.* l. 5, c. 22; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 2.

ÆSAREUS (*Geog.*) belonging to the river *Æsarus,* an epithet employed by Ovid. *Met.* l. 15, v. 54.

ÆSARUS (*Geog.*) Αἴσαρος, now *Esaro;* a river flowing into the sea near Crotona, which Ovid describes as *lapidosas Aesaris undas.* *Strab.* l. 5; *Ovid. Met.* l. 15, v. 22.

ÆSCHINES (*Hist.*) Αἰσχίνης, a chief of the Etretrians, who laid open to the Athenians the treacherous designs of his countrymen. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 100. Plutarch mentions an *Æschines,* a general of the Lamprensian tribe, who lived at the same time, and was obliged to fly from the Grecian camp to escape the sentence passed upon him by Aristides. *Plut. in Aristid.*

ÆSCHINES, the rival of Demosthenes, flourished about 432 years A. C., and died in exile at Rhodes, or, according to some, at Samos. He wrote the orations called after the Graces; and nine, or, according to some, twelve epistles. The orations only are extant, which are generally to be found with those of Lysias. *Cic.* l. 2, c. 23; l. 3, c. 56; *Plut. in Demosth.*; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 30.

ÆSCHINES (*Biog.*) an empyric of Athens, who cured many disorders with the dust of excrement, which he called Botryon. *Plin.* l. 28, c. 4.

ÆSCHINES, an empyric of Chios, who gained great reputation by the restoration of Eunapius, who was at the point of death.

ÆSCHINES of Elis, who gained two victories at the games of the quinquertii. *Paus.* l. 6.

ÆSCHINES, Diogenes Laertius mentions eight of this name.

ÆSCHINES, a Socratic, and son of Charius, a sausage-maker, wrote dialogues entitled Miltiades, Callias, Axiochus, Aspasia, Alcibiades, Telauges, Rhinon, &c. which he professed to have received from Xantippe, the wife of Socrates. The best editions of his works are that of Leovard, 1718, and that of Fisher, 8vo. Lip. 1766. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure. *Diog. Laert.* l. 2; *Vit. Æsch.*; *Plut. de Adulat.*



ÆSCHINES, an Arcadian, was a disciple of Socrates.

ÆSCHINES, a Mitylenean, who was called the scourge of orators.

ÆSCHINES, a Neapolitan, and an academic, who, with Carneades, founded an academy. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1, c. 11.

ÆSCHINES, a Milesian, and an orator, whose style of oratory was followed by Cicero. *Cic. Brut.* c. 95.

ÆSCHINES, a statuary. *Diog. Laert.* l. 2, § 60, &c.; *Athen.* l. 5, c. 20.

ÆSCHREUS (*Hist.*) Αἰσχρέος, father of Lycomedes the Athenian. *Herodot.* l. 8, c. 11.

ÆSCHRION (*Hist.*) Αἰσχρίων, a Samian, from whom the tribus Æschrionia received its name. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 26.

ÆSCHRION, an Acarnanian, who favoured the Romans. *Polyb.* l. 28, c. 5.

ÆSCHRION, a lieutenant of Archagathus, who was killed by Hanno. *Diod.* l. 20.

ÆSCHRION (*Biog.*) a poet of Mitylene, and friend of Aristotle, who accompanied Alexander on his expedition into Asia. *Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

ÆSCHRION, Ἰαμβοποιὸς, an Iambic poet of Samos, quoted by Athenæus, l. 7, c. 12; l. 8, c. 3; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.* v. 417.

ÆSCHRION, an empiric physician, who was master to Galen, by whom he is commended. *Gal. de Simpl. Medicam. Facultat.* l. 11, c. 34.

ÆSCHYLIDES (*Biog.*) Αἰσχυλίδης, a writer on agriculture, quoted by Ælian. *Hist. Anim.* l. 16, c. 32.

ÆSCHYLUS (*Hist.*) the twelfth perpetual archon of Athens, reigned 23 years, A. C. 791.

ÆSCHYLUS, a Corinthian, was brother-in-law to Timophanes, the friend of Timoleon. *Plut. in Timol.*

Æschylus, a Rhodian, who was set over Egypt by Alexander. *Quint. Curt.* l. 4, c. 8.

Æschylus (*Biog.*) Αἰσχύλος, son of Euphormion, a soldier, and a tragic writer, wrote ninety tragedies, seven only of which are extant; namely, 'Prometheus Vinctus,' 'Septem Duces apud Thebas,' 'Persæ,' 'Agamemnon,' 'Choephori,' 'Eumenides,' and 'Supplices.' He died in the 69th year of his age, 456 A. C. from a stone which a tortoise let fall on his head. Horace makes him the inventor of tragedy. *Hor. Ars. Poet.*

*Post hunc, personæ pallæque repertor honestæ,*
*Æschylus et modicis instravit pulpita lignis*
*Et docuit magnoque loqui, nitique Cothurno.*

Propertius calls tragedy the *Æschyleum Cothurnum.* *Prop.* 2, eleg. 8.

*Desine et Æschyleo componere verba Cothurno.*

Quintilian maintains the same, l. 10, c. 1.

*Tragœdias primus in lucem Æschylus protulit.*

The best editions of his works are those of Stanley, fol. London, 1663; Robertellus, 8vo. 1552; Victorius, Paris, 4to. 1557. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 156; *Plin.* l. 10, c. 3; *Val. Max.* l. 9, c. 12; *Ælian. V. H.* l. 5, c. 19; *Hist. Anim.* l. 7, c. 16; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 14; *Athen.* l. 1, c. 18.

Æschylus, a native of Cnidus, and a rhetorician, instructed by Cicero. *Cic. Brut.* c. 91; *de Orat.* c. 175, &c.

ÆSCULAPIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic for the descendants of Æsculapius, of whom Hippocrates was the most distinguished.

ÆSCULAPIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀσκληπιός; according to Cicero there were three of this name.

Æsculapius, son of Apollo by Coronis of Phlegias, who was the god of medicine. *Hom. Hymn. in Æsculap.*

Ἰητῆρα νόσων Ἀσκληπιὸν ἄρχομ' ἀείδειν
Υἱὸν Ἀπόλλωνος, τὸν ἐγείνατο δῖα Κορωνὶς.

He is surnamed Φιλόλαος, *Philolaus*, or a lover of the people, from his healing art; Γορτυνίος from being worshipped particularly at Gortyna; Κοτυλέως, *Cotyleus*, from the cure he effected on the thigh of Hercules. His mother was killed by Apollo out of jealousy, but the child was taken alive from the womb. *Pind. in Pyth.* od. 3.

Παῖδ' ἐκ νεκρῶ
Ἅρπασε.

Jupiter afterwards killed him by a thunderbolt. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 772.

*Ipse repertorem medicinæ talis et artis*
*Fulmine Phœbigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.*

A further account of him may be found under *Numismatics*. *Plato in Phædor.*; *Polyb.* l. 1, c. 18, &c.; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 10; *Diod.* l. 4; *Palæphat.* c. 27; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 22; *Hygin.* fab. 14, 49, &c.; *Plin.* l. 29, c. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2, fab. 8; *Plut. in Symp.* l. 9, c. 14; *Lucian. de Saltat.*; *Paus.* l. 32, c. 14, &c.; *Lactant. de fals. Relig.* l. 1, c. 10; *Eratosth.* c. 6; *Fest. de Signif. Verb.*; *Clemens, Alexandrin. Strom.*; *Tertul. Apol.* c. 23; *Tzet. Chil.* 10, *Hist.* 349; *Serv. in Æneid.*; *Schol. in Eurip. ad Alcest.* v. 1; *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.*; *Zenob. Proverb.* cent. 1, c. 18; *Natal. Com.* l. 4, c. 11.

Æsculapius, a brother of Mercury, who, according to Cicero, was killed by a thunderbolt, and buried at Cynosura. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 22.

Æsculapius, son of Arsippus and Arsinoë, who improved the art of medicine. *Ibid.*

Æsculapius, author of a mathematical work mentioned by Vossius. *Voss. Hist. Math.* part 2, c. 50, § 10.

Æsculapius (*Numis.*) is represented mostly, as in fig. 1, under the form of an old man, with a beard, holding a staff, round which a serpent is entwined. Sometimes like a beardless youth, as in fig. 2, on a medal of Caracalla, where an ox is offering him his foot, the inscription above DEO. ÆSC*ulapio* SUBVENIENTI, i. e. the god Æsculapius assisting; underneath *Colonia Gemella Juliana Hadriana Paria.* Sometimes he is represented under the form of the serpent twined round a staff without the man, as in a

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.




Fig. 3.




Fig. 4.




medal of Augustus, fig. 3, bearing the inscription ΣΟΦΟΚΛΗΣ. ΚΩΙΩΝ. In a medal of Antoninus Pius, fig. 4, the serpent is seen rearing itself out of a ship, emblematical of the arrival of Æsculapius at Rome, under that figure from Epidaurus, whence he had been fetched to stay a plague, U. C. 547, B. C. 206. *Æsculapius* is represented not only in these but other forms on medals struck by the following towns:—Acrasus, Adramythium, Ænos, Æzena, Agragentum, Amastria, Asine, Byzantium, Cæsarea, Chios, Claudopolis, Cos, Cotys, Cyme, Hypæpæ, Laodicea, Mantinea, Messenia, Midaæum, Neapolis, Nicæa, Nicomedia, Odessa, Pantalia, Pergamos, Pylos, Sicyon, Smyrna, Teïos, Tiani, &c. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 35; *Liv.* l. 29, c. 11; *Ovid. Met.* l. 15, v. 670; *Valer. Patercul.* l. 1, c. 8; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 2; *Plutarch. Quæst. Roman.*; *Sueton. in Claud.* c. 59; *Apuleius Met.* l. 1; *Tertull. de Pall.* c. 4; *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Illust.*; *Vaillant. Numis. Imp. Roman.*; *Tristan. Comm. Hist.*; *Patin. Numis. Imp.*; *Morell. Thesaur.*; *Spanheim. Dissertat.* vol. i. p. 217.

ÆSEPUS (*Myth.*) Αἴσηπος, a son of Bucolion. *Hom. Il.* l. 6, v. 2..

Æsepus (*Geog.*) vide *Æsapus.*

ÆSERNIA (*Geog.*) a town of the Samnites, at the foot of the Apennines, now *Isernia.* *Sil. Ital.* l. 8, v. 567.

*Et quos aut Rufræ, aut quos Æsernia, quosve*
*Obscura incultis Herdonia misit ab agris.*

The inhabitants were all called *Æsernini.* *Liv.* l. 27, c. 12.

Æsernia (*Numis.*) is known by several medals exhibiting the heads of Apollo, of victory, Vulcan, &c.; the inscription ΑΙΣΕΡΝΙΝΟ, or ΑΙΣΝΙΝΟ, with sometimes the letters ΝΙ. for ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ, according to Beger, because, as he supposes, it was a colony of Naples.

ÆSERNINUS (*Hist.*) the cognomen of Marcus Claudius *Marcellus.* *Cic. Brut.* c. 36.

Æserninus (*Biog.*) a gladiator, so called probably from *Æsernia*, his native place. *Cic. de Opt. Gen. Orat.* c. 6.

ÆSIA (*Geog.*) a river of France, now *Oyse.*

ÆSIAS (*Hist.*) a magistrate of Sicyon at the time when Corinth was taken by Aratus. *Polyæn.* l. 6, c. 5.

ÆSICA (*Geog.*) a village of Cumberland, now *Netherby.* *Camb. Britan.*

ÆSIMIDES (*Hist.*) Αἰσιμίδης, son of Æschylus, and second decennial archon of Athens in the 11th Olympiad, A. C. 742. *Paus.* l. 1, 4; *Euseb. in Chron.*

Æsimides, a naval commander of the Corcyrians. *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 47.

ÆSINATES (*Geog.*) inhabitants of Æsis.

ÆSION (*Biog.*) an Athenian, who pronounced Demosthenes to be above all Athenian orators. *Plut. in Demosth.*

ÆSIS (*Geog.*) Αἶσις, 1. a river of Italy which separates Umbria from Picenum, so called from a king of that name. *Sil.* l. 8, v. 444.

*Ante (ut fama docet) tellus possessa Pelasgis*
*Queis Æsis regnator erat; fluvioque relinquit*
*Nomen: et a sese populos tum dixit Asisos.*

It is called by Mela *Esis*, by Plutarch ἄρσις, by Appian αἰσῖνος, now *Esino*. *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 13; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 4; *Plut. in Pomp.*; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1; *Appian. de Civil. Bell.* l. 1. 2. A town of Umbria, and a Roman colony, according to an inscription given by Gruterus. P. C. AESIS ET MUNIC NUMANAT. It is called Αἴσιον, by Strabo; Αἰσισιον, by Ptolemy; now *Ascisi*, according to Leander; the inhabitants *Æsinates*, according to Pliny. *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 14; l. 11, c. 43; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*; *Gruter. Thes. Vet. Inscript.* p. 446.

ÆSISIUM (*Geog.*) Αἰσίσιον, vide *Æsis*.

ÆSITÆ (*Geog.*) Αἰσῖται, a people of Arabia Deserta. *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 19.

ÆSIUM (*Geog.*) vide *Æsis*.

ÆSON (*Myth.*) Αἴσων, the son of Cretheus, and father of Jason, is said to have killed himself by drinking bullock's blood to avoid the persecution of his brother Pelias. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, v. 257.

> Τὴς δ' ἑτέρης Κρηθῆϊ τίκε βασίλεια γυναικῶν
> Αἴσονα τ' ἠδὲ φέρητ' Ἀμυθάονάθ' ἱππιοχάρμην.

*Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Diod.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7, v. 285; *Hygin.* fab. 12; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1, &c.; *Val. Flacc.* l. 1, &c.; *Schol. Pind. ad Pyth.* 4; *Lactant. ad Theb.* l. 3, v. 516; l. 5, v. 345; *Tzetz. in Lyc.* v. 175.

Æson (*Hist.*) an ambassador sent by the Argives to make peace with the Spartans. *Thucyd.* l. 5, c. 40.

Æson (*Geog.*) a river and town of Thessaly. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.* Also a town of Magnesia. *Schol. Apollon. ad lib.* i.

ÆSONIDES (*Myth.*) Αἰσονίδης, a patronymic for Jason, the son of Æson. *Apollon.* l. 1, v. 33.

ÆSONIUS (*Geog.*) an inhabitant of Æson.

ÆSOPUS (*Biog.*) Αἴσωπος; there were several of this name.

Æsopus, *Æsop*, a Phrygian slave in the time of Crœsus, king of Lydia, who procured his freedom by the power of his genius. To him is ascribed the invention of fables, although Quintilian observes that Hesiod first adopted that mode of instruction. *Plut. in Solon.*; *Aul. Gell.* l. 2, c. 29; *Quintil.* l. 1, c. 9.

Æsopus, *Claudius*, a tragedian, was very intimate with Cicero, whom he instructed in the art of elocution. *Horat.* l. 2, *Epist.* 1, calls him *gravis*.

> *Quæ gravis Æsopus, quæ doctus Roscius egit.*

His son was distinguished for his extravagance. *Horat.* l. 2, sat. 3, v. 239.

> *Filius Æsopi detractam ex aure Metellæ,*
> *Scilicet ut decies solidùm exsorberet, aceto*
> *Diluit insignem baccam.*

*Cic. ad Famil.* l. 7, ep. 1; *Offic.* l. 1, c. 31; *Divin.* l. 1, c. 37; *ad Attic.* l. 11, ep. 13, 15; *Plut. in Cic.*; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 35.

Æsopus, a secretary to king Mithridates, who wrote an eulogium on him and Helen. *Suid.*

Æsopus, a comic actor mentioned by Aristophanes.

Æsopus, an orator, cotemporary with the philosopher Chilo. *Diog. Laert. in Chilo*, l. 1, § 69.

ÆSQUILINUS, *mons* (*Topog.*) vide *Esquiliæ*.

ÆSTII (*Geog.*) or *Æstiari*, a people of Sarmatia inhabiting the country now called *Esthania*. *Tacit. Germ.* c. 45.

ÆSYMNETES (*Myth.*) Αἰσυμνήτης, a surname of Bacchus. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 21.

ÆSYMNIUM (*Hist.*) Αἰσύμνιον, the name of the tomb which was raised by the Megarensians to their departed heroes, so called after Æsymnus, by whom it was recommended. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 43.

ÆSYMNUS (*Hist.*) Αἴσυμνος, a chief of Megara, who went to consult the oracle of Apollo on the best manner of governing his country. *Paus.* l. 1.

ÆTÆI (*Geog.*) Αἰταιοι, or Αγαιοι, a people of Arabia Felix. *Ptol.* l. 6, c. 7.

ÆTERNIUS, *Fronto* (*Hist.*) was master of the two legions of Alexandria, in the Jewish war. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7, c. 9.

ÆTETA (*Myth.*) Αἰτητὴ, a woman of Laodicea, who is said to have been changed into a man. *Phleg. Trallian. de Mirab.* c. 8.

ÆTHÆA (*Geog.*) Αἰθαία, a town of Laconia: the gentile name Αἰθεεῖς, Ætheenses, or according to Stephanus Αἰθαιεὺς. *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 101.

ÆTHALIA (*Geog.*) Αἰθάλια, or Αἰθάγη, 1. the ancient name for the islands of Lemnos and Chios. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 31; *Etymolog. Magn.* 2. An island in the Mediterranean, near Etruria, the gentile name is Αἰθαλίτης, *Æthalita*. *Aristot. in Mirab.*; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 37, c. 13; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 6; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ÆTHALIDÆ (*Geog.*) Αἰθαλίδαι, or Αἰθιλεῖδαι, part of the tribe of Leontis. *Harpocration*; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Suidas.*

ÆTHALIDES (*Myth.*) Αἰθαλίδης, a crier, the son of Mercury, who was permitted at different times to be among the living and the dead. *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1.

> Ἄλλοθ' ὑποχθονίοις ἐναρίθμιος, ἄλλοτ' ἐς αὐγὰς
> Ἠελίῳ ζωοῖσι μετ' ἀνδράσιν.

The soul of Pythagoras is said to have entered his body. *Diog. Laert.* l. 8, § 4.

ÆTHER (*Myth.*) Αἰθὴρ, that subtle part of the air which was taken by the heathens for Jupiter, and which being easily inflammable, was the fittest for producing the thunder and lightning ascribed to him, whence it was supposed to come from αἴθω, to burn.

ÆTHES (*Hist.*) Αἴθης, a general of Dromichetes, king of Thrace, who went over to Lysimachus in the character of a deserter, and having lulled the Macedonians into a state of security, Dromichetes attacked and routed them with great slaughter. *Polyæn.* l. 7.

ÆTHICIA (*Geog.*) Αἰθικία, a city and country of Thessaly: the people were called Αἴθικες. *Steph. Byz.*; *Hesychius.*

ÆTHICUS (*Myth.*) Αἴθικος, a Paphlagonian, who distinguished himself in the Trojan war. *Quint. Smyrn.* l. 6, v. 318.

Æthicus, *Ister* (*Biog.*) a geographer mentioned by Cassiodorus, Orosius, and Flodoard. To him is ascribed the Notitia Imperii. *Cassiod. in Chron.*; *Oros. Hist.* l. 1, c. 2; *Flodoard. Hist. Rhem. Eccles.* l. 1, c. 1; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 14, c. 10; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3, c. 1.

ÆTHIOPIA (*Geog.*) so called from Αἰθιοπία, i. e. *incendium*, burning; because it was supposed to lie under the torrid zone. Homer describes the inhabitants as to their situation, ἔσχατοι ἀνδρῶν, the remotest of men; and as to their manners Αἰθιοπῆας ἀμύμονας, the blameless Æthiopians. According to Isidor, they derive their origin from Cush, the son of Ham כּוּשׁ, chush, signifying blackness; by Bochart they derive their name from Lud. Ethiopia was divided into two parts, viz. *Æthiopia sub Egypto*, according to Ptolemy, lying between the Nile and the Gulf of Arabia; and *Ethiopia ultra Æquatorem*, which was almost unknown to the ancients. The chief towns of Ethiopia were Ptolemais, Adule, Meroe, Morylon, &c. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 1, v. 23; *Il.* l. 1, v. 424; *Herodot.* l. 2, c. 301; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 3, v. 119; *Scylax. in Peripl.*; *Diodor. Sic.* l. 4; *Hanno. in Periplo.*; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 29; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 179; *Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 68; *Juv. Sat.* v. 23; *Stat. Theb.* l. 5, v. 426; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 33.

ÆTHLIUS (*Myth.*) Αἴθλιος, a son of Jupiter, by Protogenia, or, according to Pausanias, of Æolus; was the father of Endymion, and the first king of Elis. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 7; *Paus.* l. 5, c. 1.

AETHLIUS, (*Biog.*) an historian of Samos, mentioned by Athenæus. *Deipnos.* l. 14, c. 19.

Aethlius, the same as Ethedius, mentioned by Arnobius.

Aethlius, the father of the physician Chrysippus, mentioned by Diogenes Laertes. *Diog.* l. 8, § 89.

ÆTHON (*Myth.*) Αἴθων, a horse of Hector.
*Il.* l. 8, v. 185.

*Ξάνθε τε καὶ σὺ Πόδαργε καὶ Αἴθων Λάμπε τε δῖε.*

Æthon, one of the horses of Pallas, who wept for the death of his master.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 11, v. 89.

*Post bellator equus, positis insignibus, Æthon*
*It lachrymans.*

Æthon, one of the horses of the sun.
*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 1.

*Interea volucres, Pyroeis, Eous, et Æthon*
*Solis equi.*

One of Pluto's horses.
*Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.* l. 1, v. 284.

*Orphnæus crudele micans, Æthonque sagittâ*
*Ocyor.*

ÆTHRA (*Myth.*) Αἴθρη, the daughter of Pittheus, the wife of Ægeus, and mother of Theseus. *Hom. Il.* l. 3, v. 144; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 31, &c.; *Ovid. Her.* l. 10, v. 131; *Hygin.* fab. 37, &c.; *Plut. in Thes.; Tzetzes. in Lycoph.* v. 447; *Schol. in Apollon.* l. 1, v. 101; *Schol. in Eurip. Hecub.* v. 125.

Æthra, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, otherwise called Pleione.

ÆTHUSA (*Myth.*) Αἰθοῦσα, a daughter of Neptune, by Amphitrite. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 9, c. 20.

Æthusa (*Geog.*) vide *Ægusa.*

ÆTION (*Myth.*) vide *Ection.*

AETION (*Biog.*) a painter, whose painting of Alexander at his nuptials with Roxana was so much admired at the Olympic games, that the president gave him his daughter in marriage. *Cic. Brut.* c. 18; *Lucian. in Imagin.; Jun. in Catal. Pictor. &c.*

Aetion, vide *Ection.*

AETIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀέτιος, son of Anthas, and grandson of Neptune, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Trœzene. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 50.

ÆTIUS (*Hist.*) one of the most distinguished generals of his age, who, by his skill and valour, contributed principally to uphold the empire against the barbarians who attacked it on all sides, particularly against the Huns under Attila, whom he defeated in a signal engagement in France in 451. He fell at length under the displeasure of Valentinian the emperor, who is said to have killed him with his own hand. *Eusebius, Prosper., Idatius et Marcellinus in Chron.; Chron. Alexand.; Greg. Tur.* l. 2, c. 7, &c.; *Procop. de Reb. Goth.* l. 5; *Jornandes de Regn. Success.* c. 19; *Paul. Diacon. Hist. Miscell.* l. 19, c. 16; *Cassiodor. in Chron. Ann.* 454; *Vict. Eutic.* l. 1, c. 5.

AETIUS, a chief of the eunuchs in the palace of the empress Irene, whose intrigues and arrogance occasioned his downfal. *Theophan. in Chronog.; Eginhard. Annal. Vit. Carol. Magn.*

ÆTIUS (*Ecc.*) Ἀέτιος, surnamed the *Impious*, was a physician and an heresiarch of Antioch in the fourth century, who was a zealous defender of Arianism in its worst form. *S. Athanas. de Synod.; S. Gregor. Nyssen. contra Eunom. Philostorg.* l. 3, &c.; *Epiphan. Hæres.* 76; *August. Hær.* 74; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1, c. 28; *Sozomen.* l. 3, &c.; *Theodoret.* l. 2, &c.; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 356, &c.; *Tillemant. Hist. Eccles.* tom 6.; *Du Pin. Bibl. des Ant. Eccles.* iv. *Sicc.*

Ætius, an archdeacon of Paris, who boldly defended Pretextatus, bishop of Rouen, in the council of Paris, in 577, where he was cited on a charge of high treason. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 5, c. 19; *Concil.* tom. v.

AETIUS, *Sicanius* (*Biog.*) a physician, from whose writings the book ascribed to [illegible] *De Atra Bile*, is said to have been collected.

Aetius, the heresiarch, [illegible] was also a physician. [Vide *Aetius*, under *Ecclesiastical History*]

ÆTIUS, a physician of Amida, who flourished about the beginning of the fifth century, and wrote, among other things, a work on medicine entitled, 'Tetrabiblos,' the first eight books of which, in Greek, were printed at Venice by the heirs of Aldus Manutius, fol. 1534; the remainder is still preserved in MS. in the libraries of Vienna and Paris. Of Latin editions there have been several, namely, one the translation of Janus Cornarius, under the title of 'Contractæ ex veteribus Medicinæ Tetrabiblos,' 8vo. Venice, 1543; fol. Bas. 1542, 1549; another translated by J. B. Montanus, fol. Bas. 1543; two at Lyons, fol. 1549; and four vols. 12mo. 1560; with the notes of Hugo de Solerus, and one at Paris, fol. 1567, among the 'Medicæ Artis Principes.'

ÆTNA (*Geog.*) a mountain of Sicily, now *Monte Gibello*, famed for its volcanic eruptions, which Pindar calls, on account of its great height, κίων οὐρανία, a celestial pillar. It derives its name from the Hebrew, אתונא, *fornax*, a furnace; and Αἴτνα, from αἴθω, to burn; to which Virgil and Ovid allude,
*Virg. Georg.* l. 1, v. 472.

*Quoties Cyclopum effervere in agros,*
*Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam,*
*Flammarumque globos, liquefactaque volvere saxa.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 15, v. 340.

*Ne quæ sulfureis ardet fornacibus Aetna*
*Ignea semper erit, neque enim fuit ignea semper:*
*Nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit habetque*
*Spiramenta locis flammam exhalantia multis.*

The first eruption mentioned in history is that which, according to Diodorus, happened before the Trojan war; those which have been repeated at intervals for upwards of 2000 years have been the theme of the poets from the time of Pindar to that of Cornelius Severus, who wrote an entire poem on the subject.
*Pind. Pyth. Od.* 1.

*Τᾶς ἐρεύγονται μὲν ἀπλά-*
*τη πυρὸς ἁγνόταται*
*Ἐκ μυχῶν παγαί—*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 571.

*Horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis;*
*Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem,*
*Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla;*
*Attollitque globos flammarum, et sidera lambit.*

*Ovid. Pont.* l. 2, el. 10.

*Vidimus Ætnæâ cœlum splendescere flammâ*
*Suppositus monti quam vomit ore Gigas.*

*Catull. Poem.* 68, v. 53.

*Quum tantum arderem, quantum Trinacria rupes.*

*Petron. Arbit. in Sat.*

*Armorum strepitu cœlum furit: et tuba Martem*
*Sideribus tremefacta ciet, jamque Ætna voratur*
*Ignibus insolitis, et in æthera fulmina mittit.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 14, v. 59.

*Ast Aetna eructat tremefactis cautibus ignes.*

*Claud. Marian. Vict. Comment. in Genes.* l. 2, v. 128.

*Non aliter quàm dum ruptis sæva Ætna caminis*
*Egerit immistis stridentia sulfura flammis.*

*Lucret.* l. 6.

*Funditque ardorem longè, latèque favillam*
*Differt, et crassâ volvit caligine fumum.*

*Corn. Sever. in Poem.*

*Sed omnis*
*In vero mihi cura ; canens quo fervida motu*
*Æstuet Ætna, novosque rap[illegible] congeret igneis.*

*The Origin of these Eruptions according to the Poets.*

The origin of these eruptions is ascribed by the poets to the rebellious war waged by the giant Typho, or Enceladus and his companions, against Jupiter, who thrust them down into Tartarus, and placed Mount Ætna over them. *Pind. Pyth. Od.* 1.

Ὅς τ' ἐν αἰνᾶ ταρτάρῳ κεῖ-
ται θεῶν πολέμιος
Τυφὼς ἑκατοντακάρανος.

*Orpheus. in Argonaut.*

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Λιλύβηον ἐπέσχομεν ἠχέτα πορθμὸν
Τριγλώχινα τε νῆσον ἐπέσχομεν Ἐγκελάδοιο
Αἰτναίη φλὸξ σφιν ἄρ' ἐρητύει μεμαῶτας.

*Callimach. Hymn. in Del.*

Ὡς δ' ὁπότ' Αἰτναίου ὄρεος πυρὶ τυφομένοιο
Σείονται μυχὰ πάντα, κατουδαίοιο γίγαντος
Εἰς ἑτέρην Βριαρῆος ἐπωμίδα κινυμένοιο.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 579.

*Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus*
*Urgeri mole hac ; ingentemque insuper Aetnam*
*Impositam, ruptis flammam exspirare caminis.*

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 4.

*Alta jacet vasti super ora Typhoïos Aetna*
*Cujus anhelatis ignibus ardet humus.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 14, v. 196.

*Tum Catane nimium ardenti vicina Typhœo.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 3.

*It clamor ad auras:*
*Quantus Tyrrheni gemitus salis, aut ubi tentat*
*Enceladus mutare latus, procul igneus antris*
*Mons tonat.*

*Quint. Smyrn.* Τρωϊκῶν, l. 13.

Εὖτε πάρος μεγάλοιο κατ' Ἐγκελάδοιο δαΐφρων
Παλλὰς ἀειραμένη Σικελὴν ἐπικάββαλε νῆσον.

*Claudian. de Raph. Proserp.* l. 1, v. 154.

*In medio scopulis se porrigit Ætna perustis*
*Ætna Giganteos nunquam tacitura triumphos.*

There was a temple sacred to Vulcan, on Mount Ætna, where he is feigned by the poets to have had his forge, and the Cyclops as his workmen. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 416.

*Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque*
*Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis:*
*Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis*
*Antra Ætnæa tonant.*

*Euripid. in Troad.*

Καὶ τὰν Αἰτναίαν Ἡφαίςε
φοινίκας ἀντήρη χώραν
Σικελῶν ὀρέων ματέρ' ἀκέω
Κηρύσσεσθαι.

*Thucyd.* l. 3, c. 116; *Aristot. in Mirab.; Diod.* l. 5; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 26, c. 29; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8; *Mel.* l. 2, c. 7; *Appian. Civ. Bell.* l. 5; *Mart.* l. 7, ep. 63; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 4; *Justin.* l. 4, c. 1; *Sueton. in Calig.; Aul. Gel.* l. 17, c. 10; *Ælian. de Animal.* l. 11, c. 3; *Paus.* l. 3; *Apul. Metam.* l. 1; *Philostrat. in Vit. Apollon.; Macrob.* l. 5, c. 17; *Cedren. Compend. Hist.; Oros.* l. 2, c. 18; *Jul. Obsequent. de Prodig., &c.; Serv. Æn.* l. 3; *Isidor.* l. 13, c. 8; *Natal. Com.* l. 2, c. 1, &c.; *Bemb. Dialog. de Mont. Ætn.; Fazell. Sic. Rer. Decad.*, l. 2, c. 4; *Cluv. Sicil. Antiq.* l. 1, c. 8.

ÆTNA (*Geog.*) Αἴτνη, a town at the foot of Mount Ætna, which was first called *Catana*, but Hiero having expelled the Catanenses from that part, gave the name of Ætna to it, or, as it was sometimes called, according to Diodorus, Ἐννησία, and to Strabo Ἴννησα. It is now named *Mascali*. The inhabitants were called by Thucydides Ἰννησσαῖοι, by Cicero and Pliny, Ætnenses. *Thucyd.* l. 6; *Cic. in Verr.* act iii. c. 8; *Diodor.* l. 11; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8.

ÆTNA (*Numis.*) some medals struck by the Ætnenses represent a cornucopiæ, as symbolical of the fertility of the country; others represent a head of Apollo radiated, or of Ceres, with the inscription ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ, or ΑΙΤΝΑΩΝ. *Haverkamp. Paruta. Sicil. Discritt. Tab.* 133; *Harduin. Numis. Vet. Pop.; Pellerin. Recueil. de Med. desPeup. &c.; Hunter Numis. Vet. Pop. &c.*

ÆTNÆUS (*Myth.*) Αἰτναῖος, son of Prometheus, and one of the Cabiri mentioned by *Paus.* l. 9.

ÆTNENSES (*Geog.*) the inhabitants of Ætna.

ÆTOLI (*Geog.*) *Ætolians;* the inhabitants of Ætolia. [Vide *Ætolia*]

ÆTOLI, *campi* (*Geog.*) another name for Apulia, so called after Diomed, who was called the Ætolius heros. *Sil. Ital.* l. 1, v. 125.

ÆTOLIA (*Geog.*) Αἰτωλία, a country in the middle of Greece, which takes its name from Ætolus; Stephanus derives the word ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰτεῖν ὅλον, from seeking every thing, because the Ætolians were a covetous narrow-minded people. Their chief towns were as follow:

*Chief Towns of Ætolia.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chalcis, | Ephyri, |
| Arachthe, | Dolopes, |
| Olenæ, | Temphæi, |
| Calydon, | Ænienses, |
| Majares, | Athamanes, &c. |

They were formidable enemies to the Romans, till conquered by Fulvius. *Polyb.* l. 4, &c.; *Liv.* l. 26, c. 24, &c.; *Strabo*, l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 2; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 3; *Plut. in Flam. Flor.* l. 2, c. 9; *Paus.* l. 5, c. 1, &c.

ÆTOLIA (*Numis.*) had medals which were common to the whole country, independently of those struck by its several towns. On its earlier medals are represented Hercules killing a centaur; and the head of Hercules in a lion's skin. The boar is also frequently represented, emblematical of the Calydonian boar; and frequently a head of Apollo, with the lyre; the legends ΑΙΤΩΛ. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. sometimes with the name of the magistrate.

ÆTOLUS (*Myth.*) Αἰτωλὸς, son of Endymion and Iphianissa, who, having accidentally killed Apis, fled and settled in Ætolia, to which he gave his name. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 7, &c. [Vide *Ætolia*]

ÆTOLUS, son of Oxylus, and king of Elis, died while young. l. 5.

ÆVITERNI (*Myth.*) the gods so called by the heathens, because they existed for ever; to whom, according to Pliny, they sacrificed red oxen. *Apul. de Deo Socrat.*

ÆVOLUS, *Cæsar* (*Biog.*) a Neapolitan writer on the causes of sympathy and antipathy, in the 16th century.

ÆX (*Myth.*) Αἴξ, a goat. 1. The name of Jupiter's nurse. 2. A young man mentioned by Plutarch. *Græc. Quæst.* 12.

ÆX (*Geog.*) 1. An island in the Ægean sea. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 11. 2. A town of the Marsi. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1.

ÆXONE (*Geog.*) Αἰξωνή, an Athenian tribe of Cecrops. *Strab.* l. 9; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.; Harpocration. Suidas.*

ÆXONENSIS (*Geog.*) Αἰξώνευς, an inhabitant of Æxonia.

ÆXONEA (*Geog.*) Αἰξωνία, a town of Magnesia. *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ÆZULA (*Geog.*) Αἰζάλα, a town of Armenia Major. *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 14.

ÆZANIS (*Geog.*) Αἰζανὶς, a town of Phrygia Major. *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 2.

ÆZANIS (*Numis.*) the medals of this town are very numerous, including those which were struck while they were under their own laws, and the imperial medals struck in

honour of Germanicus, Agrippina, Caligula, Claudius, Adrian, Sabina, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Caracalla, Gordianus, and Volusianus. The names of the magistrates are frequently given without any titles. Some medals are inscribed ΙΕΡΑ. ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΘΕΑ. ΡΩΜΗ; ΙΕΡΑ. ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ ΙΕΡΟΣ. ΔΗΜΟΣ; with the name of the people AZI. AZANEITΩN. AIZANITΩN; or as in other medals AIZAN. AIZANH. AIZANITAI. Jupiter appears to have been the deity most honoured by the Æginatæ, if we may judge from the frequent recurrence of his image on their medals; but those of Neptune and Diana are also to be met with. *Vaillant. Numis. Græc.*; *Harduin. Num. Ant. Pop. et Urb.*; *Peller. Rec.* vol. iii. p. 27; *Eckel. Num. Vet.* tab. 14, f. 1.

AFCASBI (*Biog.*) a surname of Ahmed Ben Omad, author of an explication or correction of the book of animals, composed by Demiri.

AFER (*Hist.*) the surname of the emperor Adrian's father, i. e. Ælius Adrian Afer.

Afer, *Domitius*, an orator, and public accuser in the reign of Tiberius, and the three succeeding emperors, died in the reign of Nero, after having distinguished himself in his profession during a long life. He was the accuser of P. Claudia Pulchra, cousin to Agrippina, and the preceptor of Quintilian. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4, c. 52, &c. l. 14, c. 19; *Quintil. Instit.* l. 5, c. 7; *Dio.* l. 59; *Euseb. in Chron.*

AFESA, *Pietro* (*Biog.*) a painter of Naples, who flourished about the year 1650. His works are preserved in the churches and chapels of Naples.

AFFAN (*Hist.*) father of Osman, or Othman, the third successor of Mahomet, was an Arabian by birth.

AFFLECK, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) tenth son of Gilbert Affleck, of the family mentioned under Heraldry, distinguished himself by his gallant conduct as commander of the centre division in the memorable engagement of the 12th of April, between Admiral Sir George Rodney, K. B. and the French squadron, under the command of Comte de Grasse, which terminated so honourably to the British flag, and to the officer in particular who is the subject of this article.

Affleck (*Her.*) the name of a family of Dalham Hall, in Suffolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a Baronet, conferred on Admiral Affleck, abovementioned. The arms, &c. of this family, are as follow:

*Arms.* Argent, three bars, *sable.*

*Crest.* A stalk, and ear of wheat, *proper.*

AFFLITTO, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an eminent lawyer and counsellor of state under Ferdinand I, was employed in public transactions of the greatest importance, under five successive kings of Naples. He lived to the age of 80, and died in 1510, leaving many works on law and jurisprudence.

Afflitto, *John*, of the same family, a distinguished mathematician and engineer, was employed by John of Austria, in some of his wars. He wrote on the art of fortification, and a book of miscellanies.

AFFO, *Irenæus* (*Biog.*) an historian of Italy, wrote, 1. 'Historia di Guastalla,' 4 vols. 4to. Guastalla, 1768. 2. 'Historia di Parma,' 2 vols. 4to. Parma; besides a history in MS. of Peter Louis Farnize, which the Infant would not suffer to be published. He died about the beginning of the present century.

AFRANIA (*Biog.*) a wife of Licinius Buccio, a senator, who, forgetting the modesty required from her sex, pleaded her own cause before the prætor, whence the name Afrania became proverbial for an impudent woman. *Val. Max.* l. 8, c. 3; *Erasm. Adag.*

AFRANIUS, *C. Stellio* (*Hist.*) a prætor, U. C. 566, A. C. 186. *Liv.* l. 39, c. 43.

Afranius, *Lucius*, one of Pompey's generals, defeated in Spain by Cæsar, and slain by Titius in Africa. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1, c. 8; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 18, &c.; *Strab.* l. 3; *Plut. in Pomp.*; *Sueton. in Jul. Cæs.* c. 34; *Florus.* l. 4, c. 2; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Dio.* l. 37.

Afranius, *Potitus*, a plebeian, who, having protested with an oath that he would gladly die, if Caligula did but recover, was put to death by that emperor that he might not break his word. *Dio.* l. 59.

Afranius, *Quintilianus*, a great debauchee, who, piqued at a satire which the emperor Nero wrote against him, entered into the conspiracy with Piso, and was condemned to death. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 34.

Afranius, *Burrus.* Vide *Burrus.*

Afranius (*Biog.*) a Latin comic poet, flourished in the age of Terence, 100 years A. C.; of all his works only 266 verses remain to be found in the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.' Horace compares him to Menander, l. 2, ep. 1, v. 57.

*Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro.*

Ausonius likewise commends him.

*Auson.* epigr. 70.

*Quam toga facundi scenis agitavit Afrani.*

The titles of some of his plays are preserved, as 'The Augur,' 'Cinerarius Consobrinus,' 'Compitalia,' 'Fratres,' &c. *Cic. in Brutus.* c. 24; *Vell. Pat.* l. 1, c. 17; *Quintil.* l. 10, c. 11; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 11; *Aul. Gell.* l. 13, c. 8; *Voss. de Poet. Lat.* c. 1; *de Hist. Lat.* l. 3, c. 11.

AFRASIAB (*Hist.*) the first king of the Persians, of the dynasty called the Pischdadians.

AFRICA (*Geog.*) one of the three quarters of the ancient world, and of the four quarters of the modern world, is called Λιβύη, by Herodotus and others; 'Αφρίκη, by Josephus and Ptolemy; *L'Afrique,* by the French; *Alkebulan,* by the Arabs; *Besecath,* by the Indians. Josephus derives the name from *Ophir,* the grandson of Abraham; but Bochart supposes it to be derived from the Hebrew, פריח, *pheric,* an ear of corn; on account of its fertility. It is noted by the poets for being a hot and sandy country.

*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 182.

'Η γὰρ διψήρητε καὶ αὐχμήεσσα τέτυκται.

*Virg. Ecl.* 1, v. 65.

*At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 1.

*Æstifero Libya torquetur subdita Cancro.*

*Manil. Astron.* poet. l. 4.

*Pænus arenosis Afrorum pulvere terris*
*Exsiccat populos.*

In like manner Appian calls it διψὰς γαῖα, πολυδίψιος αἶα, ανυδροτάτα χῶρα.

*Boundaries.* Africa is bounded on the N. by the mare Africum seu Libycum, now the *Mediterranean Sea;* on the S. by the mare Æthiopicum, or the *South Atlantic;* on the E. by the mare Rubrum, now the *Red Sea;* and on the W. by the mare Atlanticum, or *North Atlantic.*

*Division.* Africa is divided into Ægyptus *Egypt;* Cyrenaica, now half the eastern province of *Barca;* Africa minor, now the kingdom of *Tunis;* Troglodytæ, now the desert *Berdoa;* Garamantes, now *Bornou;* Numidia, now *Tremecen;* Mauritania, comprehending the provinces of *Daria, Fez,* and *Morocco;* Gætulia, now *Biledulgerid;* Lybia Interior, now the desert of *Zahara;* Arabia Troglodytica, now *Nubia;* Æthiopia, now *Abyssinia;* and Thebæ, now *Theves.*

To these may be added the countries of modern Africa since discovered, viz. Guinea, Benin, Cashna, Sennaar, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Mocarango, Monoemugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots.

*Towns.* The principal towns are Alexandria, now called by the Turks and Italians *Alessandria,* in Egypt; Berenice, now *Bernich;* Arsinoe, now *Aleutich;* Carthago,

now a small village; Adrumetum, now *Mahometa;* Utica, where Cato died, now *Biserta,* in Africa minor; Hippo in Numidia, now *Borna;* Sicia in Numidia; Julia Cæsariensis, supposed to be now *Algiers;* Salde, in Cæsariensis, now called *Bugia;* Tingi, in Tingitana; Zilis, in Tingitana, now called *Arzila;* to these may be added the modern towns, Fez, Tripoli, Mourzook, Gondar, Mosambique, Monomotapa, Angola, St. Salvador, Loango, Benin, Tombuctoo, Tunis, Morocco, Cairo, &c.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are Nilus, the Nile, with its seven mouths; the Niger; Amsager, now *Suf Gemar;* Rubricatus in Numidia; Malva, now *Muluga,* in Cæsariensis, to which may be added the Zaire, Congo, or Nile, the Senegal, and the Gambia.

*Lakes, Bays, and Straits.* The principal lakes, &c. are the Palus Mœris, now *Buchaira;* the Palus Sirbonis, now *Golfô di Damietta;* the Paludes Nili, now the lakes *Zaire* and *Zembre;* the Palus Nigrites, which receives the present rivers Senegal and Gambia; Arabicus Sinus, now the *Gulf of Arabia;* Fretum Herculeum, the *Straits of Gibraltar;* to which may be added in modern Africa, the lake Bornou, in Bornou, the Straits of Babelmandel, and the Straits of Mozambique.

*Mountains and Capes.* The principal mountains are Mons Atlas, now *Mount Atlas;* Lunæ Montes, now *Mountains of the Moon;* Aromata Promontorium, now *Cape Guadafur;* to which may be added in modern Africa, the mountains Sierra Leone, Cape Verd, and the Cape of Good Hope.

*Islands.* The principal islands are Meroe, which by later geographers is called a peninsula, formed by the branches of the Nile; Cerne, in the Indian Ocean, supposed by some to be *Madagascar;* to which may be added, the Isle of France, Isle Bourbon, Socotra Isle, and Admirante Isle, in the Indian Ocean; Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea; Madeira, Canary Isle, and Cape Verd Isles in the North Atlantic Ocean; Ascension and St. Helena Isles, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

*History of Africa.*

The history of Africa will be found under the head of Ægyptus, Egypt, and Abyssinia.

*Writers on Africa.*

Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, Sallust, Livy, Tacitus, Ptolemy, Dion, Cassius, Florus, Appian, Q. Curtius, Procopius, Abulfaragius, Victor Uticensis, Johannes Leo, Marmol L'Afrique, Isaac Vossius de Origine Nili, Alvarez Historia Æthiopiæ, Diego de Torrez Histoire des Cherifs, Grammay Africa illustrata, Herbert's Travels, Shaw's Travels, &c.

AFRICA (*Numis.*) is represented by the different symbols of the elephant, Pegasus, scorpion, lion, &c. as on a medal of Adrian, bearing on the obverse the head of the emperor HADRIANUS AUG. COnSul III. *Pater Patriæ,* on the reverse the figure of a female crowned with the proboscis, &c. of an elephant, and holding a scorpion in her hand; from the abundance of those animals in that country, inscription AFRICA. The female has also a cornucopiæ in her arms, and a basket with ears of corn at her feet, emblematical of its fertility.




A medal of Severus bears on the obverse the head of Severus crowned with laurel, inscription SEVERUS PIUS AUG.; on the reverse a figure of Africa standing, having ears of corn in her right hand, and a lion at her feet; inscription P*ontifex* M*aximus* TR*ibunus* P*opuli* CO*nSul* III. P. P. Among the imperial medals are several extant of Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Septimius Severus, Alexander Severus, Maximinus, and Maxentius. There are also several consular medals. *Goltz. Fast. Consular; Vaillant. Numis. Imperat.; Patin. Numis. Imperat. Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Beger. Thesaur. Brand.*



AFSCHIN (*Hist.*) a slave of the Turkish nation, who rose by his merit to the command of an army.

AGABO (*Hist.*) a king of Æthiopia, who was a fratricide.

AGABUS (*Bibl.*) Ἄγαβος, a prophet, and, according to the Greeks, one of the 72 disciples, whose festival as a martyr they celebrate on the 8th of March. *Acts* xi. 28.

AGACLYTUS (*Hist.*) a freedman of the emperor Verus, who gained a great ascendancy over his mind. *Capitolin. in M. Antonin.* c. 15; *et in Ver.* c. 9.

AGADES (*Geog.*) a town of Cassina, a province in the Negroland, from which 1000 camels go annually to fetch salt for the supply of the whole empire from the lakes in the desert. Lon. 13° 0′ E. lat. 20° 5′ N.

AGAETES (*Hist.*) a king of the Scythians.

AGAG (*Bibl.*) אגג, king of the Amalekites, who was slain by Samuel. 1 Sam. xv. 32, A. M. 2971, A. C. 1064. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 6, c. 8, 9; *Uss. Annal. Ann.*

AGALLA (*Geog.*) Ἄγαλλα, a city of the tribe of Reuben taken by Alexander Jannæus from Aretas, king of the Arabians. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 2.

AGALLIANUS (*Hist.*) a general of Leo emperor of Isauria, who, having engaged in an unsuccessful revolt against his master, threw himself into the sea to escape being taken prisoner.

AGALLIAS (*Biog.*) an author mentioned in the scholia on Homer.

AGALLIS (*Biog.*) Ἀγαλλὶς, a woman of Corcyra, who wrote a treatise on grammar. *Athen.* l. 1, c. 12; *Suidas. Cæl. Rhodig.* l. 8, c. 1; *Voss. de Philol.* c. 2, § 3; *Meurs. de Lud. Gr.; Soprani gli Scritt. della Ligur.*

AGAMEDES (*Myth.*) Ἀγαμήδης, son of Erginus, king of Orchomenos, or, according to some, of Apollo, built the entrance to the temple of Delphos, assisted by his brother Trophonion. The third day they were found dead in their bed. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, c. 47; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plut. de Consol. ad Strab.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 9, c. 11, &c.

AGAMEDES, a son of Stymphalus mentioned by Pausanias.

AGAMEMNON (*Myth.*) Ἀγαμέμνων, son of Atreus by Ærope, king of Mycenæ, and generalissimo of the Grecian forces at the Trojan war, was treacherously murdered on his return from Troy by his wife Clytemnestra, and her paramour Ægisthus. Homer commonly styles him κρείων, or ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν. *Hom. Il. passim. Odyss.* l. 4, &c.; *Æschyl. in Agamem.; Sophocl. in Elect.; Eurip. in Orestes; Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 9; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Dionys. Hal.; Mela,* l. 2, c. 3; *Senec. in Agamem.; Hygin.* fab. 88, &c.; *Ovid de Rem. Am.* v. 777; *Strab.* l. 8; *Plut. in Lucull. et de Fort. Alex.; Ælian. V. H.* l. 4, c. 26; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 6, &c.

AGAMEMNONIA (*Geog.*) a harbour in Attica, where the fleet assembled that was to sail on the expedition against Troy. *Mela,* l. 2, c. 4.

AGAMEMNONIUS (*Myth.*) belonging to Agamemnon, an epithet applied by Virgil to Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, to Mycenæ the kingdom of Agamemnon, &c. *Virg. Æn.* l. 4, v. 471; l. 6, v. 838.

AGAMESTOR (*Hist.*) Ἀγαμήστωρ, the 11th perpetual archon of Athens, who governed for 20 years. *Euseb. in Chron.*

AGAMETOR (*Biog.*) Ἀγαμήτωρ, a victor at the Olympic mentioned by Pausanias, *Paus.* l. 6, c. 10.

AGAMIA (*Geog.*) Ἀγαμεία, a maritime town, and promontory of Troas. *Steph. Byz.; Suid.*

AGAMIDIDES (*Myth.*) Ἀγαμιδίδης, a descendant from Hercules, who reigned in Greece.

AGAMNESTOR (*Hist.*) vide *Agamestor.*

**AGANDURU**, *Roderic Moriz* (*Ecc.*) a Spanish monk of the order of bare-footed Augustins, who, in the reign of Philip III, was a successful missionary in Japan. He wrote, 1. 'Conversion de las Filipinas y Japan,' &c. 2. 'Historia general de las Islas Filipinas y Molucas,' both of which are preserved in MS.

AGANICE (*Myth.*) vide *Aglaonice*.

AGANIPPE (*Myth.*) Ἀγανίππη, daughter of the river Termessus.

AGANIPPE (*Geog.*) a fountain, near Mount Helicon, sacred to the muses.
*Claud. in Paneg. Mall. Theod.* v. 272.

*Concinuit felix Helicon; fluxitque Aganippe*
*Largior.*

Ovid calls it likewise *Aganippis*.
*Ovid. Fast.* l. 5, v. 7.

*Dicite, quæ fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes*
*Grata Medusæi signa tenetis equi.*

Hence *Aganippeus*, according to Propertius.
*Prop.* l. 2, eleg. 2, v. 30.

*Par Aganippeæ ludere docta lyræ.*

AGANON (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Autun in the 11th century, who presided at a council in which king Philip the emperor and the anti-pope Gilbert were excommunicated.

AGANON (*Biog.*) or *Haganon*, a canon of Chatillon sur Seine, known only by his work entitled 'Homilia et Libellus de Miraculis B. Veroli ab Aganone, Viro Scholastissimo.'

AGAPE (*Ecc.*) a Spanish lady of great family, who gave in to the errors of the gnostics, and was the leader of a sect.

AGAPENOR (*Myth.*) Ἀγαπήνωρ, the commander of Agamemnon's fleet. *Il.* l. 2, v. 609.

AGAPENOR, son of Ancæus, and grandson of Lycurgus, after the taking of Troy was driven by a tempest to Cyprus, where he built the city of Paphos. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 15; *Hygin.* fab. 97; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 5.

AGAPETUS (*Hist.*) a colleague of the emperor Anastasius in the consulship, U.C. 1270, A.D. 518. *Cassiodor. in Chron.*

AGAPETUS (*Ecc.*) the name of two popes, &c.

AGAPETUS I, successor to John II, in 535, in the reign of Justinian, died in the eleventh month of his pontificate. *Niceph.* l. 17, c. 9; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 535; *Du Pin. Bibl. des Autems. eccles. du* vi. *Siec.*

AGAPETUS II succeeded Marinus in 946, and died in 955. *Baron. Annal.* &c.

AGAPETUS, a boy of Præneste, 13 years old, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Aurelian. *Volaterran. Comm. Urban.* l. 13.

AGAPETUS, a bishop of Synadus, in Phrygia, at one time inclined to the Macedonian heresy, but afterwards returned to the true faith. *Socrat.* l. 7, c. 3.

AGAPETUS (*Biog.*) a deacon in the church of Constantinople, who wrote a letter to the emperor Justinian, consisting of 72 chapters, on the duties of a prince. *Miræus. in Bibl. Eccl.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 527; *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. i. p. 509; *Sax. Onom.* vol. ii.

AGAPETUS, *de duro Cornu*, an abbot of Campidon, whose excellent library was, through negligence, set fire to by a lighted candle and consumed. The abbot died of grief at the accident in 817.

AGAPIS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Cæsarea, in Palestine.

AGAPITUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Agapetus*.

AGAPIUS (*Ecc.*) Ἀγάπιος, a manichean of the 4th century, who wrote in favour of his heresy. *Phot. Cod.* 197.

AGAPIUS (*Biog.*) Ἀγάπιος, an Athenian philosopher, and disciple of Marinus. *Suidas.*

AGAPIUS, an orator of Alexandria, who opened a school at Byzantium. *Suidas.*

AGAPIUS, a Greek monk of Mount Athos, who wrote a work on transubstantiation entitled Ἀμαρθωλᾶν Σωτηρία, Venet. 1641.

AGAPTOLEMUS (*Myth.*) Ἀγαπτόλεμος, a son of Ægyptus and Phœnissa, who was murdered by his wife Pirene. *Apollod.* l. 2.

AGAR, *Ellis* (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from Charles Agar, of the city of York, Esq. whose son Charles, archbishop of Dublin, was created a peer in 1795, by the title of Baron Somerton, Co. Kildare: Viscount Somerton in 1800; and Earl of Normanton, Co. Kilkenny, 1806. [Vide *Normanton*]

AGARACES (*Geog.*) a town of Armenia, according to Aetius, where bol armoniac is found.

AGARD, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, was born at Toston, in Derbyshire, in 1540, and died Aug. 22, 1615. He was one of the first members of the society of antiquaries instituted by archbishop Parker in 1572, which consisted of Camden, Stow, Spelmen, Bouchier, Carew, Dodderidge, &c. His works consisted of, 1. 'Discourses on Antiquarian Subjects,' read before the above society, and published by Hearne in his Collection of Curious Discourses. 2. 'De Usu et Obscurioribus Verbis.' 3. 'A Catalogue of all such Records as were in the Four Treasuries belonging to His Majesty, &c.' which was deposited with the officers of His Majesty's receipt, besides MS. collections, exceeding 20 volumes, bequeathed to Sir Robert Cotton.

AGARENI (*Geog.*) a people of Arabia said to be descended from Hagar, Abraham's hand-maid. They revolted from the emperor Trajan, who laid waste their chief town Agarum. *Dio.* l. 68.

AGARISTA (*Biog.*) Ἀγαρίστη, the beautiful daughter of Clisthenes, for whom many suitors strove at the games and contests given by her father on the occasion. Megacles was the successful candidate. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 126; *Æl. Var. Hist.* l. 12, c. 24.

AGARISTA, a daughter of Hippocrates, wife of Xantippus, and mother of Pericles, of whom, when she was pregnant, she dreamt that she brought forth a lion. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 31; *Plut. in Pericl.*

AGARRAT, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a disciple of Gassendi, who distinguished himself by his astronomical observations.

AGARUS (*Geog.*) Ἄγαρος, 1. a river of European Sarmatia, which empties itself into the Bosphorus. Ovid calls it *Sagaris*; according to Mercator it is now *Skirct.* *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 6. 2. A town and a river where the agaric grows. *Plin.* l. 25, c. 9; *Cal. Rhod.* l. 18, c. 8.

AGASIA (*Hist.*) daughter of a king of the Britons, who married Durston the Scotch king, but was soon after repudiated on false suspicions. *H. Boeth.* l. 2.

AGASIAS (*Hist.*) Ἀγασίας, one of the Grecian generals in the expedition of the younger Cyrus, and the friend of Xenophon. *Xenoph. Cyropæd.* l. 3, c. 6.

AGASIAS (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Ephesus, son of Dositheus, to whom the Borghese gladiator is ascribed, according to an inscription in the villa Borghesa under the statue of a gladiator. ΑΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΔΩΣΙΘΕΟΥ ΕΦΕΣΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ, i. e. *Agasias Dosithei filius Ephesius fecit. Spon. Miscel. Erud. Ant. Secti.*

AGASIAS, the son of Menophilus, an Ephesian statuary, is known by the inscription which Gronovius has given in his notes on Pliny. ΓΑΙΟΝ ΒΙΛΛΙΗΝΟΝ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΥΙΟΝ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΝ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΟΙΕΝ ΔΗΛΩΙ ΕΡΓΑΖΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΣΙΑΣ ΕΝΕΚΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΑΝ ΑΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΕΦΕΣΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΣΚΟΠΑ ΠΑΡΙΟΣ ΕΠΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝ. *Caium Billienum Caii filium Legatum Romanorum, ii qui in Delo operantur, Benefactorum causâ in eos collocatorum hac statuâ venerati sunt, Agasias Menophili filius fecit Aristander Scopæ filius Parius curam habuit. Gronov. in Plin.*; *Spon. Miscell. Erud.* sect. 4.

AGASICLES (*Hist.*) Ἀγασικλῆς, an Halicarnassian, who violated the law of Apollo. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 144.

AGASICLES, Ἀγασικλῆς, son of Archidamus, and king of Lacedæmon, is noted by Plutarch for his apothegm that a king ought to govern his subjects as a father does his children. *Plut. in Apoth. Lacon.* c. 48; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 7.

AGASSAMENES (*Hist.*) a king of the Thracians, who settled in the isle of Naxos.

AGASTES (*Hist.*) Ἀγαστὴς, the second perpetual archon of Athens, A. M. 2987.

AGASTHENES (*Hist.*) Ἀγασθένης, king of the Eleans, and father of Polyxenus, who went on the Trojan expedition. *Hom. Il.* 2, v. 624.

Τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἦρχε Πολύξεινος θεοειδὴς
Υἱὸς Ἀγασθένεος Αὐγηϊάδαο ἄνακτος.

AGASTHUS (*Hist.*) vide *Acastus.*

AGASTROPHUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγάστροφος, a Trojan warrior slain by Diomed. *Hom. Il.* l. 11, v. 338.

AGASUS (*Geog.*) now *Porto Greco*, a maritime town in the Daunian Apulia. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 11.

AGATHA, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a beautiful maid of Catana, of a noble family, who was martyred in the reign of Decius, A. D. 251, by Quintianus, governor of Sicily, who is said to have had a passion for her which she refused to gratify. Her death is commemorated by the Romish church on the 5th of Feb. Volaterranus calls her a *Carthaginian.*

AGATHA (*Geog.*) Ἀγάθη, a town of Gallia Narbonenses, now *Agde.* *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

AGATHANGELUS (*Biog.*) an Armenian historian of the 4th century, who wrote a history of the introduction of Christianity into Armenia, with a life of king Tiridates.

AGATHARCIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀγαθαρκίδας, a general of the Corinthians in the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 83.

AGATHARCIDES (*Biog.*) Ἀγαθαρκίδης, an historian of Samos, quoted by Diodorus, Josephus, Plutarch, Strabo, Athenæus, and Photius. He is called by some a native of Cnidus, and supposed to have flourished 177 years A. C. The works ascribed to Agatharcides are, 'On the Red Sea,' a geographical work; 'On Asia,' an historical work; 'On Europe;' 'A History of the Persian State;' and also of Phrygia, of all which, however, only fragments remain as quoted by the above-mentioned authors. *Diod.* l. 3; *Joseph. contra App.; Plut. Parallel.* l. 2, &c.; *Athen.* l. 2, c. 22, &c.; *Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 213, &c.; *Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 1, c. 20, &c.

AGATHARCHUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγάθαρχος, an officer in the Syracusan fleet. *Thucyd.* l. 7, c. 25.

AGATHARCUS (*Biog.*) a painter, who boasted to Zeuxis of the celerity with which he could execute his pieces: the latter replied that he prided himself on doing them slowly. *Plut. in Peric.*

AGATHARCUS, a victor at the Olympic games in the time of Heraclius, archon at Athens.

AGATHEMERUS (*Biog.*) Ἀγαθήμερος, a geographer posterior to Ptolemy, whose only work by which he is known, entitled 'Hypotoposes Geographicæ,' was edited by Isaac Vossius, and inserted in Gronovius's 'Geographia Antiqua,' and lastly in Hudson's 'Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores,' 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1698.

AGATHIAS (*Biog.*) or as he calls himself in the Epigrams, *Agathius*, a poet and historian, was born at Merina, and lived in the reign of Justinian. He is surnamed *scholasticus*, or advocate; and by Suidas Σχολαστικὸς Σμυρναῖος. His works are, 1. 'Daphniaca,' a collection of poems. 2. 'A Collection of Epigrams' extant in the Greek Anthologia. 3. 'A History of Justinian's Reign,' which is a continuation of Procopius. *Suidas. Antholog.*

AGATHINUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγαθῖνος, a commander of the Corinthian fleet. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 4.

AGATHO (*Hist.*) vide *Agathon.*

AGATHO (*Biog.*) vide *Agathon.*

AGATHOCLEA (*Hist.*) or *Agathoclia*, Ἀγαθόκλεια; a courtesan who became the wife of Ptolemy Philopater, and governed the kingdom with absolute dominion, until the death of the king, when, being detected in an attempt on the life of his son, she and her brother Agathocles were torn in pieces by the people, A. C. 204. *Polyb.* l. 15; *Plut. in Cleom.; Just.* l. 30, c. 1.

AGATHOCLES (*Hist.*) Ἀγαθοκλῆς, son of a potter, who became tyrant of Syracuse, and reigned 28 years, A. C. 280.

AGATHOCLES, son of Lysimachus, a king of Thrace, who married Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, and was put to death by Arsinoe, the widow of the latter, A. C. 283. *Strab.* l. 13; *Plut. in Pyrrh. et Demetr.; Paus.* l. 1, c. 9, &c.; *Anson.* ep. 8.

AGATHOCLES, an Athenian archon.

AGATHOCLES, who nearly forfeited his life for lamenting the death of Hephæstion. *Q. Curt.* l. 9.

AGATHOCLES (*Numis.*) Haym, in his Tresoro Britannico, gives a coin, with the head on the obverse, which he ascribes to Agathocles, the son of Lysimachus.

AGATHOCLES, the above-mentioned tyrant of Syracuse, struck several medals, not with his effigy lest he should excite the jealousy of the Syracusans, but simply with his name; some of which represent, as in the annexed cut, on the obverse, a female head crowned with ears of corn; the legend ΚΟΡΑΣ, for Proserpine: on the reverse, a figure of victory fixing a trophy; inscription, ΑΓΑΘΟΚλεος. *Haverkamp. Parut. Sicil. Descript.*




AGATHOCLES (*Biog.*) an historian of Babylon, quoted by Athenæus, Cicero, &c. from his work περὶ Κυζίκου 'de Cyzico.' *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 24; *Athen.* l. 9, c. 3; *Festus. de Sign. Verb.*

AGATHOCLES of Chios, who composed a treatise on rural affairs. *Varro,* l. 10, c. 10; *Plin.* l. 22, c. 22; *Columel.* l. 1, c. 1.

AGATHOCLES, the name of three other writers mentioned by Vossius, one of Atrace, who wrote on fishes; a Samian, who wrote on the republic of the Pessinuntii; and a Milesian, who wrote on rivers. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

AGATHODÆMON (*Myth.*) Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμων, the name given by the Ægyptians and Phœnicians to the serpents and dragons which they held sacred. *Lamprid. in Heliogab.* c. 28; *Hieron. in Isaiah* xiii. v. 22; *Euseb. de Præp. Evangl.* l. 1, c. 7; *Serv. in Virg. Georg.* l. 3, v. 417; *Bochart. Hieroz. Pars. Post.* l. 3, c. 14, &c.

AGATHODÆMON (*Numis.*) is represented on the Ægyptian medals of the emperors Nero, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, under the form of a crowned dragon.

AGATHON (*Myth.*) Ἀγάθων, a son of Priam, who was sent to recover the body of his brother Hector. *Hom. Il.* l. 24, v. 249; *Apollod.* l. 3.

AGATHON (*Hist.*) a governor of Babylon under Alexander. *Diod.* l. 17; *Q. Curt.* l. 5, c. 1; l. 10, c. 1.

AGATHON, brother of Cassander, was delivered as a hostage to Antigonus, from whom he made his escape. *Diod.* l. 19.

AGATHON (*Ecc.*) an Alexandrine soldier, who suffered as a martyr.

AGATHON, an abbot, who having kept pebbles in his mouth for three years that he might preserve silence, was afterwards altogether deprived of his speech.

AGATHON, *St.*, a Sicilian by birth, was raised to the papal chair in 679, and died in 682. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 678, 682.

AGATHON, a deacon of Constantinople, who, in 715, wrote the acts of the council. *Du. Pin. Ant. Eccles. du* viii. *Siec.*

**Agathon** (*Biog.*) the favourite of Alcibiades, whom Plato introduces into his dialogues.

**Agathon**, a tragic poet, who wrote, among other pieces, Telephus and Thyestes, quoted by Athenæus. He was the friend of Pausanias, with whom he lived at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, A. C. 406.

**Agathon**, a comic poet mentioned by Plutarch, is supposed to be the same as the preceding. *Plat. in Conviv.; Aristot. de Ethic.* l. 4, c. 2; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2, c. 21; *Schol. in Aristoph. Ran.* v. 83; *Athen.* l. 10, c. 6.

**Agathon**, a Samian historian, whose works, περὶ Σκυθικῶν, περὶ Ποταμῶν, &c. are mentioned by Plutarch. *Lib. de Flum. &c.*

**Agathon**, an Athenian youth beloved by Plato. *Diog. Laert.* l. 3, c. 32; *Aul. Gell.* l. 19, c. 11; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, c. 2.

**Agathon**, a charming singer, who first introduced songs into tragedies; from him came the proverb *Agathonica Cantio* for what is agreeable. *Arist. Poet. Erasm. Adag.*

**Agathon**, an Athenian of prodigious strength and stature in the time of the emperor Adrian. *Philostrat. Icon.*

**AGATHONIS** (*Geog.*) an island of the Arabian gulf. *Ptol.*

**AGATHONYMUS** (*Biog.*) Ἀγαθώνυμος, a writer on Persia. *Plut. de Flumin.*

**AGATHOPOLIS** (*Geog.*) Ἀγαθόπολις, a town of Gaul, now *Montpelier.*

**AGATHOSTHENES** (*Biog.*) a writer quoted by Ttzetzes. *Tzetz. Chil.* 7. *Hist.* 144.

**AGATHOSTRATUS** (*Hist.*) Ἀγαθόστρατος, a Rhodian, who obtained a signal victory over the general of Ptolemy. *Polyæn.* l. 5, c. 18.

**AGATHUS**, *Dæmon* (*Biog.*) an Alexandrine, who wrote an account of the world from Ptolemy's geography.

**AGATHYLLUS** (*Biog.*) Ἀγάθυλλος, a writer of Greek elegies commended by Dionysius Halicarnassus.

**AGATHYRNUM** (*Geog.*) Ἀγαθύρνον, Ἀγαθύρνα, Ἀγαθύρσον, Ἀγαθύριον, or *Agaturna*; a town of Sicily, now *St. Marco*, which Silius distinguishes under the name of *Agathyrna* as one of the principal towns. *Sil. Ital.* l. 14.

> *Cætera Elisæis aderat gens Sicana votis*
> *Mille Agathyrna dedit, perflataque Strongylos austris;*
> *Mille Thoanteæ sedes Fascelina Dianæ,*
> *Tergemino venit numero fœcunda Panormos.*

*Polyb.* l. 8; *Diodor.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 26, c. 40; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 4; *Fazell. Decad.* 1, l. 8, c. 3; *Cluver. Antiq. Sicil.* l. 2, c. 5.

**AGATHYRNUM** (*Numis.*) one medal is referred by Goltzius to this town, bearing the inscription ΑΓΑΘΥΡΣΩΝ; but the Agathyrsi were a people of Scythia. *Goltz. Magn. Græc.* tab. 28.

**AGATHYRNUS** (*Myth.*) Ἀγάθυρνος, a son of Æolus, who reigned over the country called *Agathyrnis*, and built the town Agathyrnum, both called after him. *Diod.* l. 4.

**AGATHYRSI** (*Geog.*) Ἀγαθύρσοι, an effeminate nation of Sarmatia, who inhabited the country now called *Vologhda.* [Vide *Agathyrnum*] Virgil calls them *picti.* *Æn.* l. 4, v. 146.

> *Cretesque, Dryopesque fremunt, pictique Agathyrsi.*

Juvenal calls them *immanes.* *Sat.* 15, v. 125.

> *Sauromatæque truces, aut immanes Agathyrsi.*

They are supposed to derive their name from *Agathyrsus*, the son of Hercules, or, according to Suidas, ἀπὸ τῶν θύρσων τῦ Διονύσυ. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 102.

**AGATHYRSUS** (*Myth.*) Ἀγάθυρσος, a son of Hercules. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 102.

**AGAVE** (*Myth.*) Ἄγαυα, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and one of the Bacchanals, who tore her son Pentheus to pieces for despising the Bacchanalian rites. Horace calls her *demens, furiosa.* *Hor.* l. 2, sat. 3, v. 303.

> *Quid caput abscissum demens cum portat Agave*
> *Nati infelicis, sibi tum furiosa videtur?*

Lucan styles her the *Thebana mater.* *Luc.* l. 1, v. 574.

> —— *Thebanam qualis Agaven*
> *Impulit, aut sævi contorsit tela Lycurgi*
> *Eumenis.*

Seneca gives her the name of the *Cadmea mater.* *Sen. Her.* act 2.

> —— *Qualis attonita et furens*
> *Cadmea mater abstulit nato caput.*

Statius calls her the *Pantheia mater*, l. 11, v. 318.

**AGAVUS** (*Myth.*) Ἄγαυος, a son of Priam.

**AGBALUS** (*Hist.*) Ἀγβάλος, a native of Aradus, whose son Merbalus was a commander in the fleet of Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 98.

**AGBARUS** (*Hist.*) vide *Abgarus.*

**AGBATANA** (*Geog.*) vide *Ecbatana.*

**AGBUS** (*Hist.*) a king of Ethiopia, A. D. 100. *Geneb. Chron.*

**AGDAMIA** (*Geog.*) Ἀγδαμία, a town of Phrygia, whose bishop, Optimus, is mentioned by Socrates. *Soc. Hist. Eccles.* l. 12, c. 8.

**AGDE** (*Geog.*) formerly *Agatha*, a town of Languedoc, in France, in the department of Herault, and on the river Herault, 198 leagues S. Paris, 7 N. E. Narbonne. Long. 3° 37′ E. lat. 43° 19′ N.

**AGDISTIS** (*Myth.*) Ἄγδιστις, a monster of doubtful sex engendered by Jupiter, from which sprung the almond-tree. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 17.

**Agdistis**, the sirname of Cybele the mother of the gods. *Hesychius.*

**Agdistis** (*Geog.*) a mountain of Phrygia, near Pessinus, where Attis was buried, according to Pausanias. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 4.

**AGDUANI** (*Biog.*) surname of *Abdal Khalek*, a doctor of the Jofi.

**AGEDUNUM** (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, now *Ahun.*

**AGEE** (*Bibl.*) אגא, from גיא, a valley; father of Shammah, a gallant man in David's army. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 11.

**AGELADAS** (*Biog.*) Ἀγελάδας, or *Agelades*, a statuary, whose works are highly commended by Pliny, Columella, and Pausanias. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 8; *Colum.* l. 10, c. 29; *Paus.* l. 6, c. 8.

**AGELAS** (*Hist.*) a king of Corinth. [Vide *Agelaus*]

**AGELASTUS** (*Myth.*) Ἀγέλαστος, from α priv. and γελάω; a certain rock in Salamis, according to the scholiast on Aristophanes, or according to others in Attica, so called because Ceres sat lamenting the loss of Proserpine, or because Theseus there commenced his descent into hell.

**Agelastus** (*Hist.*) Ἀγέλαστος, a king of Corinth. [Vide *Agelaus*]

**Agelastus**, a sirname of Crassus, who never laughed but once in his life; from α privative, and γελάω, to laugh. *Cic. de Fin. Bon. et Mal.* l. 5, c. 30.

**AGELAUS** (*Myth.*) Ἀγελάος, a Trojan, and son of Phradmon, was killed by Diomed. *Hom. Il.* l. 8, v. 257.

**Agelaus**, the son of Damastor, and one of Penelope's suitors. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 20, v. 322.

**Agelaus**, a servant of Priam, who preserved Paris when exposed on Mount Ida. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 12.

**Agelaus**, a son of Hercules and Omphale, from whom Crœsus was descended.

**Agelaus** (*Hist.*) Ἀγελάος, or *Agelas*, third king of Corinth, of the race of Heraclidæ, succeeded his father Ixion, A. M. 2977. *Euseb. in Chron.*

**Agelaus II**, or *Agelastus*, second king of Corinth of the race

of the Bacchidæ, succeeded his father Bacchis, A. M. 3076. *Euseb. in Chron.*

Agelaus (*Biog.*) a native of Tegea, was crowned victor at the Pythian games. *Paus.* l. 10, 7.

AGELIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of the Novatians, was at the council assembled in the reign of Theodosius in 383, which decided in favour of those who were of that sect. *Socrat.* l. 5, c. 10; *Sozom.* l. 7, c. 12; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 383.

Agelius, or *Agelli, Anthony* (*Biog.*) a monk of Sorrento, in Naples, of the 16th century, and inspector of the Vatican, wrote 'Commentaries on the Psalms,' &c. besides preparing a Greek edition of the Bible in 1587.

AGELNOTH (*Ecc.*) *Æthelnoth, Egelnoth*, or in Latin *Achelnothus;* archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Canute the Great, refused, at the death of the latter, to crown his son Harold. After holding the see of Canterbury 17 years, he died in 1038. To him are ascribed the works entitled, 1. 'A Panegyric on the Blessed Virgin Mary,' 2. 'A Letter to Earl Leofric concerning St. Augustine.' 3. 'Letters to several Persons.'

AGEMACHUS (*Hist.*) 'Αγήμαχος, a leader of the Messenians, who took the pirate Nicon by stratagem. *Polyæn.* l. 2, c. 35.

AGEMYTHA (*Geog.*) a town of India without the Ganges.

AGEN (*Geog.*) the ancient *Agennum*, is now the capital of the department of the Lot and Garonne. Long. 0. 36. E. lat. 44. 12. N. [Vide *Agennum.*]

AGENDICUM (*Geog.*) a principal town of the Senones in Gaul, now *Sens.*

AGENNUM (*Geog.*) 'Αγιννὸν, Aginnum or Agium, a town of Aquitania, near the river Garonne, now *Agen.*
*Auson.* ep. 24.

*Santoniis ut sibi Burdigalam mox jungat Aginum.*

It was the birth-place of Joseph Scaliger. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 19; *Sidon. Apollin.* l. 8, ep. 11; *Gregor. Turon.*

AGENOIS (*Geog.*) a district of Guienne, where the Nitobrigi of Cæsar lived. Its capital is Agen, and it is now in the department of Lot et Garonne.

AGENOR (*Myth.*) 'Αγήνωρ, king of Phœnicia, was the son of Neptune, and father of Cadmus. Virgil speaks of him as the founder of Carthage.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 338.

*Punica regna vides, Tyrios, et Agenoris urbem.*

Silius calls him *gloria gentis.*
*Sil.* l. 1, v. 17.

*——— Stat gloria gentis Agenor.*

*Apollod.* l. 2, c. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 6. *Steph. Byz.*

Agenor, a Trojan, and son of Antenor, mentioned by Homer.
*Hom. Il.* l. 21, v. 579.

Ὡς Αντήνορος υἱὸς, ἀγαυὴ δῖος Ἀγήνωρ
Οὐκ ἔθελεν φεύγειν πρὶν πειρήσαιτ' Ἀχιλῆος.

According to Pausanias he was killed by Neoptolemus, l. 10, c. 27.

Agenor, the son of Amphion and Niobe. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 4.

Agenor, a son of Ægyptus by Arabia. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 1.

Agenor, a son of Jasus, and father of Argus, according to Apollodorus; but Pausanias speaks of an Agenor the great-grandson of Argus, and brother of Javus, whom he succeeded in the kingdom of Argos. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 10; *Paus.* l. 2.

Agenor, a son of Pleuron, and father of Parthaon.

Agenor (*Biog.*) a Mitylenean who wrote on music, according to Aristoxenes. *Aristox. Music.* l. 2.

AGENORIA (*Myth.*) or *Ageronia*, a goddess among the Romans who presided over industry, and had a temple in Mount Aventine. *August. de Civ. Dei.* l. 4, c. 11.

AGER (*Biog.*) or *Agerius Nicholas*, a botanist and physician of Strasbourg, in the 17th century, who was intimate with, and assisted the brothers John and Gaspar Baukin in their botanical researches. He wrote, 1. 'Disputatio de Zoophytis,' 4to. Argentorat, 1625. 2. 'De Anima Vegetativa,' 4to. Argentorat, 1629. 3. A thesis 'De Homine sano et Dysenteria,' 4to. 1593, according to Mangeti.

AGERINUS (*Hist.*) a freedman of Agrippina, who being sent by her to Nero, her son, was, by the contrivance of Anicetus, charged with attempting the life of the prince, and committed to prison. *Tac. Annal.* l. 14, c. 7.

AGESANDER (*Hist.*) 'Αγησάνδρος, one of the Lacedæmonian ambassadors to Athens previous to the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 139.

Agesander (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Rhodes in the time of Vespasian, who, with the assistance of Polydorus and Athenodorus, produced his group of Laocoon, and his two children entwined by the serpents, which was found at the end of the 16th century in the ruins of Vespasian's palace. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 5.

AGESIANAX (*Biog.*) a commentator on Aratus. *Voss. de Mathem.* c. 33, § 21.

AGESIAS (*Hist.*) an archon of Athens in the first year of the 114th Olympiad.

Agesias (*Biog.*) vide *Hegesias.*

Agesias, son of Sostrates, a victor at the Olympic games.

AGESIDAMUS (*Biog.*) a Locrensian and distinguished pugilist at the Olympic games, celebrated by Pindar.

AGESIDES (*Hist.*) a king of the Lacedæmonians.

AGESILAUS (*Myth.*) 'Αγεσίλαος, a sirname of Pluto.
*Callimachus in Pallad. Lavac.*

Φοιτάσει μεγάλῳ τίμιος 'Αγεσίλᾳ.

Agesilaus (*Hist.*) 'Αγησιλάος, the fifth king of Lacedæmon after Eurysthenes, was the son of Doryssus, of the Agidæ, and father of Archelaus. According to Pausanias he was cotemporary with Lycurgus the law-giver; but Eusebius differs in his account of this prince. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 204; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 2; *Euseb. in Chron.*

Agesilaus, a son of Hippocratides, mentioned by Herodotus in the genealogy of this family. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 131.

Agesilaus, son of Archidamus, succeeded his brother Agis, and died after a reign of 43 years A. C. about 362. Although lame and diminutive in stature, he distinguished himself as a prudent, valiant, and successful general against the Persians, Athenians, and other enemies of the republic. *Xenoph. Orat. de Agesil. Reg.; Diod.* l. 14; *Cornel. Nepos. in Vit.; Plut. in Vit.; Justin.* l. 6, c. 1; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 9, &c.

Agesilaus, surnamed the Athenian, brother of Themistocles, was sent as a spy into the Persian army, and having reached the camp of Xerxes in disguise, he killed one of his favourites by mistake for that prince. Upon which being brought before Xerxes as he was going to sacrifice to the sun, Agesilaus thrust his hand into the fire, and informed Xerxes that all his countrymen were prepared to do the same. Which incident is cited by Plutarch, on the authority of Agatharcides in his Parallels, 'Ελληνικῶν καὶ Ρωμαϊκῶν.

Agesilaus, one of the Ephori, and uncle of Agis, king of Sparta, persuaded the latter to renew the laws of Lycurgus in order to indulge his avarice. *Plut. in Agis et Cleom.*

Agesilaus, an ambassador in the service of Antigonus, king of Macedonia, was sent on a mission to Cyprus. *Diodor.* l. 19.

Agesilaus (*Biog.*) a Greek historian who wrote on Italy. *Plut. in Parel.* c. 29.

Agesilaus, an Arcadian, gained a prize at the Pythian games, according to *Paus. in Arcad.*

AGESIPOLIS (*Hist.*) 'Αγησίπολις. There were three kings of Sparta of this name.

Agesipolis I, son of Pausanias of the family of the Eurysthenides, who died after a reign of 14 years, in the 100th Olympiad, A. C. 380, and was succeeded by Cleombrotus. He gained a great victory over the Mantineans. *Xenoph.*

*Hellen.* l. 4, c. 2, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 15; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 5, &c.; *Polyæn.* l. 2, c. 25.

AGESIPOLIS II, son of Cleombrotus, who died after a reign of one year, A. C. 370. He was succeeded by Cleomenes II. *Diodor.* l. 15; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 5, &c.; *Euseb. in Chron.*

AGESIPOLIS III, took the title of king after the death of Cleomenes, who was killed by Alexander in the 140th Olympiad, A. C. 219.

AGESISTRATA (*Hist.*) Ἀγησιςράτα, mother of Agis, king of Sparta, was illustrious for her virtues. *Plut. in Ag.*

AGESISTRATUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγησίςρατος, one of the Spartan Ephori during the Peloponnesian war. *Xenoph.* l. 2.

AGESISTRATUS, a man who wrote, according to Vitruvius, 'De Arte Machinali.' *Vitruv. Præf.* lib. vii.

AGESIUS, *Thaddæus* (*Biog.*) a native of Bohemia, who wrote, 'De Metoposcopia sive Frontis Picina.' 2. 'Metoposcopic Aphorisms.' 3. 'On Beer.'

AGETUS (*Hist.*) Ἄγητος, the son of Alcidis, who was compelled by fraud to give up his wife to his friend Ariston. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 1.

AGGAS, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) a surveyor and engraver of the 16th century. He drew plans of London, Oxford, and Cambridge; and is supposed to have written a book, entitled, 'A Preparative to platting of Landes and Tenements for Surveigh,' &c.

AGGENUS, *Urbicus* (*Biog.*) a writer on lands and their limits, whose book was published by Turnebus, with those of Siculus Flaccus, Julius Frontinus, &c. *Voss. de Mathem.* c. 27, § 10.

AGGRAMMES (*Hist.*) called by Diodorus *Xandrames*, son of a hair-dresser, became king of the Pharrasians through the intrigues of the queen, who killed the king's sons that he might succeed to the throne, A. C. 327. *Diod.* l. 7; *Q. Curt.* l. 9, c. 2.

AGHON (*Myth.*) the name of a god worshipped by the Bigorrenes, in Gascony, according to an inscription, AGHONI. DEO. LABUSIUS. V. S. L. M.

AGHRIM, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Athlone.

AGIAS (*Hist.*) Ἀγίας, an Arcadian, and one of the officers in the army of the 10,000 Greeks who was treacherously seized by Tissaphernes. Polyænus calls him Ἄγις. *Xenoph. Anab.* l. 2; *Polyæn.* l. 7, c. 18.

AGIAS (*Biog.*) a prophet who is said to have foretold the victory which Lysander obtained at Ægospotamos. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 11.

AGIAS, a noted glutton, mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. Sympos.* l. 2, *Quæst.* 10.

AGIATIS (*Hist.*) Ἀγιάτις, the wife of Agis, king of Sparta, who was murdered by his subjects. At his death she was compelled to marry Cleomenes, the son of Leonidas. *Plut. in Agid. et Cleom.*

AGIDAS (*Biog.*) Ἀγίδας, a native of Elis, and victor at the Olympic games, for whom a statue was erected. *Paus.* l. 3.

AGIDÆ (*Hist.*) Ἀγίδαι, a patronymic for the descendants of Agis, son of Euristhenes, who shared the throne of Sparta with the Proclidæ. This family became extinct in the person of Cleomenes, the son of Leonidas. *Plut. in Agid.*

AGIDOS (*Geog.*) Ἄγιδος, a town of the island of Cyprus, now *le Bourg du Temple*, according to Lusignan. *Strab.* l. 15; *Lusignan. Chorog. et Hist. dell Isol. de Cypr.*

AGILA (*Hist.*) or *Agoulane*, a vicious king of the Visigoths in Spain, who succeeded Theodosillus, and was assassinated in 554, after a reign of five years. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



AGILMAR (*Ecc.*) *Aglimar* or *Egilmar*, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, presided at the council of Valence in 855.



AGILULPHUS (*Hist.*) duke of Turin, obtained by his marriage with Theudelinda the kingdom of the Longobards, or Lombardy, in 616, and died after a successful reign of 25 years, in which he brought all Italy under subjection to him. *Aimon.* l. 3, c. 43; *Paul. Diacon.* l. 3, c. 14; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 606.

AGIMENES (*Hist.*) Ἀγιμένης, a native of Sicyon, and one of the Lacedæmonian allies at the battle of Ægospotamos. *Paus.* l. 10.

AGINCOURT (*Geog.*) a village of Artois, in the French Netherlands, in the present department of Pas de Calais, celebrated in history by the victory of Henry V over the French in 1415.

AGIS (*Myth.*) Ἄγις, a Lycian, who accompanied Æneas to Italy, where he was killed.

AGIS (*Hist.*) a name common to several Spartan kings, and other distinguished persons.

*Spartan Kings of this Name.*

AGIS I, succeeded his father Eurysthenes, A. M. 3004, A. C. 1000. According to Pausanias he was the founder of the family of the Agidæ. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 65; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 2.

AGIS II, succeeded his father Archidamus, and did much mischief to the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war. He died A. C. 397, and was succeeded by Agesilaus the Great. *Thucyd.* l. 3, c. 89; *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 12; *Justin.* l. 5, c. 2.

AGIS III, son of Archidamus, who was killed in Italy, succeeded his father, and after a reign of nine years was killed in battle by Antipater, one of Alexander's generals, A. C. 394. *Diod.* l. 17; *Q. Curt.* l. 6, c. 1; *Justin.* l. 12, c. 1.

AGIS IV, of the family of the Eurypontides, succeeded his father Eudamidas; but after a short reign, in which he made an attempt to restore the laws of Lycurgus, he was murdered by his rebellious subjects. *Plut. in Agis.*

*Other distinguished Persons.*

AGIS, an officer in the army of the 10,000. [Vide *Agias*]

AGIS, a king of the Pæonians. *Diod.* l. 16.

AGIS, a general of Ptolemy, who conquered the Cyrenians. *Diod.* l. 19.

AGIS (*Biog.*) a poet of Argos, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and loaded him with fulsome flattery. *Q. Curt.* l. 8, c. 5.

AGIS, a poet who wrote on the art of cookery, mentioned by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 12, c. 13, &c.

AGLAB (*Hist.*) or *Ibrahim Ben Aglab*, was a governor of Africa, under Aaron Raschid, A. D. 800. His descendants, named Aglabites, succeeded to the government till 908, when they were deprived of it by Abou Abdullah.

AGLAIA (*Myth.*) Ἀγλαΐη, one of the Graces, called also Pasiphae. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 908; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 6; *Hygin. Præf. Fab.*; *Paus.* l. 9, c. 35.

AGLAONICE (*Biog.*) Ἀγλαονίκη, a daughter of Hegemon, or Hegetor, the Thessalian, who was skilled in the science of astronomy, and boasted she could draw the moon from heaven, whence the proverb of τὴν Σελήνην κατασπᾷ, 'She draws down the moon,' for vain-boasting. The Scholiast on Apollonius and Plutarch call her likewise Ἀγανίκη, Aganice.

AGLAOPE (*Myth.*) one of the Syrens.

AGLAOPES (*Myth.*) Ἀγλαώπης, the name of Æsculapius, among the Lacedæmonians. *Hesychius.*

AGLAOPHON (*Biog.*) Ἀγλαοφῶν, a painter of Thapsus. *Plat. in Georg.*; *Plin.* l. 35, c. 9; *Quintil.* l. 12, c. 10; *Pausan.* l. 10; *Dio. Chrysostom. Orat.* 55; *Suidas. Hesychius. Jun. Catalog. Artif.*

AGLAOSTHENES (*Biog.*) according to Pollux Αἰγλωσθένης, Æglosthenes, an historian of Naxos. *Hygin. Poet. Astro-*

*nom.*; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 12; *Poll.* l. 9, § 83; *Lactant.* l. 1, c. 11.

AGLAURUS (*Myth.*) Ἄγλαυρος, or, according to Apollodorus, Ἄγραυλος, Agraulos, the daughter of Actæus, the first king of Attica, who married Cecrops.

Aglaurus, the daughter of the preceding, was changed by Mercury into a stone. Herodotus and Pausanias both speak of her temple in Attica. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 53; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 28; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2, fab. 12; *Hygin. Fab.* 166; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 18.

AGLAUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγλαὸς, the poorest man in Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges, king of Lydia, or, according to Pausanias, than Crœsus. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 47; *Val. Max.* l. 7, c. 1; *Paus.* l. 8.

AGLIO (*Geog.*) or *la Cara dell Aglio*, the ruins of ancient Algidum, near Frescati.

AGLIONBY, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine, the son of Edward Aglionby, of Cumberland, was admitted a student of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1583, and died in 1609. Wood mentions his name among the translators of the New Testament.

Aglionby, *George*, son of the preceding, was appointed eighth dean of Canterbury, but never installed, by Charles I, who was prevented by the rebellion, during which time he died.

Aglionby, *William*, a gentleman of polite learning, and envoy from Queen Anne to the Swiss, was the author of a book, entitled, 'Painting illustrated in three Dialogues, with the Lives of the most eminent Painters, from Cimabue to Raphael,' 4to. London, 1685. He is likewise supposed to have written the letters published under the name Dr. William Aglionby, F. R. S.

AGLOMACHU *turris* (*Top.*) Ἀγλωμάχη πύργος, a tower in the city of Cyrene, which was burnt by Arcesilaus. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 164.

AGMET (*Geog.*) a town of Agmat in Mauretania, supposed to be the ancient *Bocanum Hemerum* of Ptolemy. It stands on the declivity of Mount Atlas, and was made the seat of empire by Ebn Touroun, who founded the family of the Almoades. *Marmol.* l. 3, c. 4.

AGNANUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Orleans in the time of Attila, and distinguished for his piety. *Cassiodorus, Prosper., and Isidor. in Chron.*; *Gregor. Turon.* l. 2, c. 7.

AGNELLI, *Andrew* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Ravenna in the ninth century, wrote the lives of the bishops of that see, which was first published in 1708, by father Bacchini, under the title of 'Agnelli qui et Andreas, Abbatis, S. Maria ad Blachernas, Liber Pontificatis,' &c. 2 vols. 4to.

Agnelli, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a jesuit of Naples in 1621, died in 1706. He wrote, 1. 'Settimana Consecrata,' &c. 2. 'Catechisme Annuale.' 3. 'Il Parrochiano Instruttore,' 2 vols. 4to. Rome, 1677. 4. 'Arte di Goder l'Ottimo,' &c. 5. 'Arte d' Elegger l'Ottimo,' &c. 6. 'Arte di Stabilire l'Elezzione dell' Ottimo,' &c. 7. 'Arte Facile di Pratticare l'Elezzione Stabilita dell' Ottimo,' &c.

AGNELLUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Ravenna in the sixth century, and author of a letter in the Bibliothecâ Patrum 'De Ratione Fidei ad Armeniam.'

AGNES (*Hist.*) a name common to several empresses, queens, duchesses, and countesses.

*Empresses of this Name.*

Agnes, wife of Henry III, surnamed the *Black*, and mother of Henry IV, died in 1077. *Berthold. Chron. Baron. Annal.*

Agnes, of France, daughter of Lewis the younger, and wife of Alexis Comnenes, was afterwards married to Andronicus the Usurper.

Agnes, daughter of Gui I, was first married to Peter II, emperor of Constantinople, afterwards to Philip of France, son of Lewis VIII, and lastly to Guy of Chantillon. *Anselme. Hist. Genealog.*

*Queens of this Name.*

Agnes, daughter of Bertholdus, the fourth duke of Merania, was married to Philip Augustus, king of France; but being soon after repudiated by him through the interference of the church, she died of mortification in 1201.

Agnes, of Poitiers, queen of Arragon, was married first to a viscount de Thomar, and afterwards to Ramirez, king of Arragon.

Agnes, the wife of Alfonsus VI, king of Spain, was married a second time to Elias, the first count of Mans.

Agnes, daughter of the emperor Albert, and wife of Andrew, king of Hungary, was often a mediator between her brother Albert and the Swiss, with whom she resided a long time.

*Duchesses of this Name.*

Agnes, of France, duchess of Bourbon, and wife of Robert II, duke of Bourbon, died in 1327.

Agnes, of Burgundy, duchess of Bourbon, wife of Charles I, of Bourbon, died in 1476.

Agnes, of Vermandois, duchess of Lorrain, was married to Charles I, duke of Lorrain, and being taken prisoner at the same time with her husband, remained with him in prison.

*Countesses of this Name.*

Agnes, of Bourbon, was married first to John of Burgundy, and afterwards to Robert II, count of Artois.

Agnes, of Navarre, wife of Gaston Phœbus III, count of Foye, was the mother of the famous Gaston of Foye.

Agnes, of Savoye, wife of Francis I, count of Orleans, died in 1508.

Agnes, daughter of Othocarus, king of Bohemia, rejected the offer of marriage with the emperor, Frederic II, and retired to a convent. *Spondan. Chron. Ann.* 1234.

Agnes, *Astorgo* (*Ecc.*) a Neapolitan of noble birth, was created cardinal by Nicholas V, and died in 1450.

Agnes, *Sorel* (*Biog.*) or the fair Agnes. [Vide *Sorel*]

AGNESI, *Maria Cagetana* (*Biog.*) an authoress of Milan, was born in 1718, and died a nun in 1799. She wrote, 1. 'A Discourse, tending to prove that the Study of the Liberal Arts is not incompatible with the Understandings of Women.' 2. 'Propositiones Philosophicæ.' 3. 'Instituzioni Analitiche,' 2 vols. 4to. 1748.

AGNESIO (*Biog.*) *Agnes* or *Aiges John Baptist*, a monk of Valence, died in 1553. He wrote many works on piety and literature. *Nicol. Anton.*

AGNESLUS, or *Agnellus* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Fez, A. D. 1233.

AGNI, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) patriarch of Jerusalem and bishop of Acre, died in 1277, leaving among other works a life of St. Peter.

AGNIFILO, *Amicio* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Aquilea, was created cardinal by Paul II, and died in 1427.

AGNIO (*Geog.*) the river Aa in Belgium.

AGNITES (*Myth.*) Ἀγνίτης, a surname of Æsculapius among the Lacedæmonians, because they represented him under the figure of the plant called the agnus. *Paus.* l. 3.

AGNODICE (*Hist.*) an Athenian lady, who disguised her sex in order to study medicine. *Hyginus.*

AGNOLO, *Michael* (*Ecc.*) a priest of Florence, who embraced the reformation in the 16th century. He wrote a work entitled, 'Apologia nella quale si trutta della vera e falsa Chiesa,' &c.

Agnolo, *Baccio d'* (*Biog.*) a sculptor and architect of Florence, was born in 1460, and died in 1543. The best specimen of his skill is in the Bartolini palace and garden at Florence.

AGNON (*Hist.*) Ἄγνων, a son of Nicias, and a colleague of Pericles in the prætorship, during the Peloponnesian war; was the founder of Amphipolis, which afterwards took part

with Brassidas, upon whom it conferred the honours due to the real founder. *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 58; l. 4, c. 102.

AGNON, a governor of Alexander the Great, who fell under his master's displeasure. *Plin.* l. 33, c. 3; *Plut. Quomod. Adul.*

AGNON (*Biog.*) an academician who wrote on the lives of the Spartans in his time. *Athen.* l. 13, c. 8.

AGNON (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, near the river Jaretta.

AGNONIDES (*Hist.*) a rhetorician of Athens, who accused Phocion of having delivered up the Piræus to Nicanor; but the charge not being admitted by the people, the accuser was put to death.

AGNUSIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγνύσιος, a herald who betrayed the designs of the Pallantidæ to Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*

AGOBARDUS (*Biog.*) *Agobard*, or *Agobert*, archbishop of Lyons in the 9th century, took an active part in the affairs of his time, both civil and ecclesiastical. He fell under the displeasure of Louis le Debonnaire, but was afterwards restored to favour, and died in that prince's service in 840. He wrote very many treatises against the worship of images, in the defence of sacerdotal rights, against the Jews, against the error of Felix D'Urgel, who maintained that Jesus Christ was the adopted son of God, &c. &c.

AGOBEL (*Geog.*) Two towns in Africa. 1. Of Tremecen, called by the ancients *Victoria*, according to Marmol. *Marmol. L'Afrique.* l. 5, c. 15. 2. Of Hea, in Morocco. *Marmol.* l. 3, c. 4.

AGOCE (*Geog.*) a town of Æthiopia, in the Ægyptian territory. *Plin.*

AGONAC (*Biog.*) the preceptor of Zoroaster, whom Pliny calls Ajonan. *Plin.* l. 30, c. 1.

AGONALIS, *Circus* (*Topog.*) a spacious place in Rome, now called *Piazza Novana*, which was adorned with splendid buildings by Innocent X.

AGONENSIS, *Porta* (*Topog.*) a gate in Rome, afterwards called Collina and Quirinalis, now *Porta Salara.*

AGONES (*Geog.*) Ἀγῶνες, a people of Insubria, who inhabited the country now called *La Val di Gogna.* *Polyb.* l. 2.

AGONIS (*Myth.*) a woman who served in the temple of Venus, on mount Eryx. *Cic. in Cæcil.* c. 17.

AGONIUS (*Myth.*) the god who presided over the actions of men, whence the feasts called *Agonalia* are said by some to derive their name. *Fest. de Signif. Verb.*

AGORA (*Geog.*) a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, now *Melagra*, according to Leunclavius. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 50.

AGORACRITUS (*Biog.*) Ἀγορακρίτος, a sculptor of Athens, and disciple of Phidias, flourished about 448 years A. C. He contested with Alcamenes the honour of making a Venus for the Athenians; which being adjudged against him, he in disgust sold his statue, on condition that it should never be taken to Athens. This statue, which he named Nemesis, was placed at Rhamnus, a village of Attica, and was esteemed by Varro to be superior to all others. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 5; *Strab.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 1; *Suidas.*; *Tzetz. Chil. Hist.* 154.

AGORÆUS (*Myth.*) Ἀγοραῖος, an epithet for Jupiter and Mercury among the Athenians, who was supposed to preside over markets.

AGORIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγώριος, the son of Damosius, and great grandson of Orestes, was chosen by Ocylus to share with him the kingdom of Elis. *Paus.* l. 5.

AGOSTINI, *Stephen* (*Ecc.*) a native of Forli in Romania, and archbishop of Heraclea, was made cardinal by Pope Innocent XI, and died in 1683.

AGOSTINI, *Leonardo* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of the 17th century, flourished under the pontificate of Urban VIII and Alexander VII, and published, 1. 'La Sicilia di Filippo Paruta Descritta con Medaglie, con la Giunta di Leonardo Agostini,' fol. Rome, 1649. 2. 'Le Gemme Antiche Figurate di Leonardo Agostini con le Annotazioni del Sig. Gio. Pietro Bellori,' 2 vols. 4to. Rome, 1636, 1657, 1670, 1686.

AGOSTINO, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a musician of Valerano, was born in 1593, and died in 1629. He was distinguished as a scientific composer in every species of music.

AGOTIUS (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Aquitania, now *Agout.*

AGOULT, *William d'* (*Biog.*) a gentleman and poet of Provence, who died about 1181, leaving many verses, none of which have been published.

AGRA (*Topog.*) or *Agræ*, Ἄγραι, a place in Athens, near the river Ilyssus, where the Eleusinian mysteries were celebrated. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 19.

AGRÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγραῖος, the youngest son of Temenus, who did not unite with his brothers in their designs against Deiphon. *Paus.* l. 2.

AGRAGAS (*Geog.*) 1. A town of Sicily. [Vide *Agrigentum*] 2. A river of Agrigentum, now *Fiume di Gergenti*, or *di Naro.* *Fazell. de Reb. Sicul. Dec.* 1, l. 6.

AGRAGIANÆ, *Portæ* (*Topog.*) the gates of Syracuse, which lead to Agrigentum. *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* l. 5, c. 23.

AGRAULE (*Topog.*) a tribe of Athens.

AGRAULOS (*Myth.*) vide *Aglauros.*

AGREDA, *Maria d'* (*Biog.*) daughter of Francis Coronel, and superior of the convent built by her parents, was born at Agreda in 1602, and died in 1665, leaving a Life of the Blessed Virgin, which she pretended to have received by a revelation from heaven. It was condemned by the Doctors of the Sorbonne, but admitted as genuine in Spain, where it was published under the title of 'Mistica Cieldad di Dios,' &c.

AGRESPHON (*Biog.*) an ancient author who wrote Περὶ Ὁμωνύμων, i. e. concerning illustrious men who bore the same name. *Suidas.*

AGRESTI, *Livio* (*Biog.*) a painter of Forli, in the Roman territory, was employed by Gregory XIII to execute the works which he projected in the Vatican. His best performance is said to be the Last Supper, in the chapel of the cathedral at Forli.

AGRESTIN (*Ecc.*) a monk who gave trouble to the church in the seventh century. *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 617.

AGRICIUS, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a scholar of the 16th century, who wrote the lives of several saints.

AGRICOLA, *Cneius Julius* (*Hist.*) the father-in-law of the historian Tacitus, and a governor of Britain, whose life was written by Tacitus himself.

AGRICOLA, a consul and colleague of Clementinus.

AGRICOLA, another consul and colleague of Eustathius in the reign of Constantine.

AGRICOLA, *Rudolphus* (*Biog.*) a poet, an orator, and a scholar, was born in 1442, and died in 1485, leaving two works of his, which are extant, namely, an 'Abridgment of Ancient History,' and a treatise 'De Inventione Dialectica,' which were printed together at Cologne, in 1539, under the title of 'R. Agricolæ Lucubrationes,' 2 vols. 4to.

AGRICOLA, *George*, a German physician, was born in 1494, and died in 1555. He wrote different treatises on metals, medicine, weights, measures, &c. His work 'De Re Metallica,' was printed at Basil four times in folio in 1554, 1556, 1558, and 1561; that 'De Ortu et Causis Subterraneanum,' was printed in folio at Basil, in 1583. His principal work, 'De Peste,' was printed at Basil in 1554.

AGRICOLA, *John*, a minister of the Lutheran church, and a cotemporary with Luther, set forth the doctrine which has since been known by the name of Antinomianism. He died in 1556. Among his literary labours may be distinguished the share which he took in drawing up, at the command of Charles V, the formulary of faith well known by the name of the *Interim*, by which it was proposed to unite the contending parties.

AGRICOLA, *Nicholas*, a commentator on Cicero in 1555.

AGRICOLA, *Melchior*, a poet in 1581.

AGRICOLA, *Christian*, a theological writer in 1582.

AGRICOLA, *John George*, a medical writer in 1603.

Agricola, *Wolfang*, wrote on marriage in 1609.

Agricola, *Conrad*, was author of a concordance in 1610.

Agricola, *Francis*, a priest of Leonen, in the dutchy of Julier, died in 1621, leaving 'Commentarium de Verbo Dei Scripto et non Scripto,' and other theological works.

AGRICOLUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) or *Agriculus*, bishop of Chalons sur Saone, from 530 to 580, was present at three councils, namely, one of Orleans, one of Paris, and one of Lyons. He built several churches, and distinguished himself no less by his talents than his piety. *Gregor. Turon. de Glor. Confess.*

AGRIGENTUM (*Geog.*) Ἀκράγας, a considerable town in Sicily, distinguished no less for its opulence and the magnificence of its buildings, than for the luxury of its inhabitants. It was built by a colony from Gela, on the river from which it derived its name, and was the second city in the island next to Syracuse, with which at different times it contended for the superiority.

*Marciam. Heracl. in* Περίπλῳ.

> Μεγαρῆες Σελινῦντ' οἱ Γελῶοι ἔκτισαν
> Ἀκράγαντα.

*Empedocles apud. Diogen. Laert.* l. 8, *in Vit.*

> Ὦ φίλοι οἳ μέγα ἄστυ κατὰ ξανθοῦ Ἀκράγαντος
> Ναίετ' ἀν' ἄκρα πόλεως.

The government of the Agrigentines was for the most part democratical; but they at one time fell under the tyranny of Phalaris, from which they were relieved by Theron, who presided over the state until his death. To these circumstances Pindar alludes.

*Pind. Olymp. Od.* 2.

> Θήρωνα δὲ τετραορίας
> Ἕνεκα νικαφόρυ
> Γεγωνητέον ὀπὶ
> Δίκαιον ξένον
> Ἔρεισμ' Ἀκράγαντος
> Εὐωνύμων τε πατέρων
> Ἄωτον, ὀρθόπολιν
> Καμόντες οἳ πολλὰ θυμῷ
> Ἱερὸν ἔχον οἴκημα
> Ποταμῦ.

They became afterwards successively subject to the Syracusans, Carthaginians, and Romans. The name of this town was commonly written in Latin Agrigentum; but Virgil, and after him, Silius, call it Agragas.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 703.

> *Arduus unde Agragas ostendit maximè longè*
> *Mœnia; magnanimûm quondam generator equorum.*

It is now known by the name of *Girgenti*, where many noble ruins of its temples and other edifices are still to be seen. [Vide *Girgenti*] *Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 4; *Polyb.* l. 8; *Diodor.* l. 13; *Cic. in Verr. Act.* 4; *Liv.* l. 25, c. 23; *Strab.* l. 6; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8; *Solin.* c. 11; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 4.

Agrigentum (*Numis.*) the eagle, the emblem of Jupiter, and the cancer marinus, were adopted as the symbols of Agrigentum, to denote their power and maritime situation. The eagle is sometimes represented in the act of pouncing on a fish, as in fig. 1, or on a dove, as in fig. 2; but more fre-

*Fig.* 1.



*Fig.* 2.



quently on a hare, as in fig. 3; on the obverse of fig. 1 is the cancer alone, with the inscription of the town; on that of fig. 2 the cancer with two dolphins underneath; on that of fig. 3 the cancer with a water serpent underneath devouring it. The attitudes of these animals are intended, in all probability, to denote their power or successes over their enemies, particularly the Carthaginians. One of their me-

*Fig.* 3.

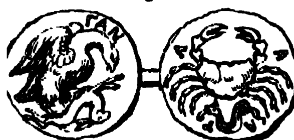


*Fig.* 4.



dals bears on the obverse, as in fig. 4, two eagles standing on a hare, one with its head erect, and the other in the act of attacking it; on the reverse a man in a chariot and four, whom the goddess Victoria is flying towards with a triumphal crown, to commemorate a victory obtained by Gelo the tyrant of Syracuse over the Carthaginians, by the assistance of Theron, his father-in-law, and ruler of Agrigentum. The inhabitants of this city honoured on their medals Jupiter, Apollo, Minerva, Hercules, and Æsculapius; but more particularly Ceres and Proserpine, whom they commonly represented crowned with ears of corn, to denote the fertility of the island. They likewise represented their river Agragas under the form of a youth, whom they worshipped as the son of Jupiter, by Asterope, the daughter of Oceanus. The inscriptions on the medals of Agrigentum were sometimes an abbreviation of the names of the town, as A. K. as in fig. 3, ΑΚΡΑ. ΑΚΡΑΓ. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝ, as in fig. 1, ΑΚΡΑΝΤΙ, as in fig. 4, ΑΓΡΑΓΑΝΤΟΣ, as in fig. 1; but most commonly at full length ΑΓΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ, or ΑΓΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ; and in those which represent the river Agragas, ΑΡΑΓΑΣ, or in most others ΑΓΡΑΓΑΣ. *Goltz. Magn. Græc.; Parut. Sicil. Descrit. cum Haverkamp. Comment.*

AGRIOPAS (*Biog.*) a writer on the Olympic games, and those who were the victors at those games. *Plin.* l. 8, c. 22.

Agriopas, the father of Cynaras, who invented tiles, metals, &c. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56.

AGRIOPE (*Myth.*) Ἀγριόπη, the wife of Agenor, who is otherwise called Telephesa.

AGRIPPA (*Bibl.*) a king of the Jews, before whom the apostle Paul preached, and the second king of that name mentioned under *History*. *Acts* xxv. &c.

Agrippa (*Hist.*) a name common to several princes and distinguished persons. The name is supposed to be derived from *Ægro partu*, because those who came into the world with their feet foremost were called Agrippæ. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 8; *Gell.* l. 16, c. 16; *Non. Marcellin.* c. 19; *Salmas. Exercit. Plinear.* 631.

*Princes of this Name.*

Agrippa, *Silvius*, king of the Latins, succeeded Tiberius, A. M. 3133, A. C. 902, and reigned forty years. *Dionys. Halic.* l. 1.

Agrippa, *Herod*, the first of this name, son of Aristobulus, and grandson of Herod the Great, obtained the kingdom of Judea from Caligula, and died by the visitation of God, a miserable death, after a reign of seven years, A. D. 43. *Acts* xii. 22. Juvenal refers to his incestuous connexion with his sister Berenice.

*Juven. Sat.* 6, v. 156.

> —— *Deinde adamas notissimus et Berenices*
> *In digito factus pretiosior, hunc dedit olim*
> *Barbarus incestæ, dedit hunc Agrippa sororis,*
> *Observant ubi festa, mero pede sabbata reges,*
> *Et vetus indulget senibus clementia porcis.*

*Joseph. Jud. Antiq.* l. 2, c. 8; *Dio.* l. 59.

Agrippa II, son of the preceding, and last king of the Jews, was at the siege of Jerusalem with Titus. He it was before whom Paul pleaded. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 19, 20; *de Bell. Jud.* l. 2; *Tac. Annal. Hist.* l. 5, c. 1; *Dio.* l. 66.

Agrippa, another son of Agrippa Herod, was consumed with his wife, by the fire of Mount Vesuvius.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Agrippa, *Menenius*, a consul. [Vide *Menenius*]

Agrippa, *Furius*, a consul with T. Quinctius Capitolinus, U. C. 310, A. C. 444. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 66.

Agrippa, *Menenius Lanatus*, a consul. [Vide *Menenius*]

Agrippa, *M. Vipsanius*, the favourite and son-in-law of Augustus, was three times consul, as many times tribune, and once censor with Augustus. After having achieved many exploits by sea, and written an account of his own life, which is not now extant, he died twelve years before the birth of our Saviour. A farther account of this Agrippa is given under *Numismatics*. *Vell. Tacit. Annal.* l. 1, c. 1, &c. *Pater. Hist.* l. 2; *Sucton. in August.* c. 63; *Dio.* l. 49, &c.; *Plin.* l. 34, &c.; *Joseph. Antiq.*

Agrippa, *Posthumus*, son of the preceding, was born after the decease of his father, adopted by Augustus, U. C. 756; banished shortly after on account of his vicious courses, and put to death by Tiberius, on his coming to the empire, A. D. 14. *Tac. Annal.* l. 1; *Sueton. in Tiber.* c. 22; *Dio.* l. 57.

Agrippa, or the *false Agrippa*, a slave of the preceding, whose real name was Cleoment, gave himself out to be Agrippa Posthumus, whom Tiberius had put to death. The emperor found means to get him into his power, when he caused him to be secretly despatched. *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, c. 39; *Dio.* l. 57.

Agrippa, *D. Haterius*, a relation of Germanicus, was successively a tribune of the people, a prætor, and a consul; Tacitus describes him as a great debauchee. *Tac. Annal.* l. 1, c. 57.

Agrippa, *M. Asinius*, was consul with Cassus Cornelius, A. D. 25. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4, c. 34.

Agrippa, *Vibulanus*, a Roman knight, poisoned himself in the presence of his judges, from whom he was taken to prison, and there strangled, in the reign of Tiberius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 6, c. 40; *Dio.* l. 58.

Agrippa, *Fonteius*, an accuser of Scribonius Libo, in the reign of Tiberius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2, c. 30.

Agrippa, *Fonteius*, probably the same as the preceding, was killed by the Sarmatians, while he was governor of Sarmatia, during the civil war between Vitellius and Vespasian. *Tac. Hist.* l. 3, c. 46; *Joseph.*

Agrippa (*Numis.*) the two kings of Judæa of this name struck medals in honour of the emperors by whom they were befriended.

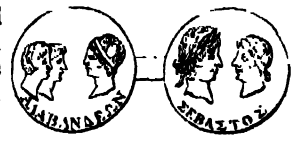
Agrippa I, struck some medals bearing on the obverse the heads of Caligula and Claudius, with a suitable inscription; on the reverse ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΣ. ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. *Cæsareæ Asyli, Agrippa Rex*, or ΕΠΙ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ. *sub rege Agrippa, Tiberiensium.* A few of his medals are also said to bear on the obverse the head of Agrippa crowned with a diadem, inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΜΕΓΑΣ, ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑΣ. ΦΙΛΟΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ. *Rex Magnus Agrippes Philoclaudius*; on the reverse, ΜΗΤ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ. or ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑ. Several medals are stamped with the year of this king's reign, as ΒΑΣΙΛ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ. Γ. *anno tertio*; others are marked L. E. ϛ. Z. anno 5. 6.

Agrippa II, struck medals, bearing on the obverse the heads of Nero, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, mostly with the Greek title; on the reverse, the name and title, but not the head of the king, as ΒΑ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ. or ΕΠΙ ΒΑ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ. to which is added the year of his reign. On one medal of Domitian, this serves to define the precise period of time, bearing on the obverse the inscription IMP. CA. D. VES. F. DOM. AV. GER. COS. XII.; *Imperator Cæsar Divi Vespasiani Filius Domitianus Augustus Germanicus Consul duodecimum*; and on the reverse, SALVTI. AVGVSTI. S. C. and ΕΠΙ. ΒΑ. ΑΓΡΙ. ΕΤ. Κ. ϛ. *sub Rege Agrippa*, anno 26. *Vaill. Num. Græc.*; *Patin. Imp.*; *Spanheim de Præstant. et Us. Numm.*; *Harduin. Herodiad.*; *Froehlich. Notit.*

Agrippa, some distinguished persons of this name had also their medals; namely, Agrippa, of the Caninea *gens*, a duumvir of Corinth, as appears from the inscription on the reverse of a medal of Augustus Cæsar. *Luceo* CANINI. AGRIPPA. II. VIR. COR*inthi*. Also a triumvir of the Luria *gens*, as M. LURIUS. AGRIPPA. III. VIR. AAA. FF. i. e. *Marco Agrippa Triumviro* (*monetali*) *Auro, Argento, Aere, Flando, Fereundo*: but the most distinguished individual in whose honour medals were struck as for a prince, was the Marcus Agrippa, of the *gens Vipsania*, who has been noticed under the head of *History*.



He is commonly represented as in the annexed figure, with a crown made of the beaks of ships, to commemorate his naval victories; inscription *M*arcus AGRIPPA. *Lucii Filius* CO*nSul* III.; on the reverse, a figure of Neptune, holding in his right hand a dolphin, and in his left a trident. On another medal, his consulship with his father-in-law Augustus is commemorated; bearing on the obverse the head of Cæsar crowned with laurel; inscription, AUGUSTUS CO*nSul* XI.; on the reverse, the head of Agrippa adorned with a mural and rostral crown, the former in commemoration of his appeasing a popular tumult. [Vide Pl. XIV.] On a medal struck by the Alabandenses, he is represented, as in the annexed figure, crowned as usual, with the heads of his two sons, Caius and Lucius, opposed; inscription ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ; on the reverse, the head of Augustus crowned with laurel, and that of Livia opposed.




On a medal struck at Corinth, the head of Agrippa, surnamed Posthumus, his third son, is given; inscription, AGRIPPA CÆSAR; on the reverse, within a crown of parsley, *Caio* HEJO POLLIONE IIVIR*o*. *Caio* MUSSID*io* IIVIR*o*. *Vallaint. Numis. Græc.*; *Colon. et Imperat.*; *Morell. Fam.*; *Pemb. Mus.* p. iii. tab. 47.

Agrippa (*Biog.*) a mathematician in the time of Domitian. *Ptol. Almag.* l. 7, c. 3.

Agrippa, a sceptic philosopher, who invented five additional arguments for disputing every thing. *Diogen. Laert.* l. 9; *Segm.* 88.

Agrippa, surnamed *Castor*, wrote against the Basilides, in the second century. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 4, c. 7; *Hieron. de Scriptor. Eccles.*; *Du Pin. Bibl. Des. Ant. Eccles.*

Agrippa, *Henry Corneille*, of an illustrious family at Cologne, was born in 1486, and died in 1535. He distinguished himself both as a soldier and writer, and left many works on divinity, medicine, and philosophy. *Paul. Jov. in Eulog. Doct. Vir.*; *Melch. Adam. in Vit. Germ. Medic.*; *Du Pin. Bibl. Ant. Eccles. du XVI Siec.*

AGRIPPIAS (*Numis.*) a town of Judæa, which was so called by Herod, in honour of M. Agrippa, and is known by a medal bearing on the obverse the head of Livia, the wife of Augustus, or Julia, his daughter; on the reverse the prow of a ship, inscription, ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ.

AGRIPPINA (*Hist.*) surnamed *Vipsania*, the daughter of Agrippa, and grand-daughter of Atticus, the friend of Cicero, was the wife of Tiberius, whom he repudiated, in order to marry Julia. *Tac. Annal.* l. 1, c. 12, &c.; *Sueton. in Tib.* c. 7; *Dio.* l. 54, 57.

**Agrippina**, *Julia*, the daughter of M. Agrippa, granddaughter to Augustus, mother of Caligula, and wife of Germanicus, brought the ashes of her murdered husband to Rome, and placed them in the tomb of the Julian family. She was afterwards banished by the order of Tiberius to the island of Pandataria, where she starved herself to death, A. D. 37. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 8, &c.; *Tac.* l. 1, c. 22, &c.; *Suet. in Tib.* c. 53.

**Agrippina**, daughter of Germanicus, by the preceding, was the mother of Nero by Domitius Ænobarbus. After a life of much cruelty and debauchery, she was stabbed by her own son Nero, A. D. 59. *Plin.* l. 7, &c.; *Tac.* l. 4, c. 75, &c.; *Suet. in Claud. et in Neron. Dion.* l. 62.

**Agrippina** (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the two last princesses of this name, bearing their effigies. Those of Agrippina, sen. are inscribed AGRIPPINA M*arci* F*ilia* GERMANICI CÆSARIS—AGRIPPINA M*arci* F*ilia* MAT*er* C*aii* CÆSARIS AUGUSTI — AGRIPPINÆ MEMORIÆ — ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ ΘΕΑΝ ΜΥΤΙ, &c. Medals were struck in honour of this





empress by the people of Mytilene, Miletos, Alexandria, Ephesus, Iona, &c. The medals of Agrippina, jun. are inscribed, AGRIPPINA AUG*usta* GERMANICI F*ilia* CÆSARIS AUG*usti*—AGRIPPINA AUGUSTA MATER AUGUSTI. — AGRIPPINA AUG. DIVI. CLAUD. NERONIS CÆS. MAT. — ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΓΥΝΗ. —ΝΕΡΩΝ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΙΝΑ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤ. This last Agrippina is represented on the reverse of a medal of Caligula, with her sisters, Drusilla and Julia, under the forms of Constancy, Concord, and Fortune; but it is doubted by most antiquaries whether this be genuine. *Vail. Præst.* tom. 1; *Patin. Impp. Beg. Thes. Brand.* tom ii.; *Harduin. Oper.*; *Mediob. Imp. Rom.*

**Agrippina**, *Colonia* (*Geog.*) or *Agrippinensis colonia*, a colony on the river Rhine, called after Agrippina, the mother of Nero, now *Cologne*. *Tac. Hist.* l. 1, c. 56.

**Agrippina**, *Colonia* (*Numis.*) is known also by the inscription A. AGRIPPINA COL*onia* on a medal of Nero and Claudius. *Goltz. Thesaur.* p. 237.

AGRIPPINUS (*Hist.*) was the son of Demetrius Alabarch, of Alexandria, and of Mariamna, daughter of Herod the Great.

**Agrippinus** (*Ecc.*) bishop of Carthage, preceded St. Cyprian, but at what time is not known. He was present at a council which decreed the rebaptization of heretics who returned into the church.

**Agrippinus**, succeeded Celadion as bishop of Alexandria, in 167, and died in 179, leaving Julian as his successor. *Du Pin. Bibl. Eccles.*

**Agrippinus**, *Paconius* (*Biog.*) a stoic philosopher mentioned with commendation by Epictetus and Arrian. He was banished from Rome by Nero, and retired with great composure. *Arr.* l. 1, c. 1.

AGRIPPUS (*Hist.*) a famous juggler, whom the emperor Verus brought with him from Asia.

AGRIRETH (*Hist.*) brother of Afrasiab, king of Turkistan, and conqueror of Persia, was reckoned a great prophet among the Turks.

AGRISIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Acusius*.

AGRISOPE (*Myth.*) another name for Agriope, or *Argiriope*, the mother of Cadmus.

AGRIUS (*Myth.*) Ἄγριος, the son of Parthaon, who drove his brother Œneus from the throne, but being afterwards expelled by Diomed, he killed himself. *Hom. Il.* l. 14, v. 116; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 7; *Ovid. Heroid.* l. 9, v. 153; *Hygin. Fab.* 175, &c.; *Anton. Lib.* 7.

**Agrius**, 1. A centaur killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 5. 2. A son of Ulysses, by Circe. *Hesiod. in Theogon.* v. 1013.

AGROETAS (*Biog.*) Ἀγροίτας, a writer on Scythia, mentioned by the scholiast on Apolloneus, l. 2, 3, 4; and also by Stephanus, under the word Ἄμπελος.

AGROLAS (*Hist.*) constructed all the walls round the citadel of Athens, except that part which was afterwards fortified by Cimon, son of Miltiades.

AGRON (*Hist.*) Ἄγρων, the son of Ninus, the first of the Heraclidæ, who reigned at Sardis. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 7.

**Agron**, son of Pleuratus, and king of Illyria, was so elated with his success over the Ætolians, that he killed himself with immoderate drinking. *Polyb.* l. 2, c. 4.

**Agron** (*Biog.*) a celebrated physician who stopped the plague of Athens, by causing fires to be lighted. *Cæl. Rhod.* l. 24, c. 22.

AGROPOLIS (*Geog.*) a fortified place in Naples, near the Gulf of Salernum, which is the ancient *Acropolis*.

AGUADO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Spanish jesuit, who was born at Torrejou, near Madrid, in 1566, and died at Madrid in 1654, leaving several theological works, comprised in six volumes folio.

AGUAZZARI, *Alfonsus* (*Ecc.*) a jesuit of Tuscany, who was governor of the college of English at Rome, and died in 1602.

AGUCCHIO, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) made cardinal by Clement VIII after 30 years' service, and died soon after in 1604. He was the instructor and brother of the Agucchio in the next article.

**Agucchio**, *John Baptist*, archbishop of Amasia, in Natolia, was born at Bologna in 1570, and died in 1632. His works were, 1. 'A Treatise on Comets and Meteors.' 2. 'The Life of Cardinal Sega, and Jerom Agucchio his Brother.' 3. 'L'Antica Fondazione e Dominio della Citta di Bologna.' 1638, 4to.

AGUESSEAU, *Henry Francis d'* (*Hist.*) a French statesman, was born at Limoges in 1668; after having been twice chancellor of France, and twice banished, he resigned the seals which had been offered to him and accepted a third time; and died at the age of eighty, in 1751. He was a poet and a man of general science, whose works are comprised in 13 volumes 4to.

AGUI (*Hist.*) or *Sultan Agui*, king of Bantam, in the island of Java, was the son of sultan Ajoum, who had resigned in his favour: but finding him cruel and tyrannical in his proceedings, he attempted to regain his kingdom, in which he failed, and being made prisoner, was kept in confinement by his son.

AGUILAR, *Alonzo* (*Ecc.*) or *Aguilar*, a cardinal, and grand inquisitor of Spain.

AGUILIONUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Aquitania, now *Aiguillon*.

AGUILLONIUS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) or *Aguelon*, a jesuit of Brussels, and professor of philosophy at Dowas, was the first that introduced mathematical studies at Antwerp. He wrote, 1. 'Opticorum Lib. 6, Philosophicis juxta ac Mathematicis utiles.' Fol. Antwerp, 1613. 2. 'Of Projections of the Sphere.' 3. 'Catoptrics and Dioptrics,' which he had not finished when he died in 1617.

AGUIRRE (*Biog.*) there were several Spanish writers of this name who were descended from the same family, of whom an account has been given by Nicholas Antonio. The two principal are,

**Aguirre**, *Michael*, an eminent lawyer of Pampeluna, who died in 1588. He wrote in favour of the pretensions of Philip II to the crown of Portugal.

**Aguirre**, *Joseph. Säens d'*, a benedictine of Logrogno, was born in 1630, and made cardinal by Innocent XI in 1686, and died in 1690. He wrote, 1. 'Ludi Salmanticenses, sive

Theologia Florulenta.' fol. 1688. 2. 'On Philosophy,' 3 vols. 1671. 3. 'A Commentary on the Ethics of Aristotle,' 1675. 4. 'A Treatise upon Virtues and Vices.' 5. 'The Theology of St. Anselm,' 3 vols. fol. 1680. 6. A large work against the declaration of the assembly of the French clergy in 1682; entitled, 'Defensio Cathedræ Sancti Petri.' 7. 'Collection of the Councils of Spain.' *Du Pin. Bibl. Eccles.*

AGUNTUM (*Geog.*) a town of Noricus, now *Doblach*, or *Innaken*, according to Lazius. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 23; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 14; *Anton. Itin.; Laz. Comment. Reip. Rom.* l. 12, c. 6; *Cluv. German. Antiq.* l. 2.

AGUR (*Bibl.*) the name of a person mentioned in the Proverbs, and supposed by many of the fathers to be Solomon himself.

AGYÆUS (*Biog.*) an Hyperborean, who, in company with Pegasus, dedicated an oracle to Apollo. *Paus.* l. 10, c. 5.

AGYIEUS (*Myth.*) Ἀγυιεὺς, an epithet for Apollo among the Greeks, because they sacrificed to him in the streets, *quasi præviis positus urbanis: illi enim vias quæ intra pomœrium sunt* ἀγυιὰς *appellant. Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 2. *Sophoc. apud Harpocrat.*

> *Λάμπει δ' Ἀγυιεὺς βωμὸς ἀτμίζων πυρὶ*
> *Σμύρνης σταλαγμοῖς βαρβάρων εὐοσμίας.*

*Aristoph. in Vesp.*

> *Ω δέσποτ' ἄναξ γεῖτον Ἀγυιεῦ τῆ 'μῆ*
> *Προθύρῃ πρὸς πύλας*
> *Δέξαι τελετὴν καινὴν ὦ 'ναξ ἣν τῷ πατρὶ καινοτομοῦμεν.*

*Hor. Carm.* lib. 4, od. 6, v. 26.

> *Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,*
> *Dauniæ defende decus Camœnæ,*
> *Lævis Agyieu.*

AGYLÆUS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and classic scholar of Bois-le-duc, was born about 1533, and died in 1595. He wrote, 1. 'Novellæ Justiniani Imp. Constitutiones,' 4to. Paris, 1560. 2. 'Justiniani Edicta,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1560. 3. 'A Latin Translation of the Nomo Canon of Photius,' fol. Basle, 1561. 4. 'Inauguratio Philippi II, Hisp. Regis,' &c. 8vo. Ultraj. 1620.

AGYLAUS (*Hist.*) vide *Agelaus.*

AGYLLA (*Geog.*) Ἀγύλλα, a city of Tuscany, called after its founder. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 479.

> *Haud procul hinc saxo colitur fundata vetusto*
> *Urbis Agillinæ sedes: ubi Lydia quondam*
> *Gens Bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis.*

Dionysius Halicarnassus calls it εὐδαίμων δὲ πολυάνθρωπος, wealthy and populous; Livy, *oppidum opulentum;* and Lycophron speaks of its πολυῤῥήτης νάπας, groves, much celebrated. *Lycoph. in Cassand.: Dionys. Halicar.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 1.

AGYLLEUS (*Myth.*) a wrestler of Cleonæ, scarcely inferior in stature to Hercules, from whom he was said to be descended. *Stat. Theb.* l. 6, v. 837.

> *—— Levat ardua contra*
> *Membra Cleonææ stirpis jactator Agylleus*
> *Herculea non mole minor.*

AGYRIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀγυρίον, Ἀγύριον, Ἀγύρηνα, Angurium, a town of Sicily, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus, now *S. Philippo in Agirone.* The inhabitants were called by Cicero, Agyrinensis; by Pliny, Agirini. *Diod.* l. 4, &c.; *Cic. in Verr.* l. 2, c. 9, &c.; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 4; *Anton. Itin.; Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

Agyrium (*Numis.*) this town represented on some of their medals the figure of Hercules killing the serpent Hydra. Sometimes the figure of a hound seizing the chamois, or mountain goat, as in the annexed figure, emblematical of the lofty situation of the town, and its fitness for the chace; on other medals, or other parts of their medals, they represented the head of Jupiter, of Hercules, Minerva, and the Minotaur. The inscriptions ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙ. ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. *Agrinensium,* sometimes with the name of the magistrate, as ΕΠΙ. ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ. *Sub Sopatro, &c.*



AGYRIUS (*Hist.*) an Athenian general, who succeeded Thrasybulus after he was slain. *Diod.*

AGYRTES (*Myth.*) a man who killed his father. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, v. 148.

> *—— Et cæso genitore infamis Agyrtis.*

AHA (*Biog.*) a rabbi of the seventh century, author of a work entitled, 'Seelloth, or Questions on the Commandments of the Law.'

AHAB (*Bibl.*) אחאב, from אחה, brother, and אב, father, a wicked king of Israel, who was killed after a reign of 22 years in a battle against the Assyrians. 1 *Kings* xxii. 34. A. M. 3109. A. C. 897.

Ahab, son of Kolaiah, one of the two false prophets who seduced the Israelites at Babylon. *Jer.* xxix. 21, 22.

AHALA (*Hist.*) the surname of the Servilii. [Vide *Servilius*]

AHARAH (*Bibl.*) אחרח, third son of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* viii. 1.

AHARHEL (*Bibl.*) אחרחל, son of Harum. 1 *Chron.* iv. 8.

AHASBAI (*Bibl.*) אחסבי, Ἀχασβὰ, the father of Eliphelet, one of David's mighty men. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 34.

AHASUERUS (*Bibl.*) אחשורוש, which is supposed to be a Persian word, signifying prince. A scripture name for the Persian king who took Esther to wife, who is mentioned in the book of Esther passim, and in *Dan.* ix. 1. is called the son of Darius. Who that prince was, has been the subject of much dispute among the learned. Usher and Calmet suppose it to have been Darius, the son of Hystaspes, but Prideaux maintains that it was Artaxerxes Longimanus. Scaliger conjectures that it was Xerxes, and the authors of the Universal History are of opinion that it was Cambyses. In the Septuagint Ahasuerus is rendered Ἀρταξέρξης; and Josephus expressly mentions Artaxerxes as the husband of Esther. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 11, c. 6; *Scal. Emendat. Temp.* l. 9; *Prid. Connect.*

AHAVA (*Bibl.*) אהוא, signifying essence or generation: a river near Babylon, where Esdras assembled the Jews. *Ezra* viii. 15.

AHAZ (*Bibl.*) אחז, an idolatrous king of Judah, the son and successor of Jotham. 2 *Kings* xviii. 1. He was succeeded by his son Hezekiah.

Ahaz, father of Jehoadah. 1 *Chron.* viii. 36.

AHAZI (*Bibl.*) vide *Ahaz.*

AHAZIAH (*Bibl.*) אחזיה, vision of the Lord, from אחז, achaz, and יה jah, Lord; king of Judah, a son and successor of Jehoram, and Athaliah, who was slain by Jehu. 2 *Kings* ix. 21.

Ahaziah, son of Ahab, who reigned with his father one year, and after his death one year. He died Jul. Per. 3818, A. M. 3108, A. C. 896; 1 *Kings* xxii. 40; 2 *Chron.* xx. 37.

AHER (*Bibl.*) אחר, a man of the tribe of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* vii. 12.

AHI (*Bibl.*) אחי, son of Shamer, of the tribe of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* vii. 34.

AHIAH (*Bibl.*) אחיה, Ahiah, son and successor to the high priest Ahitub. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 13; called Ahimelech. 1 *Sam.* xxii. 9.

Ahiah, son of Shisha, and Solomon's secretary. 1 *Kings* iv. 3.

Ahiah, son of Naaman, of the tribe of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* viii. 7.

AHIHAM (*Bibl.*) אחיאם, an officer in David's army. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 33.

AHIAN (*Bibl.*) אחין, son of Shemida. 1 *Chron.* vii. 19.

AHIEZER (*Bibl.*) אחי־עזר, son of Ammishaddai, and a chief of the tribe of Dan. *Numb.* vii. 66, 67.

AHIHUD (*Bibl.*) אחיהד, 'Αχιώδ, son of Naaman, and brother of Ahoah, of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* viii. 7.

AHIJAH (*Bibl.*) אחיה, son of Esrom, of the tribe of Judah. 1 *Chron.* ii. 25.

Ahijah, keeper of the temple treasury under David. 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 20.

Ahijah, son of Pelon, an officer in David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi. 36.

Ahijah, a prophet of the Lord, who dwelt at Shilo, and wrote the life of Solomon. 2 *Chron.* ix. 29.

Ahijah, son of Baasha, king of Israel. 1 *Kings* xv. 27.

AHIKAM (*Bibl.*) אחיקם, son of Shaphan, and father of Gedaliah, was sent to Huldah, the prophetess, by king Josiah.

AHILUD (*Bibl.*) אחילוד, 'Αχιλὰδ, the father of Jehoshaphat, who was David's secretary. 2 *Sam.* viii. 16.

AHIMAAZ (*Bibl.*) אחימעץ, son of Zadok the high priest, succeeded his father. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 17.

AHIMAN (*Bibl.*) אחימן, 'Αχειμαν, a giant of the race of Anak, who dwelt at Hebron when the spies visited the land of Canaan. *Numb.* xiii. 22.

AHIMELECH (*Bibl.*) אחימלך, a son of Ahitub, and brother of Ahiah, whom he succeeded in the priesthood. He was afterwards slain by order of Saul for having shown favour to David. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 1.

AHIMOTH (*Bibl.*) אחימות, brother of death, from אח, brother, and מות, death; son of Elkanah. 1 *Chron.* vi. 25.

AHINADAB (*Bibl.*) אחינדב, son of Iddo, and governor of the district of Manahaim. 1 *Kings* iv. 14.

AHINOAM (*Bibl.*) אחינעם, 'Αχιναάμ, Ahinoam, daughter of Ahimaaz, and wife to Saul. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 50.

Ahinoam, David's second wife, and mother of Amnon. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 5.

AHIO (*Bibl.*) אחיו, the man who, with his brother Uzzah, was charged with the removal of the ark from the house of Abinadab to Jerusalem 1 *Chron.* xiii. 7.

Ahio, עיו, look, eye, or fountain: son of Abigebeon and Maachah. 1 *Chron.* viii. 31.

AHIRA (*Bibl.*) אחירע, son of Enan, and chief of the tribe of Naphthali. *Numb.* ii. 29.

AHISAMACH (*Bibl.*) אחיסמך, 'Αχισαμὰκ, father of Aholiab, the famous architect. [Vide *Aholiab*]

AHISHAHAR (*Bibl.*) אחישחר, son of Bilham, of the tribe of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* vii. 10.

AHISHAR (*Bibl.*) אחישר, high steward of Solomon's household. 1 *Kings* iv. 6.

AHITOPHEL (*Bibl.*) אחיתופל, a native of Gillo, and a counseller to king David, who joined in the rebellion of Absalom; but seeing it likely to fail, he hanged himself to avoid falling into David's hands. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 23.

AHITUB (*Bibl.*) אחיטוב, son of Phineas, and grandson to Eli the high priest, succeeded his grandfather. 1 *Sam.* iv. 11; xiv. 3.

Ahitub, son of Amariah, and father of Zadock the high priest. 1 *Chron.* vi. 8.

AHIHUD (*Bibl.*) אחיהוד, 'Αχιὼδ, son of Shelomi, of the tribe of Asher, appointed a commissioner by Moses. *Numb.* xxxiv. 27.

AHLAB (*Bibl.*) אחלב, 'Ακλὰβ, a city in the tribe of Asher, not now known. *Judg.* i. 31.

AHLAI (*Bibl.*) אחלי, 'Ουλαὶ, son of Shesham. 1 *Chron.* xi. 31.

Ahlai, a captain in David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi. 41.

AHLE, *John Rudolphus* (*Biog.*) a composer of music in Muhlhausan, in the 17th century, composed 1. 'Sacred Dialogues, for two, three, four, or even more Voices.' 2. 'Compendium pro Tenellis.' 3. 'Symphonies, Ballets,' Erfort, 1650. 4. 'The Garden of Pleasure at Thuringia,' 1657. 5. 'Devotions for all the great Festivals in the Year,' &c., fol. Muhlhausen, 1664. 6. 'De Progressionibus Consonantium,' 1698.

Ahle, *John George*, son of the preceding, a poet and musician, published 1. 'A Theoretical Treatise on Music,' 1687. 2. 'A Dialogue on the Spring,' 1695; 'On the Autumn,' 1699; 'On the Winter,' 8vo. 1701. 3. 'An Introduction to Vocal Music,' written by his father and edited by himself, 1704.

AHLEN (*Geog.*) a little town of Suabia, which was taken by the emperor Charles IV, in 1350, and made one of the imperial cities. It retains its privileges although almost ruined.

AHLWARDT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) professor of Logic at Griesswald, where he was born in 1710, and died in 1791; wrote 1. 'Brontotheologie, or pious Meditations on the Phænomena of Thunder and Lightning,' 8vo., Griefswald, 1745. 2. 'Reflections on the Augsburgh Confession,' 3 vols. 4to. 1742-50. 3. 'Some Sermons and Philosophical Dissertations.'

AHMED *Ben Abi Khaled* (*Hist.*) vizier to the caliphs Mamon and Motassem, was discharged from his office for not knowing how to interpret the Arabic word Kala, which was used in a dispatch to the government.

Ahmed, *Ben Ismael al Samani*, succeeded his father, the founder of the dynasty of the Samanides, and reigned over the greater part of Persia, besides the Khorasan. He was assassinated after a reign of about six years by his own slaves, in the year of the Hegira 311, A. D. 921.

Ahmed, *Ben Avis*. Vide *Avis*.

Ahmed, *Ben Mahomed Khan*. Vide *Achmet*.

Ahmed, *Khan*, a prince of Samarcand, was strangled by virtue of a decree of the doctors, for denying the Musselman faith, in the year of the Hegira 488, A. D. 1098.

Ahmed, *Khan*, son of Holagu, and brother of Abaka, whom he succeeded, was the ninth emperor of the Moguls, of the race of Genghis Khan. He was put to death after a reign of two years by his mother-in-law, Kongurtai, in the year of the Hegira 683, A. D. 1293.

Ahmed, sirnamed Gheduc, was raised by the Sultan Mahomet II, from the rank of a common soldier to be prime minister; but was afterwards, from jealousy, killed by Bajazet, with his own hand, at an entertainment, in the year of the Hegira 885, A. D. 1495.

Ahmed, son of Mobarezeddin, fourth prince of the dynasty of the Modhafferians.

Ahmed (*Biog.*) there were many Arabian authors of this name, as follow:

Ahmed, *Al Kareb*, a geographer, quoted by Abulfeda.

Ahmed, sirnamed Adherbiani, author of an Arabian grammar, entitled, 'Eksir al Saadet.'

Ahmed, *Ben Aem al Confi*, author of the 'Tarikh Fotough,' or History of the first Conquests of the Mussulmen.

Ahmed, *Ben Ali*, an astronomer, and author of the 'Beian an Tarikh sem al Zamam,' or Demonstration of the Chronological Characters of the Year.

Ahmed, *Ben Araschah*, author of the 'Merat al Adab,' or Mirror of good Manners, and 'Agiaib al Macdurfi Akhbar Timur,' or the Wonders of Providence displayed in the Reign of Tamerlane.

Ahmed, *Ben Cassem al Andalousi*, a moor of Grenada, wrote a work in which he quotes an Arabian MS. of St. Cæcilius,

archbishop of Grenada, which was afterwards found to be full of fables respecting our Saviour.

Ahmed, *Ben Fares Ben Zakaria*, author of an Arabic dictionary.

Ahmed, *Ben Hassan al Khatib*, author of a poem on medicine.

Ahmed, *Ben Josef Abul Abbas*, author of the 'Akhbar al Doval,' &c., or Universal History.

Ahmed, *Ben Israel*, an astrologer of great reputation in the caliphate of Vathek Billah.

Ahmed, *Ben Nasser*, a Mussulman doctor, whom the caliph Vathek Billah put to death for having conspired against his person.

AHMEDI (*Biog.*) surnamed Abutbaka Mahommed, author of an Arabic grammar, entitled 'Aarab.'

Ahmedi, *Kermani*, a Persian poet of Caramania.

AHNAF, *Ben Cais Ben Moaviah* (*Biog.*) a Mussulman doctor of the second class, called Tabein, or successor, because they immediately succeeded the sahabah, or first class, who had the privilege of seeing or hearing the prophet in person.

AHOBAN (*Bibl.*) or *Ahban*, son of Abishur and Abihail.

AHOHE (*Bibl.*) אחוח, third son of Bela, and grandson of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* viii. 4.

AHOHITES (*Bibl.*) אחחי, the descendants of Ahohe.

AHOLAH (*Bibl.*) אהלה, a symbolical name for Samaria. [Vide *Aholibah*]

AHOLIAB (*Bibl.*) אהליאב, son of Ahisamach, and a skilful workman, appointed with Bezaleel to construct the tabernacle. *Exod.* xxxv. 34.

AHOLIBAH (*Bibl.*) אהליבה, a symbolical name adopted by Ezekiel for Jerusalem; as Aholah for Samaria. *Ezek.* xxiii. 4.

AHOLIBAMAH (*Bibl.*) אהליבמה, Ὀλιβεμὰς, one of Esau's wives.

AHUMAI (*Bibl.*) אחומי, son of Judah, of the tribe of Judah. 1 *Chron.* iv. 2.

AHUZAM (*Bibl.*) אחזם, Ὀζὰμ, son of Naarah, of the tribe of Judah. 1 *Chron.* iv. 6.

AHUZZATH (*Bibl.*) the friend of Abimelech, the king of Gerar, who accompanied him when he went to make an alliance with Isaac. *Gen.* xxvi. 26.

AI (*Bibl.*) עי, a city near Bethel, westward. It was taken by Joshua by stratagem, after having made an unsuccessful attack. *Josh.* vii. 8.

AIA, *Mam Sarai* (*Topog.*) a palace of the sultan, in Constantinople, which originally belonged to the Greek emperors; it is distinct from the seraglio.

Aia, *Sofia Saint Sophia*, a celebrated church or temple in Constantinople, which it has been pretended was built by the emperor Constantine. It is now a mosque.

Aia *Golog* (*Geog.*) a town of Caria, so called by the Turks, as a corruption from the Greek ἅγια θεολόγος.

Aia (*Geog.*) a river of Italy running into the Tiber; it is the *Allia* of the ancients.

AIADH, *Ben Moussa al Jahassi* (*Biog.*) a native of Sebta, or, as it is now called, Ceuta, in Africa, was born in the year of the Hegira 470, A. D. 1080, and died in 544. He wrote, 1. 'A History of Cordova.' 2. A book of devotion, entitled, 'The Spiritual Meadow.' 3. 'Schafa fi Taarif hokauk al Mostafa,' or a Treatise on the Prerogatives of Mahomet.

AIAH (*Bibl.*) איה, a vulture, as rendered by Jerome and the English version of *Job* xxviii. 7. The mother of Rispah, who was Saul's concubine. 2 *Sam.* xxi. 8.

AJAH (*Bibl.*) איה, the son of Zibeon, of the race of Esau. *Gen.* xxxvi. 24.

AIALA, *Martin Perez* (*Ecc.*) or *Ayala*, archbishop of Valentia, was born in 1504, at Heiste, a village in the diocese of Carthagena, and died in 1566. He wrote, 1. 'De Divinis Traditionibus.' 2. 'Commentaria in Universalia Porphyrii,' &c. 3. 'De Recta in Deum Fide;' besides many other works, particularly against heretics.

Aiala, *Balthasar* (*Biog.*) native of Antwerp, counsellor of state under the duke of Parma, died at the age of 36, in 1584. He left a treatise 'De Jure et Officiis Bellicis,' &c.

Aiala, *Gabriel*, a physician and poet of Antwerp in the 16th century, wrote, 'Popularia Epigrammata Medica de Lue Pestilenti.' His poems were printed at Antwerp in 1562.

Aiala, *Lud Fernandez*, a Dominican monk of Murcia, wrote, 1. 'A Life and Death of Antichrist,' 1635, 1649. 2. 'On the exalted Nature of the Holy Virgin.'

AJALON (*Bibl.*) אילן, the name of four cities, namely, 1. In the tribe of Dan, between Timnah and Bethshemesh. *Josh.* x. 12; 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 18. It is sometimes called Elon. *Josh.* xix. 42. 2. In the tribe of Benjamin, east of Bethel. 2 *Chron.* xi. 10. 3. In that of Ephraim, not far from Shechem. *Hieron.* 4. In that of Zebulon, the situation of which is not known. *Judg.* xii. 12.

AJAX (*Myth.*) Αἴας, there were two Grecian heroes of this name, who distinguished themselves at the siege of Troy.

Ajax, the son of Telamon, was inferior in valour and skill to Achilles only. Homer calls him by distinction Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, and at the games in honour of Patroclus makes him to be invulnerable except in the neck, at which Diomed in his contest with him always aimed.

*Il.* l. 23, v. 820.

> Τυδείδης δ' ἄρ ἔπειτα ὑπὲρ σάκεος μεγάλοιο
> Αἰὲν επ' αὐχένι κῦρε φαεινῆ δυρὸς ἀκωκῇ
> Καὶ τό;ε δὴ ῥ' Αἴαντι περιδέιδαντες 'Αχαιοί.

At the death of Achilles he disputed with Ulysses for the honour of that hero's arms, which being given to the latter, he is said in his fury to have slain a flock of sheep, which he supposed to be Agamemnon and his friends, and then stabbed himself. Some say that he was killed by Paris, and others by Ulysses.

*Pind. Nem. Od.* 7.

> ἐὰν ἁ λάθειαν ἰδέμεν
> ἤ κεν ὅπλων χολωθὲις
> ὁ καρτερὸς Αἴας ἔπαξε διὰ φρενῶν
> λευρον ξίφος· ὅν κράτι-
> στον, 'Αχιλέος ἄτερ, μάχᾳ
> ξανθῷ Μενέλα δάμαρτα κομίσαι θοαῖς
> ἐν ναυσὶ πόρευσαν ἐυθυ-
> πνόυ Ζεφύρνιο πομπαὶ
> Πρὸς Ἴλυ πόλιν.

*Horat.* l. 2, sat. 3, v. 193.

> *Consule. Cur Ajax heros ab Achille secundus*
> *Putrescit, toties servatis clarus Achivis;*
> *Gaudeat ut populus Priami Priamusque inhumato,*
> *Per quem tot juvenes patrio caruere sepulcro?*
> *Mille ovium insanus morti dedit, inclytum Ulyssem*
> *Et Menelaüm unâ mecum se occidere clamans.*

*Sophocl. in Ajac.*; *Apollodor.* l. 3, c. 10; *Diodor.* l. 17, c. 17; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13, &c.; *Quint. Calab.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 107, &c.; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 35.

Ajax, the son of Oileus, and king of the Locrians, being one of Helen's suitors, went to the Trojan war. Homer describes him as ταχὺς, swift, but not equal to the Telamonian Ajax.

*Il.* l. 2, v. 527.

> Λοκρῶν ἡγεμόνευεν Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας
> Μείων, ὅτι τόσος γε ὅσος Τελαμώνιος Αἴας
> 'Αλλὰ πολὺ μείων.

Having offered violence to Cassandra in the temple of Minerva on the night when Troy was taken, he was struck dead by the goddess with a thunderbolt.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 45.

*—— Pallasne exurere classem*
*Argivûm, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,*
*Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei?*
* * * * *
*Illum expirantem transfixo pectore flammas,*
*Turbine corripuit, scopulo infixit acuto.*

*Horat. Epod.* 10, v. 13.

*Cùm Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio*
*In impium Ajacis ratem.*

A different account has been given of his death by Seneca. *Hom.* l. 2, &c.; *Odyss.* l. 4; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 21; *Hygin. Fab.; Seneca in Agamem.; Paus.* l. 10, c. 26; *Philostrat. Icon.* l. 2, c. 13.

AJAX (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Botolium in the fourth century, who was distinguished by his zeal in defence of the Christian faith. *Sozom.* l. 7, c. 18.

AIBAN, *Sarai* (*Topog.*) an ancient palace of the emperors of Constantinople, situated near the 12th gate of that city.

AIBERT (*Biog.*) a Spanish monk, who wrote the lives of illustrious men of his order.

AICHARD (*Ecc.*) or *Eccard*, a Saxon monk of the order of Dominicans, who, in the warmth of his zeal, published some opinions that were condemned by Pope John XXII.

AICHER, *Otho* (*Biog.*) a benedictine father of Salzburgh, died in 1705. He wrote, 1. 'Theatrum Funebre, exhibens Epitaphia nova et antiqua,' &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1675. 2. 'Hortus Variarum Inscriptionum veterum et novarum,' 8vo. 1676. 3. 'De Comitiis veterum Romanorum,' 8vo. 1678. 4. 'Iter Oratorium,' 1675. 5. 'Iter Poeticum,' 1674. 6. 'De Principiis Cosmographiæ,' 1678. 7. 'Ephemeridis ab Anno 1687 usque ad 1699.'

AICHINGER, *Gregory* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic, and an organist of Weissenhorn, wrote very many works on music, a list of which is to be found in the Dictionnaire Historique.

AIDAN (*Hist.*) son of Gontran, or Gorane, king of Scotland, reigned with great prudence, and died in 604 or 606. He was succeeded by Kennet. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure. *Bede Hist.* l. 3.



AIDAN (*Ecc.*) a native of Ireland, and archbishop of Lindisfarne or Holy Island, was invited over to England by Oswald, king of Northumberland, to instruct his subjects in the Christian religion, which he performed successfully, and died in 651. *Bede Hist. Angl.* l. 3, c. 1; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 634—651.

AIDEM, *Ben Ali* (*Biog.*) surnamed *Al-Giraldeki*, on account of his corpulence, was the author of a treatise on philosophy, consisting of four volumes, entitled, 'Borham fi Asrar elm Almizan;' also of a book on prayer, entitled, 'Boghiat al Khabir.' He died in the year of the Hegira 740, A. D. 1350.

AIDI (*Biog.*) or *Schehabeddin Jahia Ben Aidi*, an author who translated many works from the Syriac into Arabic; among others, the Poetics of Aristotle, and the Isagoge of Porphyry.

AIDIN (*Hist.*) a Turkish governor under Ottoman I, who gave his name to that part of Asia Minor comprehending Caria and Lydia.

AIDINGIK (*Geog.*) or the little Aidin, a province comprehending the ancient Troas, in the vicinity of Abydos.

AIDMERIN (*Biog.*) *Ali Al Gialdeki*, author of a book on chemistry, entitled, 'Badr Almonir fi Rhovas al Eksir,' where he treats of the properties of the philosopher's stone.

AIDON (*Geog.*) a castle in Northumberland, where a Roman station under Julius Cæsar was supposed to have been.

AIDONEUS (*Myth.*) Ἀϊδωνεὺς, a surname of Pluto.

AIDONEUS, a king of the Molossi, who detained Theseus prisoner, and delivered his companion Perithous to the dog Cerberus to be torn in pieces, because they attempted to carry away his daughter. *Plut. in Thes.*

AIDONEUS (*Geog.*) a river near Troy. *Paus.* l. 10, c. 12.

AIDOS (*Geog.*) a Turkish corruption of the word Abydos, the town on the Dardanelles.

AIGNEAUX, *Robert* and *Anthony Sieurs d'* (*Biog.*) two brothers, and joint poets in the age of Francis I, translated Virgil and Horace into French verse. The former died at the age of 42, and the second two or three years after.

AIGREFEUILLE (*Ecc.*) an ancient and noble family of Aigrefeuille, in Languedoc, which could reckon three cardinals besides other prelates among its members.

AIGREFEUILLE, *William*, the first of this name, a relation of Clement VI, was made cardinal in 1350, and died in 1369.

AIGREFEUILLE, *William*, the younger, and nephew of the preceding, was made a cardinal by Urban V at the age of 28, sent as a legate into Germany, and died in 1401.

AIGREFEUILLE, *Faydit*, brother of the first William, was first bishop of Rhodes, then of Avignon, and afterwards a cardinal.

AIGREFEUILLE, *Charles d'* (*Biog.*) a descendant of the abovementioned family, and a canon of Montpelier in the 18th century, wrote, 1. 'Histoire de la Ville de Montpelier depuis son Origine,' fol. 1737. 2. 'Histoire Ecclesiastique de Montpelier.'

AIGUILLON, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a jesuit of Brussels in the 16th century, who wrote 'On Optics,' fol. Antwerp, 1613. 'On the Projections of the Sphere;' and was engaged in a work on Dioptrics, when he died in 1617.

AIGUILLON (*Geog.*) a town of Guienne, in France, situated at the conflux of the Lot and Garonne, 12 miles N. W. Agen, 585 E. Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 15. N., long. 0. 12. E.

AIGULFUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Bourges, was present at the council of Toulouse in 835, and was one of those whom Ebon, archbishop of Rheims, chose for his judge.

AIGULPHUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) abbot of Lerino, provoked the resentment of some rebellious monks in the abbey, who, forming a conspiracy against him, threw him into prison; after which he was deprived of his tongue and his eyes, and finally his head was cut off, with that of 33 others, who suffered in the same cause.

AIKMAN, *William* (*Biog.*) a Scotch painter and poet, who was born in 1682, and died in 1731. Several of his portraits are in the possession of the duke of Argyle, Hamilton, and others.

AILAKI (*Biog.*) a disciple of Avicenna, and author of a book in Arabic, 'On the Causes and Prognostics of Diseases.'

AILERAN (*Biog.*) or *Aireran*, surnamed the *Wise*, a biographer, who died in 665. He wrote the lives of St. Brigida of Kildare, St. Patrick, and others.

AILESBURY (*Hist.*) vide *Aylesbury*.

AILESFORD, *Heneage Finch, Earl of* (*Her.*) second son of Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham, was educated at Christ Church, and entered in the Middle Temple for the study of the law, in which he gained such a proficiency as to be appointed his majesty's solicitor general in 1678. He was removed from this office by James II, in 1686, and afterwards acted as the principal counsel in behalf of the seven bishops, who were tried for refusing to authorize the reading of king James's declaration for the abrogation of the test laws. He died in 1719, after having been raised to the dignity of a peer in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. [Vide *Ailesford*, under *Heraldry*]

AILESFORD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by a branch of the Finch family, descended from Hineage Finch, before mentioned, who was created baron of Guernsey in 1702, and earl of Ailesford in 1714. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron between three gryphons passant *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a gryphon passant *sable*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a gryphon *sable*, gorged

with a ducal collar *or*; and on the sinister, a lion of the second, ducally gorged *azure*.

*Motto.* "Aperto vivere voto."

**Ailesford** (*Geog.*) Ealeſford, Saxon, i. e. Eagle's Ford, a town in Kent, noted for a great overthrow given to Hengist and his Saxon army, by Vortimer, the British king.

AILLY, *Peter d'* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and bishop of Cambray, was born of an obscure family at Compiegne in 1350, and died in 1419 or 1420, after having passed through every gradation of preferment with credit to himself, and taken an active part in the councils of Constance.

**Ailly** (*Geog.*) the name of several places in France, which has been taken as a title by different noble families.

AILRED (*Biog.*) or *Ethelred Æelred*, or *Ealred*, abbot of Reverby, in Lincolnshire, in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II, died in 1161 at the age of 57. He wrote, 1. 'De Bello Standardii Tempore Stephani Regis Anno 1138.' 2. 'Genealogia Regum Anglorum.' 3. 'Historia de Vita et Miraculis S. Edwardi Regis et Confessoris.' 4. 'Historia de Sanctimoniali de Watthun.' 5. 'A Life of St. Edward in elegiac Verse.' 6. 'Sermones de Tempore et de Sanctis.' 7. 'In Isaiam Prophetam Sermones XXXI.' 8. 'Speculum Charitatis Libri III.' 9. 'Tractatus de puero Jesu duodecenni in illud Luc II, cum Factus esset Jesus.' 9. 'De Spirituali Amicitia.' 10. 'Regulæ ad Inclusas seu Moniales,' erroneously ascribed to St. Augustine. 11. 'Tractatus de Dominica,' &c. ascribed to St. Bernard. The last seven of these books are to be found in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.'

AILSA, *Baron of* (*Her.*) a title conferred by patent in 1806 on the Earl of Cassilis, Lord Kennedy, of the family of Kennedy. [Vide *Cassilis* and *Kennedy*]

**Ailsa** (*Geog.*) a rocky island near the island of Bute, in Scotland, whereon stands a ruinous castle said to have been built by Philip II of Spain. Lon. 5° 8′ W. lat. 55° 18′ N.

AIMAR-VERNAI, *James* (*Biog.*) a French peasant, who made himself famous by the use of the divining-rod, with which he professed to be able to discover subterraneous waters or metals in the earth.

AIMER (*Biog.*) or *Eimer*, an English benedictine of the 12th century, wrote 'De Inquisitione Dei,' &c.

AIMERI (*Hist.*) a Lombard captain of Pavia, who, being appointed governor of Calais in 1348, pretended to listen to some Frenchmen who wanted him to surrender the place in order to get them more effectually into king Edward's power. He was afterwards punished for this stratagem, when, falling into the hands of some who had been taken prisoners, he was drawn and quartered.

AIMERIC (*Ecc.*) succeeded Rudolphus in 1142 as patriarch of Antioch. He was legate to the holy see in the pontificate of Alexander III, when, in order to protect the pilgrims from the outrages to which they were exposed, he collected them together on Mount Carmel, which is supposed to have given rise to the Carmelites.

**Aimeric** (*Biog.*) a grammarian of the 11th century, who wrote 'Ars Lectoria de Quantitate Syllabarum.'

AIMONIUS (*Biog.*) a benedictine, the friend and companion of Abbon, abbot of Fleury, wrote 'De Gestis Francorum Libri quinque,' fol. Paris, 1602; to which was added 'De Inventione et Translatione S. Vincentii;' 'Abbonis Libri duo de Obsessa a Nortmannis Lutetia,' &c.

AIN (*Bibl.*) עין, a city in the eastern boundary of Judæa, which was given to the Levites. *Numb.* xxxiv. 11; *Josh.* xxi. 16.

AINARD (*Biog.*) or *Enard*, a German abbot of the eleventh century, is said to have composed verses on the life of St. Kilian, and on the Holy Virgin.

AINSLIE (*Her.*) the family of this name, which at present enjoys the dignity of the baronetage, is descended from Thomas de Ainslie, who lived in 1214. The first baronet of this family was Sir Robert Ainslie, created in 1804, after having been 20 years ambassador to the Sublime Porte. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, a cross flory *sable*, with a mullet for difference.

*Crest.* A dexter-hand and arm grasping a scimitar.

*Motto.* "Pro Rege et Patria."

AINSWORTH, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a commentator on the scriptures, and a Brownist by profession, lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died about 1622. He wrote, 1. 'A Counterpoison against Bernard and Crashaw,' 4to. 1608. 2. 'Annotations on the Psalms,' 4to. 1612; 'On the Pentateuch,' 2 vols. 4to. 1621; and on 'the Song of Solomon,' 4to. 1623. 3. 'An Animadversion on Mr. Richard Clifton's Advertisement,' &c. 4to. Amsterdam, 1613. 4. 'A Treatise on the Communion of Saints.' 5. 'A Treatise on the Fellowship that the Faithful have with God,' &c. 8vo. 1614. 6. 'The Prying out of the Truth between John Ainsworth and Henry Ainsworth;' the one pleading for, and the other against popery, 4to. 7. 'An Arrow against Idolatry.' 8. 'Certain Notes of Mr. Ainsworth's last Sermon on 1 Pet. ii. 4, 5,' 8vo. 1630.

**Ainsworth**, *Robert*, a philologist and antiquarian, was born at Woodsale, near Manchester, in 1660, and died in 1743. He wrote, 1. 'Monumenta vetustatis Kempiana,' 8vo. 1720. 2. 'Ἰσεῖον, sive ex veteris Monumenti Isiaci Descriptione Isidis Delubrum reseratum,' 4to. 1729. 3. 'De Clypeo Camilli antiquo,' 1734. 4. 'Thesaurus, or an English and Latin Dictionary,' which has acquired for its author a lasting reputation, and is now become a standard work with all lovers of classical learning.

**Ainsworth**, *William*, a clergyman of Chester, who published in 1650 'Triplex Memoriale, or the Substance of three Commemoration Sermons preached at Halifax, in Remembrance of Mr. Nathaniel Watehouse, deceased.'

AINULPHUS (*Biog.*) an Englishman of royal extraction, who, being disgusted with the world, retired from the court, and led the life of a recluse; but at what time he lived is not known.

AJOMA (*Geog.*) *Ajomania*, or *Ajiomania*, a town of Macedonia, situated on the Archipelago, 40 miles S. E. Salonichi. Long. 23° 30′ E. lat. 40° 12′ N.

AIOMAMA (*Geog.*) a gulf of the Archipelago called after the town of Ajoma; it was the ancient *Sinus Toronaicus*.

AION (*Hist.*) duke of Brescia, and father of Rotharis, who succeeded Ariovaldus as king of Lombardy in 638. *Paul. Diacon. de Gest. Longob.* l. 4, c. 45.

**Aion**, son of Arichia, duke of Benevento, to whom this same Rotharis administered slow poison.

**Aion** (*Biog.*) an English monk of the 10th century, who wrote a history of the Abbey of Croyland. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3, c. 5.

AIRARD (*Ecc.*) *Ærard*, or *Arrard*, &c. a bishop of Nantes, in the pontificate of Leo IX, was deprived of his bishopric to make way for a brother of Hoel II, count of Nantes, &c.

AIRAY, *Henry* (*Biog.*) provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was born in 1559, and died in 1616. He was vice-chancellor in 1606, and being a puritan in his principles, he wrote, among other things, a treatise against bowing at the name of Jesus, &c.

**Airy**, *Christopher*, native of Westmorland, and fellow of Queen's College, died in 1670, aged 69. He wrote, 'Fasciculus Preceptorum Logicalium in Gratiam Juventutis Academicæ compositus.'

**Airy**, *Christopher*, nephew of Dr. Adam Airy, principal of Edmund Hall, contributed to enlarge the buildings of old Queen's college.

AISCHAH (*Hist.*) the daughter of Aboubecre, and third wife of Mahomet, survived the impostor many years, and was honoured as a Nebrah, or prophetess, by the Mussulmen.

**Aischah**, *al Scheikhah ben Joseph Alidemesch Kiah*, was the

daughter of Joseph a Mussulman doctor, and authoress of a work entitled 'Escharat al Khasiah fil Menan al Alitah,' the fear we ought to have respecting the graces given us by God.

Aischah, *Ben Mahommed*, &c. author of a book entitled 'Al Akham Alaoram.'

AISNE (*Geog.*) a department of France, including the provinces of Soissonnois and Vermandois, the capital of which is Laons. It takes its name from a river which runs by Soissons, and enters the Oise above Compiegne, which is the ancient *Axona*, mentioned frequently by Cæsar. [Vide *Axona*]

AISTULPHUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Longobards, who laid siege to Rome, but was brought to terms by Pepin, king of France, who, through the entreaties of Pope Stephen, took up arms, and compelled him to retire. He was killed by a fall from his horse, after a reign of not quite seven years, in 756.

AITHRIE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the Earl of Hopetown.

AITON, *William* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born in 1731 at Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, and died in 1793. He superintended the gardens at Kew, in which situation he published the 'Hortus Kewensis,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1789.

AITZEMA (*Hist.*) baron of Lipperode and Alsheim, was sent about 1635 as envoy from the States General of the Low Countries to Vienna, where he became so much the favourite of the emperor that he gave great umbrage to his own court. He died in the Romish faith at Vienna, and was buried in the Dominican church.

Aitzema, *Leo d'* (*Biog.*) nephew of the preceding, was born at Doccum, in Friezland, in 1600, and died as resident from the Hanseatic towns to the Hague in 1669. He wrote 'Zaken van Staat en Oorlog,' or a History of the United States; the second edition of which carries the Dutch affairs to 1651.

AITZINGER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) author of a description of the land of promise, in 1485.

AIUB (*Hist.*) or *Job*, the son of Schaddi, was the father of Salaheddin, the founder of the Aiubites, who succeeded the race of the Fatemites on the throne of Egypt in the following order:

Aiub, *Salaheddin* or *Saladin*, the son of Aiub, succeeded Adhed, the last of the Fatemites, in the year of the Hegira 567, A. D. 1177, and died in 589.

Aiub, *Noureddin Ali*, surnamed *Malek Al Afdhal*, the eldest son of Saladin, succeeded his father in Syria, after the death of his brother Malek Al Aziz in Egypt. He died in 621, A. D. 1231.

Aiub, *Malek al Adel*, son of Malek, the brother of Saladin, succeeded in 625 of the Hegira, and died in 635.

Aiub, *Malek Saleh*, succeeded his father, and died in 647.

Aiub, *Malek al Moaddem*, his son and successor, was killed by the Mamelukes in 648.

Aiub, *Malek al Nasser*, nephew of the preceding, was the last of the race who reigned in Egypt or Syria. He was killed in 660, A. D. 1270, by Holagu, emperor of the Moguls, who had taken Bagdad, and conquered Syria.

Aiub, *Selim* (*Biog.*) *Ben Aiub al Kazi*, was author of instructions on the rights of Musselmen.

AIX (*Geog.*) one of the most ancient cities of France, which is said to have been founded by Caius Sextius Calvinus, a Roman general, A. C. 120, when it received the name of *Aquæ Sextæ*, on account of its famous springs which were accidentally discovered in 1704. It was formerly the capital of Provence, and now the chief town of an arrondissement in the department of the mouth of the Rhone.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (*Geog.*) called in Latin *Aquisgranum*, derives its modern name from the chapel built there by Charlemagne, who made it the seat of his government; whence it became customary for the emperors of Germany to be crowned there until the time of Ferdinand I, who was the last emperor that was crowned in this place. It has, however, since been distinguished by the conclusion of two treaties within its walls; namely, one between France and Spain in 1668; and the second between the different powers engaged in the war of the Austrian succession in 1748. This town originally held the second rank among the imperial towns of the circle of Westphalia, but in the revolutionary war it fell into the hands of the French, and on the downfal of Bonaparte it was assigned to Prussia. It is 25 miles N. E. of Liege, 36 S. W. of Cologne. Long. 5° 54' E. lat. 50° 52' N.

AIZAR (*Hist.*) a king of Ethiopia, who was deceived by an artful woman named Sabata, who, by her intrigues, got possession of the throne.

AIZO (*Hist.*) a chieftain among the Goths, who rebelled against Louis le Debonnaire, and gave him much trouble. *Mezer. Hist. de la France*, l. 10.

AKAKIA (*Biog.*) there were several of this name who distinguished themselves as physicians.

Akakia, *Martin*, who was second physician to Henry III, and died in 1558. He wrote, 1. 'De Morbis Mulierum.' 2. 'Consilia Medica.' 3. A translation of Galen, 'De Ratione Curandi, et Ars Medica quæ est Ars parva.'

Akakia, *Martin*, son of the preceding, to whom have been attributed the two first works of his father's. He died 1605.

Akakia, *John*, brother of the preceding, and physician to Louis XIII, died in 1605.

Akakia, *Roger*, son of John, was secretary to the embassy to Poland, where he died. He contributed much towards the peace of Oliva.

Akakia, *Martin*, another son of John, was professor royal in surgery, as many of his family had been before him, but resigned in consequence of his disagreement with the rest of the faculty, and died of grief in 1677.

AKBAR (*Hist.*) or *Akber*, an emperor of the Moguls, surnamed *Jalâlo'ddin Mohammed*, succeeded his father Hemayun in 1556, and died, after a successful reign, of a poisoned pill which he took by mistake, in 1605.

AKENSIDE, *Mark* (*Biog.*) an English poet and physician, was born at Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1721, and died in 1770. He wrote, 1. 'The Pleasures of the Imagination,' 1744. 2. 'A Collection of Odes,' 1745. 3. 'Hymn to the Naiads,' together with some inscriptions. 4. 'Dissertatio de Dysenteria,' 1764. 5. 'Observations on the Origin and Use of the Lymphatic Vessels,' and 'An Account of a Blow on the Heart and its Effects,' in the Philosophical Transactions. 6. 'Oratio Harveiana,' 4to. 1760; and three papers in the first volume of the Medical Transactions. 7. 'The History of the Revival of Learning,' in three lectures. 8. In Dodsley's Museum, 'On Correctness,' 'Table of Modern Fame,' and 'Letter from a Swiss Gentleman.' [Vide *Plate XXVIII*]

AKHFASCH (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Arabia, whose disciple Siboviah was the most distinguished of all grammarians.

AKHIGIUK (*Hist.*) a prince of Adherbergian, or Media, was conquered by the Sultan Aris, who, having surprised and taken him in Tauris, his capital, cut off his head in the year of the Hegira 759, A. D. 1369.

AKIBA (*Hist.*) a famous rabbi of great credit among the Jews, took part with the impostor Barchochebas, who gave himself out for the Messiah, and being taken by the troops of the emperor Adrian, was cruelly put to death, A. D. 135. *Hieron. in Esai.* viii. and *Zach.* iii. iv.; *Geneb. Chron.* sec. 2; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 137.

AKLE (*Hist.*) a king of Æthiopia in the second century, who was addicted to sloth, and many other vices.

ALABA (*Geog.*) a country of Spain, now called *Alava*.

ALABANDA (*Geog.*) Ἀλαβάνδα, Ἀλλαβάνδα, now *Eblanda*, a city of Caria, near the Mæandrus, so called from Ala-

bandus, its founder, who was worshipped there as a god, and represented on their medals. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 135; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13, ep. 56; *Juven. Sat.* 3, v. 70; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 37, c. 7.

ALABANDA (*Numis.*) this town struck medals in honour of Augustus, Britannicus, Nero, Domitianus, Caracalla, Maximus, and the empresses Livia and Domna.




A medal of Britannicus bears on the reverse, as in the annexed cut, a figure of Alabandus, their founder, naked, holding in his right hand a precious stone; in his left a staff, and having a horse before him. On other medals they represented Diana, Jupiter, and Apollo, &c. The inscription for the town was generally as above, ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ, or abbreviated ΑΛΑΒ.

ALABANDUS (*Myth.*) a son of Caris, who built the city of Alabanda, and was honoured by the Alabandenses as a god.

ALABASTER, *William* (*Biog.*) a divine and poet, was a native of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and took the degree of A. M. at Cambridge, but became a member of the University of Oxford in 1592. He wrote, 1. 'Seven Motives for his Conversion,' published on his attaching himself to the Romish faith, which, however, he soon after left in order to return to the church of England. 2. 'Apparatus in Revelationem Jesu Christi.' 3. 'Spiraculum Tubarum seu fons Spiritualium Expositionum,' &c. both of which works contained much of cabalistical learning. 4. 'Commentarius de Bestia Apocalyptica.' 5. 'Lexicon Pentaglotton,' fol. 1637. 6. 'Roxana,' a Latin tragedy. 7. 'Elisæis,' a Latin poem on the reign of queen Elizabeth, which he left unfinished.

ALABASTRUM (*Geog.*) a town of Egypt, where alabaster, a soft marble, was dug.

ALABUS (*Geog.*) Ἄλαβος, a river of Sicily, now *Cantara.* Silius calls it Alabis.

*Sil. Ital.* l. 13.

*Nec non qui potant Hypsumque Alabinque sonoros.*

*Ptol.* l. 4, c. 3; *Fazell. de Reb. Sic. Decr.* l. 1, c. 8.

ALADIN (*Hist.*) or *Alaeddin Ben Khaikosrow,* surnamed *Kaicobad,* was sultan of Natolia, and tenth prince of the branch of the Selguicides, who, after having been frequently victorious over other powers, was himself conquered by the Moguls, and died of poison, in the year of the Hegira 636, A. D. 1246.

ALADIN, or *Alaeddin Kugiuk,* fourteenth king of Egypt, of the dynasty of the Mamlucks named Barbarites, was dispossessed of his power after a reign of five months, in the year of the Hegira 742, A. D. 1352.

ALADIN, or *Alaeddin Mahommed,* was the seventh prince of the Ismalians of Irak or Persia.

ALADIN (*Biog.*) or *Alaeddin Giuvini,* was the author of a history in Persian, entitled, 'Gihan Khusrah,' or the Discovery of the World.

ALAEDDIN, *Malek Termedi,* leader of a schism among the Mussulmen.

ALAEDDIN, *Mahomed Ben Mahomed,* who pretended to be of the race of the sultans of Khouaresm, abridged a book entitled, *Fakhreddin Ragi,* which he called 'Ekhitarat al Nogioumioh,' or Astronomical Judgments and Predictions.

ALADULIA (*Geog.*) a province of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, between Caramania and the Euphrates, the capital of which is Marasch. The sultan Selim I, gained possession of it after having beheaded their last king, who was betrayed into his hands.

ALAE'DDOULAT, *Mirza* (*Hist.*) the son of Baisancor, and great grandson of Tamerlane, got possession of the city of Herat, capital of Khorasan, from which Uleg Beg, son of his uncle Scharokh, could not expel him.

ALAE'DDOULAT, a Turcoman prince, who in the reign of Bajazet gave his name to the province which he governed: Cappadocia being called by the Turks Aladoulat Ili, or the country of Alaeddoulat.

ALÆSA (*Geog.*) Ἀλέσα, Ἄλαισα, *Halesa* or *Alesa,* a city of Sicily, the inhabitants of which, according to Pliny, are called Halesini. *Diod.* l. 14; *Cic. in Verr.* l. 2, c. 7; *Anton. Itin. Ptol.* l. 3, c. 3.

ALÆUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλαῖος, the father of Auge, who married Hercules.

ALAF (*Hist.*) a Saracen prince, who took Edessa, an opulent town, from the Christians, A. D. 1145. He is supposed to be the same Alaf or Alaph as Baldwin II took prisoner and detained three years, A. D. 1121. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 34; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 1146.

AL AFTEKIN (*Hist.*) a general of the Turkish troops, who lost the city of Bagdad whilst he had the command, and being afterwards conquered and taken prisoner by Al Aziz, the Fatemite caliph of Egypt, he ended his days in that country.

ALAGON (*Hist.*) or *Claude Alagon de Merargue,* a Provencal gentleman, was descended from the kings of Naples, and fancying himself to be allied to the royal family of Arragon, formed a conspiracy for delivering Marseilles into the hands of the Spaniards. The conspiracy was, however, detected, and he himself beheaded in 1605.

ALAGUS (*Biog.*) a canon of Auxerre, wrote an account of the bishops of Auxerre to the year 875, when he died.

ALAHAMER (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Mahomet Abbas,* was the first king of Grenada, who founded, in the year of the Hegira 635, A. D. 1245, the dynasty of the Alahamares, which reigned for 250 years, till they were dispossessed of their power by Ferdinand and Isabella, A. D. 1495. *Marian.* l. 13, c. 19; *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 38.

ALAHAN (*Geog.*) a town of Arabia Felix, situated between Sanaa and Zebid.

ALAHIS (*Hist.*) one of the thirty-six administrators during the interregnum in the kingdom of Lombardy. He afterwards rebelled against his sovereign, and was killed.

ALAIN (*Hist.*) or *Alanus,* the name of three dukes of Britanny, who reigned in 560, 660, and 874; also of four counts of Britanny, who reigned in the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries.

ALAIN (*Ecc.*) sixteenth abbot of the abbey of Farfa, held this dignity for nine years, and died in 770. He wrote a collection of homilies suited to the fasts and feasts of the year.

ALAIN, vide *Alan.*

ALAIN, *Benclif* (*Biog.*) vide *Alan.*

ALAIN, *Chartier,* secretary to Charles VII of France, was born in 1386. He distinguished himself by his writings, particularly his Chronicle of Charles VII.

ALAIN, *de Lisle,* a divine of Paris, was surnamed the Universal Doctor, on account of his universal learning. He is supposed to have died at the end of the thirteenth century; but his works, which are principally theological, were not published before 1653.

ALAIS (*Geog.*) a town of France, formerly the capital of the district of the Cevennes, in Lower Languedoc, and now the chief place in the department of the Gard, is situated on the left bank of the Gardin, thirteen leagues and a half N. Montpellier; lon. 4° E. lat. 44° N. It is the *Adesia* of the Latins, and was a bishop's see, suffragan of the archbishopric of Narbonne, erected in 1694 by Pope Innocent XII.

ALALA (*Myth.*) Ἀλάλα, the goddess of war, and sister to Mars. *Plut. in Fratarn. Amor.*

ALALCOMENÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀλαλκόμεναι, a town of Bœotia, near Coronea, so called from Alalcomenes, the supposed foster-father of Minerva, who had a temple dedicated there. Whence she was called by Homer,

Ἀλαλκομενηΐς Ἀθήνη.

*Stat. Theb.* l. 7, v. 330, applies the same epithet.

*Ducis Ithomæos, et Alalcomenæa Minervæ*
*Agmina.*

*Strab.* l. 7, 9; *Plut. Quæst. Græc.* 43; *Paus.* l. 9, c. 19.

ALALCOMENEIS (*Myth.*) vide *Alalcomenæ.*

ALALCOMENIA (*Myth.*) Ἀλαλκομενία, daughter of Oxygus, was said by some to have been the nurse of Minerva, instead of Alalcomenes.

ALALIA (*Geog.*) Ἀλαλίη, a town of Corsica, built by the Phocæans, and destroyed by Scipio 526 A. C. but rebuilt by Sylla. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 165; *Florus*, l. 2, c. 2.

ALAM, *Ebn Al Alam* (*Biog.*) a great mathematician, who lived in the reign of the sultan Adhaeddoulat.

ALAMAH, *Ebn Alamah Ben Assan*, a physician, who wrote a book on simple remedies, entitled, 'Escharat Almorschedat.'

ALAMANNA, *Baptist* and *Nicholas*, two sons of the preceding, were employed in the court of France.

ALAMANNI, *Luigi* or *Lewis* (*Hist.*) an Italian poet, of a noble family at Florence, was born in 1475, and died in 1556. He took great part in the troubles of his country; and being compelled to seek his safety in flight, he repaired to the court of Francis I, by whom he was kindly received, and sent as ambassador to Charles V, from whom he received great attentions. His principal works are, 1. 'Opere Toscane,' a collection of poems, and 'Antigone,' a tragedy printed at different times at Lyons and Florence, but prohibited by Clement VII. 2. 'La Coltivazione,' an imitation of the Georgics of Virgil, Paris, 1546; and among other reprints, a correct and fine edition in 4to. by Cameno Padua, 1718. 3. 'Girone il Cortese,' an heroic poem in 24 cantos, 4to. Paris, 1548; Venice, 1549. 4. 'La Avarchide,' or the Siege of Bourges, the Avaricum of Cæsar, an epic poem in 24 cantos, 4to. Florence, 1570. 5. 'Flora,' a comedy in five acts, 8vo. Florence, 1556 and 1601.

ALAMANNI, *Lewis*, was the name of two persons, natives of Florence, who were distinguished in the republic of letters.

ALAMANNI, *Niccolo*, vide *Alemanni.*

ALAMETH (*Bibl.*) עלמת, Ἀλαμέθ, the son of Becer, the son of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* vii. 8.

ALAMETH, the son of Jehoadah, who was of the family of Kish, the father of Saul. 1 *Chron.* viii. 36.

ALAMINOS (*Hist.*) first pilot in the squadron commanded by Francis Fernandez, of Cordova, who in 1517 discovered Yucatan. He afterwards served under Cortez, and on many occasions displayed his nautical skill in those strange seas.

ALAMIR (*Hist.*) an impious Saracen prince of the ninth century, who was defeated, taken, and beheaded, by Andrew, the Scythian governor of the Levant. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 26.

AL AMIN (*Hist.*) the eldest of Aaron Al Raschid's three sons; succeeded his father in the caliphate of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 193, A. D. 803; but having engaged in a war with his brother Al Mamûn, and being deserted by his troops, he was assassinated by Thâher Ebn Hosem, the general of Al Mamûn, after a reign of four years and a half. *Theophan. Chronograph.; El Makin. Hist. Saracen; Greg. Abu'lfarag. Hist. Dynast.*

ALAMOS, *Balthasar* (*Biog.*) advocate general in criminal causes, was a native of Medina del Campo, in Castille, and died at the age of 88, in the middle of the 17th century. He published a translation of Tacitus, with aphorisms in the margin.

ALAMUNDAR (*Ecc.*) a king of the Saracens, who became a convert to Christianity, but rejected with contempt the efforts which the heretical followers of Severus made to draw him to their party.

ALAN (*Hist.*) vide *Alain, Alan.*

ALAN (*Ecc.*) bishop of Auxerre in the 12th century, obtained permission from Pope Alexander III to retire, and died in 1182. He composed a life of St. Bernard.

ALAN, abbot of the monastery of Tewksbury, was the friend of Thomas à Becket, an account of whose exile he composed, besides 'Acta Claredonensia,' sermons, epistles, &c. He died in 1201.

ALAN, *William*, cardinal of England, as he was called, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and afterwards distinguished himself by his zeal, in opposition to the reformation in the time of queen Elizabeth, on which account he was obliged to fly the kingdom, and died at Rome in 1594. He wrote, 1. 'A Treatise on Purgatory.' 2. 'Three books on the Priesthood, on Indulgences, and on the Infallible Truth of the Catholic Faith.' 3. 'An Apology for the English Catholics.' He also assisted Bellarmin in the revision of the Bible, and was engaged in revising the works of St. Augustin when he died.

ALAN (*Biog.*) or *Alanus*, surnamed *Benclif Belloclivus*, or *Becolles*, was a native of Suffolk, and member of the University of Oxford in 1423, where he distinguished himself as one of the most learned theologians of his day.

ALAN, or *Alanus de Insulis*, vide *Alain de l'Isle.*

ALAN, a carmelite of Lynn, in Norfolk, died about 1420. He wrote, 1. 'Elucidarium Sacræ Scripturæ.' 2. 'Moralia Bibliorum.' 3. 'De vario Scripturæ Sensu.' 4. 'Prælectiones Theologicæ,' &c.

ALAN, *John*, or *Alanus Johannes*, a Dane, was born in 1563, and died in 1630. He wrote several treatises on the Origin of the Cimbri; On Natural and Artificial Logic; On the Pronunciation of the Greek Language; An Apology for Saxo Grammaticus, &c.

ALAND, *Fortescue, John, Lord*, (*Hist.*) son of Edmund Fortescue, Esq., by Sarah, daughter of Henry Aland, of Waterford, Esq., was born in 1670, and died in 1746. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards became a member of the Inner Temple, where he was chosen reader in 1716. He was successively appointed solicitor general, baron of the exchequer, and puisne judge of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; and after having sat in the superior courts for upwards of 30 years, he was created a peer of Ireland. His works were, 1. 'Sir John Fortescue's difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the English Constitution; being a Treatise written by Sir John Fortescue, Knight, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord High Chancellor of England under King Henry VI, faithfully transcribed from the MS. Copy in the Bodleian Library, and collated with three other MSS. published with some Remarks by John Fortescue Aland, of the Inner Temple, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1714, 1719.' 2. 'Reports of select Cases in all the Courts of Westminster Hall, Tempore William and Anne,' &c. fol. London, 1748. This is a posthumous publication.

ALAND, *Fortescue* (*Her.*) the name of a family allied to that of the Fortescues, which once enjoyed the dignity of the peerage. [Vide *Fortescue*]

ALANI (*Geog.*) a people of Sarmatia, near the lake of Mæotis, who invaded the Roman empire with the Huns and Vandals in the fifth century: they inhabited the country now called *Lithuania.*

*Claud. Ruf.* l. 1, v. 314.

—— *Patriamque bibens Mæotis Alanus.*

Lucan calls them hardy and warlike, l. 8.

*Et sequerer duros æterni martis Alanos.*

Dionysius speaks of their numerous horses.

*Dionys. Perieges.*

Τῶν δ' ὕπερ ἐκτέταται πολυΐππων φῦλον Ἀλάνων.

Martial refers to the same circumstance.

*Epigram.* l. 7.

*Nec te Sarmatico transit Alanus equo.*

ALANKAVA (*Hist.*) or *Alancova,* wife of Dojoun, emperor of the Moguls, governed the kingdom after his death during the infancy of her children; whom she educated with much care. By the Turks and Tartars this princess has been made the subject of a marvellous story respecting her preternatural conception, which is doubtless taken from the Scripture history of the Virgin Mary's miraculous conception.

ALANS (*Geog.*) inhabitants of Mount Caucasus, who are supposed to be descended from the Alani.

ALANUS (*Hist.* and *Biog.*) vide *Alain* and *Alan.*

ALAODDAWLET (*Hist.*) grandson of Timur, contended for some time with his brother, the Soltan Babr, for the sovereignty of Khorasan.

ALARCON, *Barthelemy* (*Biog.*) chaplain to the Infanta of Spain, in the Low Countries, wrote, 1. 'Phœnix Thenensis e Ceneribus Redivivus.' 2. 'Christus Dominus in Cathedra Crucis docens et patiens,' and many other works.

ALARCON, *John Ruiz d',* a Spanish comedian, wrote, among other things, 'Los Favoras del Mundo,' 'La Industrie y la Fuerte.'

ALARCON, *John Ruiz d',* a colonel in India, wrote a history of the war in Chili.

ALARCON, *John d',* count of Torresvedras, wrote the genealogy of his own house.

ALARD (*Biog.*) or *Adelard of Amsterdam,* as he was styled, was the author of many works, the principal of which are, 1. 'Selectæ Similitudines,' 3 vols. consisting of parallel passages from the scriptures and the fathers. 2. 'Dissertatiuncula adversus Hæreticos.' 3. 'De Eucharistæ Sacramento.' 4. 'De Peccato Originali,' &c.

ALARD, *Francis,* of a noble family at Brussels, and a zealous convert to Lutheranism, died in 1578. His works are, 1. 'The Confession of Antwerp.' 2. 'Exhortation of the Ministers of Antwerp.' 3. 'Agenda,' or Discipline of Antwerp. 4. 'A Catechism.' 5. 'A Treatise on Original Sin,' &c.

ALARD, *William,* son of the preceding, was born in 1572, and died in 1644. He wrote, 1. 'Christianus; hoc est, de Nomine, Ortu, &c. Christianorum,' Leipzig, 1637, 1640. 2. 'Pericopa Pentateuchi Biblica, Triglossometrica,' &c. 4to. 1618. 3. 'De Diversis Ministrorum Gradibus contra Bezam.' 4. 'Defensio Tractationis de Diversis Ministrorum Evangelii,' &c. Franc. 1600.

ALARD, *Lambert,* son of the preceding, was born at Krempen, in Holstein, in 1600, and died in 1672. He wrote, 1. 'Deliciæ Atticæ,' 12mo. Leip. 1624. 2. 'Heraclius Saxonicus in Deorum Concilio,' &c. 12mo. ibid. 1624. 3. 'Græcia in Nuce; seu Lexicon novum omnium Græcæ Linguæ Primogeniarum,' 12mo. ibid. 1628. 4. 'Promptuarium Pathologicum Novi Testamenti,' &c. 12mo. 5. 'Nordalbingia; seu Historia Rerum Præcipuarum in Nordalbingia,' &c. 6. 'A Commentary on Valerius Flaccus,' not much esteemed. 7. Laurifolia; sive Poëmatum Juvenilium Apparatus, 12mo. 1627. 8. 'Amorum Libri duo,' 12mo. Lips. 1636. 9. 'Poema Regium Davidis,' &c. with many others, of which a list is to be found in the Dictionnaire Historique, Amsterdam edition.

ALARICUS (*Hist.*) or *Alaric,* the name of two kings of the Goths.

ALARICUS I, the most formidable enemy to the Romans, took Rome in the reign of Honorius, A. D. 409, and died the year after.
*Claud. de Bell. Ger.*

> *Rumpe omnes Alarice moras; hoc impiger anno*
> *Alpibus Italiæ ruptis, penetrabis ad urbem.*

*Prosper. in Chron.; Zosim.* l. 5, c. 8, &c.; *Oros. Hist.* l. 7; *Baron. in Annal. Ann.* 395.

ALARICUS II, the son of Euric, succeeded his father on the throne of the Visigoths, in Gaul and Spain, in 484, and was killed in battle by Clovis himself, after a reign of thirteen years. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 2, c. 35, &c.; *Jornand. de Reb. Gest. Goth.* c. 44, &c.; *Procop. de Bell. Goth.* l. 1; *Isidor. Hist. Goth.; Id. Chron.*



ALASCO, *John* (*Ecc.*) *A Lasco,* or *A Laski,* usually styled the Polish Reformer, from the active part which he took in promoting the Reformation, is said to have been uncle to Sigismund, King of Poland. He was born in 1499, and died in 1560, after having suffered much for his zeal in the Protestant cause. His principal works, of which a catalogue is given by Melchior Adam, were as follow: 1. 'Brevis et Dilucida de Sacramentis Ecclesiæ Christi Tractatio,' &c. 8vo. London, 1552. 2. 'Confessio de nostra cum Christo Domino Communione et Corporis item sui,' &c. 3. 'Epistola ad Bremensis Ecclesiæ Ministros.' 4. 'Contra Mennonem Catabaptistarum Principem.' 5. 'De Recta Ecclesiarum Instituendarum Ratione Epistolæ tres.' 6. 'Epistola ad Regem Poloniæ Sigismundum,' &c. 7. 'Purgatio Ministrorum in Ecclesiis Peregrinis Franckfurtii,' &c. 8. 'Responsio ad Virulentam Calumniisque et Mendaciis Consarcinatam Joachimi Westphali Epistolam,' &c. 9. 'Forma ac Ratio totius Ecclesiastici Ministerii Edwardi VI, in Peregrinorum maxime Germanorum Ecclesia. 10. A Form of Prayer for his Church at London, 1556.

ALASCO, *Albertus,* descended from the same family, was magnificently entertained by the University of Oxford in 1583, being, as Wood says, one *tam Marti quam Mercurio,* "A very good soldier and a very good scholar, an able linguist, philosopher, and mathematician."

ALASTOR (*Myth.*) Ἀλάστωρ, one of Sarpedon's armour-bearers, slain by Ulysses.
*Hom. Il.* l. 5, v. 677.

> Ἔνθ' ὅγε κοίρανον εἷλεν Ἀλάστορά τε Χρόμιον τε.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 13, v. 257.

ALASTOR, the son of Neleus, and brother of Nestor. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9.

ALASTOR, one of Pluto's horses, which he used in carrying away Proserpina.
*Claud. de Raph. Proserp.* l. 1, v. 286.

> *Orphnæus crudele micans, Æthonque sagittâ*
> *Ocyor et Stygii crudelis gloria Nycteus*
> *Armenti, Ditisque nota signatus Alastor.*

ALASTORES (*Myth.*) Ἀλάστορες, dæmons who scattered evils on the earth. *Plut. in Cic.*

ALATA, *Castra* (*Geog.*) the capital of Scotland, now *Edinburgh.*

ALATRI (*Geog.*) or *Alatro,* the ancient *Alatrum,* an old town in the Campagna di Roma, standing on a hill 40 m. S.E. Rome; and a bishop's see dependant on the Pope alone.

ALATRUM (*Geog.*) *Aletrium,* or *Aletrum,* Ἀλέτριον, or Ἀλάτριον, now *Alatri;* a town of the Hernici. The people were called by Livy, Alatrinates; by Pliny, Aletrinates. *Plaut. in Capt.; Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Front. de Colon.*

ALAVA, or *Alaba, Esquivel Diego d'* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Astorga, died in 1562. He wrote 'De Conciliis universalibus,' &c. Fol. Granada, 1582. *Anton. Bibl. Hisp.*

ALAVA (*Biog.*) there were two writers of this name, of the same family as the preceding.

ALAVA, *de Beaumont Diego d',* master of the ordnance, who wrote 'El Perfecto Capitan,' &c. Fol. Madrid, 1590.

ALAVA, *de Vergara Francis Ruis y,* who wrote the history of

the college of St. Bartholomew, and by orders of Philip revised an edition of the statutes of the order of the knights of St. James, fol. 1655.

ALAVINUS (*Hist.*) a chief of the Goths, who obtained permission of the emperor Valens for his tribe to inhabit the banks of the Danube. After which they revolted and beat Licinus, a general of Valens, and then the emperor himself.

ALAUNA (*Geog.*) 'Αλαῦνα, or *Alone*, now *Alcbay*, a town of the Damnii, or Westmoreland. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 3; *Anton. Itin.*

ALAUNI (*Geog.*) 'Αλαυνοὶ, a people of Sarmatia, who inhabited the country now called *Stiria*. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 5.

ALAUNIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Anton. Itin.*

ALAUNUS (*Geog.*) 'Αλαυνὸς, a river of Northumberland, now the *Alne*. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 3.

ALAVONA (*Geog.*) now *Alagon*, a town of the Vascones in Spain. *Anton. Itin.*

ALAYMO, *M. Anthony*, (*Biog.*) a physician of Sicily, was born in 1590 at Ragulbuto, and died in 1662. He wrote, 1. 'Discorso Interno alla Preservazione del Morbo contagioso e Mortale che regna al presente in Palermo,' 4to. Palermo, 1625. 2. 'Consultatio pro Ulceris Syriaci nunc vagantis Curatione,' 4to. Palermo, 1632. 3. 'De Succedaneis Medicamentis,' 4to. Palermo, 1637. 4. 'Consigli Medico-Politici,' &c. relating to the plague, 4to. 1652.

AL AZIZ, *Billah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father as Fâtemite caliph of Egypt, in the year of the Hegira 365, A. D. 975, and died in the year of the Hegira 386.

ALBA, *Sylvius* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Latinus Sylvius on the throne of Latium, and reigned 36 years. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 3; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14, v. 614.

ALBA (*Geog.*) a name common to many towns.

ALBA, a part of the Dutchy of Wirtemburg, now *Alb.*

ALBA, a town of Spain, now *Ælva.*

ALBA, a town of Portugal, now *Elvas.*

ALBA *Fucentis*, a town of the Marsi, near the lake Fucinum, now *Albi*. A plain lay between the town and lake, by which it was overflowed. To this Silius refers.
*Sil.* l. 8.

*——interiorque per udos*
*Alba sedet campos.*

The inhabitants were called *Albenses*, in distinction from the *Albani*, who inhabited Alba Longa. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 8, ep. 17; *Varr.* l. 7; *Cæs. Civ. Bell.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 26, c. 11; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 12; *Appian. Civ. Bell.* l. 1; *Sosipat. Instit. Grammat.*

ALBA *Græca*, or *Alba Bulgarica*, a town of Hungary, now *Belgrade.*

ALBA *Helviorum*, a town in France, now *Viviers.*

ALBA *Julia*, a town of Transylvania, now *Weissemburg.*

ALBA *Longa*, a town of Latium built by Ascanius, A. C. 1152, now supposed to be *Albano.*
*Tibull.* l. 2; el. 5, v. 50.

*Albaque ab Ascanio condita Longa duce.*

It received the name of *Alba*, from the *alba porca* found on the spot where, according to the prediction, it was said to be built, to which the poets refer.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 390.

*Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,*
*Triginta capitum fœtus enixa, jacebit,*
*Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,*
*Is locus urbis erit.*

*Juven. Satyr.* 12, v. 70.

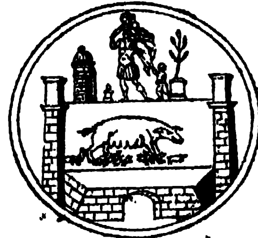
*Tum gratus Iülo,*
*Atque novercali sedes prælata Lavino,*
*Conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen*
*Scrofa dedit.*

It was called *Longa* because it extended along the hill *Albanus*, and the inhabitants were denominated *Albani*. [Vide *Alba Fucentis*] On the ruins of this town, or on its vicinity was built a town called *Albanum*, now *Albano*. [Vide *Albano*] *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 2, c. 4; *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 44; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 3; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 12; *Euseb. Chron.*

ALBA *Mala*, a town of France, now *Aumale.*

ALBA, now *Alba-Pompeia*, a town of Liguria. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5.

ALBA *Longa* (*Numis.*) to this city are referred medals representing, as in the annexed figure, the gates of a town, and Æneas bearing his father on his shoulders, followed by Iülus. It is assigned to this place from the Ilex, or Oak, and the sow with her young, which are also to be seen. Other medals have the inscription ALBA, but to which town of this name it belonged is uncertain.



ALBALATE, *Andrew d'* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican of Arragon in 1240, was made bishop of Valencia, where he discharged his duty with exemplary diligence. He was at the council of Lyons in 1274, and died in 1277.

ALBAN, *St.* (*Ecc.*) styled the Protomartyr of Britain, because he was the first that suffered martyrdom in this island, flourished in the reign of Severus and Probus in the 3d century, and suffered in the persecution of Diocletian in 286, or, according to Usher, 303. A monastery was erected in honour of him by Offa, king of Mercia, at his birth-place Verulam, which afterwards received the name of St. Alban's.

ALBANACTE (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, who is said to have been the first king in the time of David. *Geneb. Chron.*

ALBANEL, *Garceran de* (*Ecc.*) a native of Barcelona, who, after having been preceptor to Philip IV, was made archbishop of Grenada, and died in 1626, leaving, 1. 'Panegyricum in Philippi IV Hispaniarum Principis et Serenissimæ Isabellæ Borboniæ Nuptias.' 2. 'Un Compendio de la Historia General de Espana.'

ALBANESIUS, *Guy Anthony* (*Biog.*) was the author of Observations on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

ALBANI (*Geog.*) 1. The inhabitants of Alba Longa, in distinction from the *Albenses*, or the inhabitants of Alba, a town of the Marsi. [Vide *Alba*] 2. 'Αλβανοὶ, the inhabitants of Albania, who are said to have sprung from Jason. *Strab.* l. 11; *Plin.*

ALBANI *Fanum*, the town now called *St. Albans*, according to the venerable Bede.

ALBANI *Patres* (*Hist.*) the chiefs of the Albani [vide *Albani*], who were chosen as Roman senators; whence it is put for the Roman senate itself.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 6.

*Genus unde Latinum,*
*Albanique patres, atque altæ mœnia Romæ.*

ALBANI (*Hist.*) the name of a Roman family which was originally of Urbino, and gave birth to Pope Clement XI, besides several princes and prelates.

ALBANI, *John Jerom* (*Ecc.*) son of Count Albani, was created a cardinal in 1570 by Pope Pius V, and died in 1591. He wrote, 1. 'De Immunitate Ecclesiarum,' dedicated to Julian III, 1553. 2. 'De Potestate Papæ et Concilii,' Lyons, 1558. 3. 'De Donatione Constantini.' 4. 'De Cardinalibus,' &c.

ALBANI, *Francis*, a pope under the name of Clement XI. [Vide *Clement XI*]

ALBANI, *Annibal*, nephew of the preceding, was made cardinal by his uncle in 1711, and was member of the conclave

which elected Clement XII. He edited the works of his uncle, and wrote an epistle dedicatory to the cardinals.

**Albani**, *Alexander*, another nephew of the pope, was born in 1692, sent as extraordinary nuncio to the emperor Charles V, made cardinal by Innocent XIII in 1721, and died in 1779. He was a great virtuoso, and made a collection of drawings consisting of three hundred volumes, which were sold to his majesty George III for 14,000 crowns. He also wrote some historical and literary pieces.

**Albani**, *John Francis*, nephew to the preceding, was born in 1720, advanced to the purple in 1747, and died in 1803. He was a great patron of learning and learned men, and increased the library of his uncle to nearly 30,000 volumes. The latter part of his life was embittered by the loss of his villa, and all his valuable possessions, which were either taken or destroyed by the republican plunderers.

**Albani**, *Barthelemy* (*Biog.*) an Italian physician of Bergamo, wrote a treatise 'De Balneis Transherii.'

**Albani**, *John*, a physician of Bologne in the 17th century, was the author of a book entitled 'De Syllogismo Aristotelico,' and a treatise entitled 'De Convalescentibus.'

**ALBANIA** (*Geog.*) Ἀλβανία, a country on the shore of the Caspian Sea, in Asia, which was so called from the colour of the people's hair; it is now known by the name of *Chippiche*, which is a part of Georgia.

**Albania**, a province of European Turkey, situated on the Adriatic Sea, comprehending the ancient Illyria and Epirus. The principal towns of Albania are as follow:

*Principal Towns of Albania.*

| *Modern.* | *Ancient.* | *Modern.* | *Ancient.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Valoria | *Aulon.* | Alessio | *Lissus.* |
| Butrinto | *Buthrotum.* | Locrida. | |
| Croia. | | Scutari | *Scodra.* |
| Durazzo | *Dyrrhacchium.* | | |
| Larta. | | | |

**ALBANII** (*Geog.*) a nation who pretended to be descended from the Greeks, who have occupied Egypt since the time of Alexander. They have no fixed place of abode, but live by ravaging the country of the Nubians and Abyssinians.

**ALBANO**, *Francesco* (*Biog.*) or *Francis*, a painter of Bologna, was born in 1660, and died in 1758. Among his works, which were much admired, are 'The Three Marys at the Sepulchre.' 'A Holy Family with Angels.' 'The Four Elements,' &c.

**Albano**, *John*, the brother and scholar of the preceding, followed his style of painting in general, but excelled in landscapes.

**Albano**, *Nepi de*, a lawyer, wrote a treatise on evidence.

**Albano** (*Geog.*) an old town of Latium, which is situated in the Campagna di Roma, and was anciently called *Albanum*, being built either on the ruins of Alba Longa, or in their vicinity. It has an aqueduct still in good preservation, which is said to have been erected 398 years before the Christian æra. The town is at present small.

**ALBANOPOLIS** (*Geog.*) the former capital of Albania, now *Albanopoli*, a poor mean place.

**ALBANS**, *St.*, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title conferred by Charles II on his natural son, whom he had by Eleanor Gwynn. He gave him the name of Beauclerk, and created him baron Heddington, and earl of Burford, Dec. 27, 1676; duke of St. Albans, Jan. 10, 1684; and baron Vere, March 28, 1750. The arms, &c. of this family are follow:

*Arms.* Those of king Charles II, with a baton sinister, *gules* charged with three roses *argent*, seeded and barbed *proper*.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant guardant *or*, crowned with a ducal coronet per pale *argent* and *gules*, and gorged with a collar *gules*, charged with three roses *argent*, seeded and barbed *proper*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter-side, an antelope *argent*, gorged as the crest, armed and unguled, *or*; on the sinister, a greyhound *argent*, gorged and unguled as the other.

*Motto.* "Auspicium melioris ævi."

**Albans**, *St.* (*Geog.*) a borough in Hertfordshire, the ancient Verulam of the Romans, which received its modern name from a magnificent monastery founded by Offa in the eighth century in honour of St. Alban, the protomartyr of Britain. [*Vide Alban*] Besides the remains of that saint, those of Offa, and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of Henry IV, were buried here, with many others. Offa provided the monastery with about 100 monks, which was richly endowed by Pope Adrian IV. It is 13 miles W. S.W. of Hertford, 21 N. N.W. London. Lat. 51° 46′ N. long. 0° 21′ W.

**ALBANUM** (*Geog.*) a town of Latium, built either on the ruins of Alba Longa, or in their vicinity, now *Albano*.

**ALBANUS** (*Geog.*) a mountain and lake of Latium, near Albanum, now called *Monte Albano*, and the lake *Lago di Castell Gangolfo*. The Latinæ Feriæ were celebrated with great solemnity on this mountain, which Horace makes the seat of the Muses, l. 2, ep. 1, v. 27.

*Dictitet Albano musas in monte locutas.*

Numa is also said to have received here communications from the goddess Egeria. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 3; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plut. in Num.*

**ALBANY**, *Robert, Duke of* (*Hist.*) son of Robert II, was appointed regent of Scotland in 1389 in consequence of the age and infirmities of the king; and again on the death of king Robert III his nephew, king James, being a prisoner in England. He died in 1419, at the age of 80, after an active life, which had been principally employed in administering the government of the kingdom.

**Albany**, *Murdock*, second duke of, and son of the preceding, succeeded his father in his title, and also in his dignity of regent, when he procured the release of his cousin, king James I, from captivity, in 1424; but, being tried in 1425 on a charge of high treason, together with his two sons and his father-in-law, the earl of Lennox, they were all found guilty, and beheaded.

**Albany**, *Alexander, Duke of*, son of king James II, was imprisoned by his brother, James III; but, escaping from his prison, he went first to France, and afterwards to England, where he entered into a treasonable agreement with king Edward IV, that if he would place him on the Scottish throne, he would pay him homage, and give him up some places. A temporary reconciliation between the brothers prevented the execution of this project; but Albany having afterwards renewed his treasonable agreement with Edward, retired into England, and was at length killed at Paris in 1485 by the splinter of a lance at the tournament between the Duke of Orleans and another knight.

**Albany**, *John, Duke of*, son of the preceding, was invited in 1514 to assume the regency of Scotland during the minority of king James V, after being restored to the honours and estates which his father had forfeited, but he retained this dignity not more than eight years, during which period he entirely lost his popularity in Scotland, and retiring to France, he attended Francis I in his expedition into Italy, and died in 1536.

**Albany**, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a Scotch royal title enjoyed at present by his royal highness the duke of York, and first conferred on the regent Robert, earl of Fife, son of Robert II abovementioned.

**ALBATEGNI** (*Biog.*) or in Latin *Albatenius*, whose proper name was *Mahommed Ben Geber*, surnamed *Albatani*, was, according to Abulpharagius, a native of Harran, and, as an astronomer, deserved to be called the Ptolemy of Arabia. He wrote in Arabic a work entitled 'De Scientia Stellarum

Liber,' 4to. Bonon. 1645, which was translated with additions and demonstrations by Regiomontanus from the original, which is in the Vatican.

ALBEMARLE, *Arnold Joost, Earl of,* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, attended king William into England, in 1688, as page of honour, and after distinguishing himself by his courage and fidelity during several campaigns, he was honoured by the special confidence and favour of his sovereign during his life. At his death he retired to his native country, Holland, where he enjoyed high posts in the state, and after serving with distinction under Marlborough, he died in 1718, in the 48th year of his age.

ALBEMARLE, *William Anne, second Earl of,* was early engaged in the military service, and being invested with the command of the troops sent to the Netherlands, he behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Dettingen. He afterwards served in the campaign of 1744, and in 1745 was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy. In 1746 he had the command of the right wing at the battle of Culloden, after which he was left as commander-in-chief of all his majesty's forces in the north. On the conclusion of peace, he was sent as ambassador and plenipotentiary to the French Court, where he died in 1754.

ALBEMARLE, *George, third Earl of,* and son of the preceding, was born in 1724, and died in 1772, after having distinguished himself in the military service, particularly in the reduction of the Havannah, where he was commander-in-chief.

ALBEMARLE, *Duke of* (*Her.*) the title granted to general Monke by Charles II, July 7, 1660, in consideration of his services in bringing about the restoration. It became extinct at the death of his son Christopher, second duke.

ALBEMARLE, *Earl of,* one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Keppel, of whom honourable mention is made under *History*. [Vide *Albemarle* and *Keppel*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family, are as follow:

*Titles.* Keppel, earl of Albemarle, in Normandy, viscount Bury, in the county of Lancashire, and baron Ashford, of Ashford, in the county of Kent. The title commonly borne by the eldest son is viscount Bury.

*Arms.* *Gules*, three escallop shells *argent*.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or*, a swan's neck *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two lions ducally crowned *or*.

*Motto.* "Ne cede malis."

ALBENAS, *John Pallio d'* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and antiquary of Nismes, and son of James Albenas, also an antiquary, and the first consul of that city, was born in 1524, and died in 1563, leaving 'Discours Historial de l'Antique et Illustre Cité de Nismes,' fol. Lyons, 1557; besides a translation into French of the work of Julian, archbishop of Toledo, entitled, 'Prognosticorum, sive de Origine Mortis Humanæ,' &c.; and of Æneas Sylvius's 'Histoire des Taborites.'

ALBERGATI, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, with the title of the holy cross, was born at Bologna, in 1375, was made cardinal by Martin V, sent as a legate into Germany into 1431, and died in 1443.

ALBERGATI, *Fabio* (*Biog.*) a native of Bologna in the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'El Cardinale,' 4to. Bologna, 1599. 2. 'Trattato del Modi di redurre a Pace l'Inimicizie Private,' 8vo. Venice, 1614. In 1573 Zanetti published at Rome six volumes of Albergati's moral works.

ALBERGOTTI, *Marcellinus* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Arezzo, rendered great services to pope Innocent IV, as legate to the Marquisate of Ancona, against the emperor, Frederic II.

ALBERGOTTI, *John,* another bishop of Arezzo, whom Gregory XI employed against Galeas Visconti, duke of Milan. These are of the same family as those which follow under the article of *Biography*.

ALBERGOTTI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and son of Alberic Rosiati, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Arezzo, and died at Florence in 1376. He wrote, 'Commentaries on the Digest,' &c., and on some books of the civil code, &c. His son was also distinguished in the profession of the law; and others, of the same name, obtained an honourable distinction, as is mentioned above.

ALBERIC (*Hist.*) marquis of Tuscany, and a powerful patrician at Rome in the 10th century, revolted and stood a siege against Hugh Capet, with whom he was afterwards reconciled. He died about 590.

ALBERIC (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Langres, was present at the assembly of Aix la Chapelle in the ninth century, as one of the envoys of the prince.

ALBERIC, a cardinal of the 11th century, was employed in the synod held at Rome under Gregory IX, to dispute against the heretic Berenger. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Liber Dictaminum et Salutationum.' 2. 'De Musica Dialogus.' 3. 'Hymni de Paschate,' &c. &c.

ALBERIC, abbot of the monastery of Cistertian monks, died in 1109, so distinguished for his piety that he was enrolled among the number of the saints.

ALBERIC, archbishop of Bourges, died in 1140, after having taken an active part in the affairs of his time.

ALBERIC, a cardinal and bishop of Ostia, was present as legate from Innocent II, in a council held at London in 1138: after which he was sent as legate, by Eugene III, to Sicily, to the East, and finally to France. He died in 1147.

ALBERIC, archbishop of Rheims, distinguished himself for his zeal against the Saracens, Albigenses, and all infidels and heretics. He was taken prisoner in Portugal, but rescued by the knights of Calatrava, and died at Pavia in 1218.

ALBERIC (*Biog.*) vide *Albert*.

ALBERIC, or *Albrice,* a native of London, flourished about 1217, and was the author of many works, as 'Virtutes Antiquorum;' 'Canones Speculativi;' 'De Origine Deorum;' &c.

ALBERIC, a Cistertian monk of Trois-Fontaines, in the diocese of Chalons, in Champagne, was a poet and historian. He wrote Chronicles from the Commencement of the World to 1241. The time in which he lived is unknown.

ALBERIC, *Veer,* a regular of the order of Augustins, and of the family of the earl of Oxford, in 1250 wrote 'A Treatise on the Eucharist;' 'The Life of St. Ositha;' 'A History of the Antiquities of his Monastery,' which bore the name of this saint.

ALBERIC, surnamed Thosanus, a Cistertian monk of Thosan, in Flanders, lived in 1272, and was the author of Chronicles, containing the History of the Crusade of Lewis the Younger, entitled, 'Vox de Cœlo,' &c.

ALBERIC, surnamed de Rosata, or Roxiati, was a distinguished lawyer in 1350, and wrote on the sixth book of the Decretals. To him also is attributed a dictionary of law, and a treatise 'De Statutis.'

ALBERIC, *James,* a hermit of the order of Augustins, and a native of Bergamo, published, in 1605, 'A Catalogue of the Illustrious Men of Venice.'

ALBERIZZI, *Peter Joseph* (*Biog.*) a physician of Milan, died in 1722, at the age of 33. He was the author of a posthumous work, entitled, 'Critologia Medica de Causis Luis Pestiferæ,' &c.

ALBERMONT, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) published, in 1675, a treatise, entitled, 'Symmetria Juridica Austriaca.'

ALBERONI, *Julius* (*Hist.*) the son of a gardener, of Placentia, was born in 1666, and rose by his intrigues and his talents to be a cardinal and prime minister of Spain. He projected the match between the king of Spain and the daughter of the duke of Parma, which, through his intrigues, was put into execution. He then attempted to em-

broil Spain with France, England, Naples, and Sicily, in which he partly succeeded, but at length brought himself into disgrace, was banished from the kingdom, and after being made legate of Romana by Clement XII, died at Placentia in 1752.

ALBERT (*Hist.*) a name common to many princes and illustrious persons.

*Emperors of this Name.*

ALBERT I, surnamed the *Triumphant*, son of Rudolphus I, was elected emperor of Germany on the deposition and death of Adolphus, whom he killed in battle with his own hand, in 1298. He was assassinated in 1308, by his nephew, John, duke of Suabia, and other conspirators, and was succeeded by Henry VII. It was during the reign of this emperor that the Swiss regained their independence, and laid the foundation of the Helvetic League. *Bon. Fin.* l. 3, dec. 4. The effigies of this and the following emperor are given, as in the annexed figures.




ALBERT II, surnamed the *Grave* and the *Magnanimous*, the son of Albert IV, duke of Austria, was elected emperor in 1438, as also king of Hungary and Bohemia, and died after a short but useful reign of a year and seven months. *Aventin. Ann. Boior.* l. 7; *Æn. Silv. Hist. Bohem.* c. 56; *Krantz. Sax.* l. 7, c. 41; *Spondan. Annal.* ann. 1437, &c.




*Kings of Poland and Sweden.*

ALBERT, vide *John Albert.*

ALBERT, second duke of Mecklenburg, and son of Albert, was chosen king of Sweden in 1363, on the deposition of Magnus II; but falling under the displeasure of the nobility, by whom he had been raised to the throne, they supported Margaret, daughter of Waldemar, king of Denmark, who conquered him in battle, and taking him prisoner, refused to set him at liberty till he renounced all pretensions to the crown for himself and his son. Albert died in 1412, after a reign of 23 years. *Joh. Magn.* l. 21.

*Dukes of Austria.*

ALBERT I, who was afterwards emperor, was first invested by his father, Rudolphus, with the duchy of Austria.

ALBERT II, surnamed the *Wise*, died in 1358, after having governed his people with much prudence, notwithstanding his bodily infirmities.

ALBERT III, was surnamed the *Astrologer*, because he was addicted to that study. He rebuilt the University of Vienna, and died in 1390.

ALBERT IV, surnamed the *Patient*, succeeded his father in 1390, and died of poison in 1404, leaving the reputation of a merciful and pious prince.

ALBERT V was the second emperor of this name.

ALBERT VI, surnamed the *Prodigal*, son of Ernest, prince of Stiria, and a descendant of Leopold, the son of Albert the *Wise*, had great contention with his brother Frederic, the emperor, respecting the succession to the dutchy of Austria, which was claimed by the latter. The war continued at intervals between them for the space of six years, and was only terminated by the death of Albert, which happened in 1463, occasioned, as was suspected, by poison.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, and governor of the Low Countries, was the sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. He was at first destined for the church, and made cardinal and archbishop; but renouncing his ecclesiastical dignities, he married Elisabeth Clare Eugenia, daughter of Philip II, from whom he received in dowry the Low Countries and Franche-Comte. He was engaged in an unsuccessful war with Maurice of Nassau, during which the memorable siege of Ostend was carried on. The capture of this town was followed by a treaty of peace, and shortly after that by the death of the archduke, in 1604, greatly beloved by his subjects. *Krantz. Sax.* l. 11; c. 33; *Thuan. Hist.* c. 42, &c.; *Grot. de Bell. Belg.*; *Spond. in Annal. Eccles.*; *P. Dan. Hist. de France.*

*Dukes of Bavaria.*

ALBERT I, Count of Hainault, Holland, Zealand, &c. governed those countries with much wisdom and humanity in the place of his brother William III, who was not of sound mind. He died in 1404.

ALBERT II, son of the preceding, died before his father, without issue.

ALBERT III, surnamed the *Devout*, the son of Ernest, was born in 1396, and died in 1460, much beloved by all Germany.

ALBERT IV, surnamed the *Wise*, although the third and youngest son of Albert III, was left possessor of his dominions, his eldest brother, John, having made him a sharer in the government during his lifetime, and after his death he retained them through the countenance of the emperor, in spite of the efforts made by his brother Christopher. He died in 1508.

ALBERT V, son of William III, was born in 1528, succeeded his father in 1550, and died in 1579, after having distinguished himself by his zeal in behalf of the Romish church.

ALBERT, the eldest son of William, and brother of Maximilian, commenced the electoral branch. He was born in 1584, and administered the government for his nephew, Ferdinand Maria. *Sarsovin. Chron.*; *Gans. Arb. Geneal. Dom. Aust.*

*Dukes and Electors of Saxony.*

ALBERT I, surnamed the *Proud*, the son of Otho, presumed to make war on his father, in order to obtain what he supposed to be his right, but was cut off in the midst of his wicked career.

ALBERT II, succeeded his father Henry, in 1288, but disgraced himself by his vices, particularly by his conduct towards his wife, who, flying from him to escape his violence, died in a monastery. He also ended his days in a monastery, after having been engaged in unsuccessful wars with his children.

ALBERT III, who was the first elector of Saxony, was the son of Bernard, of the family of Anhalt. He succeeded his father in 1212, and after governing with much wisdom, died in 1260.

ALBERT IV succeeded his father, Albert III, and although of a peaceable temper, he was engaged on the side of his brother-in-law the emperor, Albert, against Adolphus. At the coronation of the former, the concourse assembled on that occasion was so great, that Albert, with several other persons, were squeezed to death in the crowd.

ALBERT V, son of Venceslas, succeeded his brother, Rudolphus III, in 1419, and died in 1422, in consequence of being driven out at night by a fire, that had caught a shepherd's hut, where he had taken refuge after the chase.

ALBERT, the sixth duke of Saxony of this name, and son of Frederic II, was made governor of Friezland; notwithstanding his valour and prudence he was engaged in frequent warfare with his subjects till his death in 1491.

*Marquisses and Electors of Brandenburgh, and Dukes of Prussia.*

ALBERT I, surnamed the *Bear*, son of Otho, prince of Anhalt, converted his principality from a forest into a cultivated and populous country, and died in 1168.

**Albert** II, brother of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Otho II, in 1206, and died in 1221.

**Albert** III, surnamed *Achilles* and *Ulysses*, son of Frederic I, was born in 1414, and died in 1486, after having taken part in many wars, and engaged in many single combats. He was remarkable no less for courage than adroitness and policy.

**Albert** IV, first duke of Prussia, and grandson of the preceding, was born in 1490. He succeeded Frederic, of Saxony, as grand master of the Teutonic Order, but compromised the interests of the order for the dutchy of Prussia, with which he was invested in 1525. He embraced the cause of the reformers, and took part in all the wars and divisions which at that time distracted Germany.

**Albert**, *Frederic*, of Brandenburg, and duke of Prussia, succeeded his father, Albert IV, in 1568, but becoming a lunatic shortly after, his cousin, George Frederic, administered the government in his name. He died in 1608.

**Albert**, marquis of Brandenburg, surnamed the *Alcibiades of Germany*, son of Casimir, marquis of Cullenbach, was distinguished by the active part he took in the opposition to Charles V, and died in 1557, of diseases occasioned by intemperance. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 4, 10, &c.

*Dukes of Brunswick.*

**Albert** I, surnamed the *Great*, the son of Otho I, built Harburg, Ottenburg, and other towns, and died in 1279, having the reputation of a valiant enterprising prince.

**Albert** the *Fat*, succeeded his brother William, and after a peaceful reign died in 1318. *Krantz. Metropol. Bert. Ker. German. Hist.* l. 2.

*Dukes of Mecklenburgh.*

**Albert** I, son of Henry, the Lion, was created with his brother a duke, by the emperor Charles IV, in 1348, in consideration of the services he had rendered him in carrying on a war against Lewis, duke of Brandenburg, and other princes.

**Albert** II, son of the preceding, was chosen king of Sweden in his father's lifetime.

**Albert** III, son of the preceding, became a partner in the government with his brother, duke John, and died in 1423.

**Albert** IV, son of Henry the *Fat*, succeeded his father in 1477, but died in the same year without issue.

**Albert** V, surnamed the *Handsome*, son of Magnus II, made an unsuccessful attempt to reinstate Christiern II, the deposed king of Denmark, and died in 1547.

**Albert**, *John*, vide *John Albert.*

*Counts of Nassau.*

**Albert**, son of George and Anne Amelia, of Sarbruck, his first wife, was born in 1596, and was killed by the blow of a musket in 1626, in the service of the United Provinces.

**Albert**, the son of Philip, count of Weilbourg, and Anne, daughter of Albert, count of Mansfield, re-united the seignory of Sarbruck with that of Weilbourg, and died in 1616.

*Counts of Vermandois.*

**Albert** I, succeeded Herbert, his father, in 943, and after having contributed to the deposition of Charles the *Simple*, died in 988.

**Albert** II, son of Herbert III, founded the abbey of Busculli, and died in 1035. *Flodoard. Chron. Saint Marth. Hist. Geneal. de France Le P. Anselme.*

*Distinguished Persons.*

**Albert**, or *Alberti de Luines*, an ancient and illustrious family, was a branch of the house of Alberti, of Florence, which settled at Venaison, in France. Many members of this family distinguished themselves in the service of the French kings, of which the following are the principal:

**Albert**, *Thomas*, was the son of Lewis, who left Florence. He was in the service of Charles VII, from whom he received many honours and estates, and died in 1455.

**Albert**, *Leo*, great grandson of the preceding, was in the wars in Italy, and was killed in the battle of Cerisolles, gained by the count d'Enghien over the marquis del Vasto. He became lord of Luines by his marriage with Antonia de Segur.

**Albert**, *Honoré d'*, sieur de Luines et de Cadenet, gave early proofs of his valour and good conduct, for which he received many favours from Charles IX. One of his greatest exploits was his combat at Vincennes, in the presence of the king and court, with captain Panier, of the Scotch corps, in which he came off victorious, having slain his adversary. He died in 1592.

**Albert**, *Charles d'*, duc de Luines, and son of the preceding, was born in 1578, and rose to the highest posts of government under Henry IV and Louis XIII; but drew upon himself many enemies by the active part which he took in the troubles of the times, particularly in repressing the turbulence of the nobles, and supporting the royal authority. He died in 1621 of the scarlet fever, or, as some say, of poison.

**Albert**, *Honoré d'*, third son of Honoré Seigneur de Cadenet, and duc de Chaulnes, acquired and preserved the esteem of Louis XIII and XIV, and after filling the highest posts, particularly that of ambassador to England, in 1620, he died in 1649. In consequence of his alliance with the house of Ailly, in Piccardie, he and his posterity engaged to take that name, and bear their arms.

**Albert**, *d'Ailly Charles*, third son of the preceding, who inherited his father's titles by the death of his two elder brothers, was three times ambassador at the court of Rome, and died in 1698.

**Albert**, *Louis Charles d'*, duc de Luines, and third son of Charles d'Albert, duc de Luines, was no less high in office than his father, but led a more retired life, and died in 1690, leaving some religious works; among others, 'Recueil de Sentences tirée des S. S. Pères,' Paris, 1680.

**Albert**, *Charles Honoré d'*, duke of Luines, son of the preceding, and known under the name of duc de Chevreuse, was born in 1646, and died in 1712, after having been engaged in the active service of the king against the Turks, and in the war with Spain.

**Albert**, *Louis Joseph d'*, ninth son of Louis Charles, known in his youth under the name of chevalier and comte d'Albert, was born in 1672, and after having distinguished himself in all the memorable battles of that day, in which he was dangerously wounded, he attached himself to the court of Bavaria, the elector of which becoming emperor, he was made field-marshal of the empire, and sent as ambassador extraordinary to the king of France.

**Albert**, *Charles Honoré d'*, count of Tours, and son of Charles Honoré, was born in 1669, and after serving in several campaigns, was killed near Bellikeim, regretted by the whole army for his valour and capacity.

**Albert**, *Maria-Charles Louis d'*, duc de Chevreuse, and prince de Neufchatel, &c., was at the escalade of Prague, and at every important action which took place during the war that was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

**Albert** (*Ecc.*) a name common to several prelates.

**Albert**, archbishop of Hamburgh. [Vide *Adelbert*]

**Albert**, or *Adalbert*, archbishop of Mentz, a turbulent prelate in the reign of Henry V, who was imprisoned on account of a conspiracy which he formed against the emperor, but being released soon after, died in 1137. *Otho. Frisingen.* l. 7, c. 14, &c.

**Albert**, *de Louvain*, cardinal, bishop of Liege, and brother

of Henry, duc de Lorraine, having been elected bishop, and his election confirmed by the pope Celestin III, in spite of the opposition of the emperor, Henry VI, he was assassinated in 1193. *Baillet. Vies des Saints.*

ALBERT, who was born at Castro di Guallestor, in Italy, was raised from a canonry to the bishopric of Verceil; and after being employed on several missions by popes Clement III and Innocent III, was appointed patriarch of Jerusalem; but took up his residence at Acre, where he was assassinated in 1214. *Genebr. Onuph. in Chron.; Possevin. in Appar. sacr.; Spondan. Annal.* ann. 1203.

ALBERT, *of Parma,* was legate to the Holy See in the 13th century, being sent by Innocent IV into England, and from thence into France. *Le P. Dan. Hist. de France.*

ALBERT, bishop of Frisingen, assisted Albert, of Austria, at the siege of Zurich, and died in 1359. *Bert. de Urb. German.* l. 3.

ALBERT, a descendant from the barons Von Wintz, an ancient and illustrious family of Austria, was made bishop of Passau, the inhabitants of which place having revolted against him, and being defeated in a bloody battle, were fined by the emperor 3000 marks for their revolt. He died in 1380.

ALBERT I, son of Ernest, elector of Saxony, was chosen archbishop of Mentz, and died two years after, in 1480.

ALBERT II, cardinal and archbishop of Mentz, was a man of talent and a lover of learning, who gave much encouragement to the jesuits.

ALBERT (*Biog.*) or *Alberic,* a canon of the church of Aix, in Provence, composed a history of the first crusade from 1095, when it commenced, to 1120, when it terminated, in the second year of the reign of Baldwin: it was published by Reinecius, in 2 vols. 4to. Helmstadt, 1584, under the title of 'Chronicon Hierosolymitanum de Bello Sacro.' It was also inserted in the collection of the historians of the crusades, published in 1611, under the title 'Gesta Dei per Francos.'

ALBERT, abbot of Staden in the 13th century, composed a Chronicle from the commencement of the world to the year 1250, at which time he flourished. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 2; *Du Pin. Bibl. Eccl.*

ALBERT, the Great. [Vide *Albertus Magnus*]

ALBERT, *of Padua,* who was distinguished for his talents, particularly his eloquence, was born in 1293, and died in 1328. He left many theological works, and was honoured with a statue, which was erected in Padua, his native place. *Trithem. de Script. Eccles.*

ALBERT, surnamed *Argentina,* lived in the 14th century, and composed a History or Chronicle of what passed in the empire from Rudolphus I to Charles IV. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ALBERT, *of Saxony,* flourished about the middle of the 14th century, and wrote a commentary on the tables of Alphonso, besides eight books on physics, three books on the heavens and the universe, and other works on similar subjects.

ALBERT, *Erasmus,* a pupil of Luther, and an active partisan in favour of the reformation, died in 1551, leaving a satirical account of St. Francis, which at that period produced the desired end of bringing the Romish church into contempt.

ALBERTANO, of *Brescia* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer of the 13th century, wrote, 1. 'De Dilectione Dei et Proximi.' 2. 'De Formula Vitæ Honestæ.' 3. 'De Consolatione et Consilio.' 4. 'De Doctrina Loquendi et Tacendi.'

ALBERTAS (*Hist.*) or *Albertazzo,* a noble family of Provence, was of Italian extraction, and in the person of Anthony Albertas became domiciliated in France in 1360, during the pontificate of Innocent VI, at Avignon. This Anthony left Italy to escape the fury of the contending factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins, which were incessantly at war with each other at that time.

ALBERTAS, *Anthony d',* descended from the same family, was first consul of Marseilles in 1511; and his son, Peter d'Albertas, attained to the same dignity in 1542, both of whom being high in the confidence of their respective sovereigns, Louis XII and Charles IX, they were entrusted with the government of the city in its most important concerns.

ALBERTAS, *Anthony Nicholas d',* son of the preceding, was early initiated in arms, and by his skill and valour acquired, not only the confidence of his prince, but was a considerable favourite at the court of Henry IV.

ALBERTET (*Biog.*) a mathematician and poet of Provence, lived about 1290. He wrote some mathematical pieces, and some poems in honour of the marchioness de Misalpine, which, after his death, were published by Faber d'Uzes as his own. The plagiarist, however, suffered the punishment of whipping for this offence. *Nostradam: Vies des Poëtes Provenc.*

ALBERTI (*Hist.*) the name of a noble family of Florence, which at one time was at the head of the government; but at length they experienced a reverse of fortune, and were driven into exile, and otherwise much persecuted. From this family sprung the Alberts of France, of whom mention is made under the head of Albert.

ALBERTI (*Ecc.*) of Limosin, was made cardinal by pope Innocent VI in 1361, and died in 1369. *Onuphr. in Inn. VI; Auber. Hist. Card.*

ALBERTI, *James* (*Biog.*) of Boulogne, in Italy, lived in the 14th century, and wrote 'A Treatise on Civil Law,' &c.

ALBERTI, *Aristotle,* otherwise called *Ridolfo Fioraventi,* a mechanic, was born at Bologna in the 15th century, and distinguished himself, among other things, as an artist. In 1455 he transported the campanile of St. Mary del Tempis of Bologna, with all its bells, &c. to the distance of 35 paces.

ALBERTI, *Leon Baptista,* of the Florentine family of Alberti, an artist and a scholar, left many specimens of his skill in architecture, but is principally known by his work 'De Re Ædificatoria,' which was translated into Italian by Peter Lauro, Venet. 1549; and by Bartoli in 1550. A beautiful edition was published in England in 3 vols. fol. in Italian and English, by James Leoni, with fine copper-plates, 1726. The last edition, that of Bologna, fol. 1782, contains also a treatise on painting, 'De Pictura præstantissima et nunquam satis laudata Arte,' &c. which had been separately published at Basle in 1540, and at Leyden in 1649. He died about 1485, leaving many writings on philosophy, mathematics, perspective, and antiquities.

ALBERTI, *Leander,* of Bologna, in Italy, a Dominican, was born in 1479, and died in 1552. He wrote, 1. 'Istoria di Bologna deca prima e Libro primo, deca secunda Sino all. anno 1253.' 4to. Bologna, 1541. The second and third books were published afterwards with supplements, 4to. 1590, 1591. 2. 'Cronica delle Principali Famiglie Bolognesi,' &c. 4to. Vincenza, 1592. 3. 'Descrizione di tutta l'Italia,' fol. Bologna, 1550, Venice, 1551, 1553, 1561, &c. also translated into Latin. 4. 'De Viris Illustribus Ordinis prædicatorum, Libri sex in unum congesti;' fol. Bologna, 1517. 5. 'Diatriba de Incrementis Dominii Venetæ,' and 'De Claris Viris Reipublicæ Venetæ,' Venet. Lugd. and Bat. 1628. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3; *Miræus in Auct. de Script. Eccles. &c.*

ALBERTI, *John,* a German lawyer of Widmandstat, flourished in the 16th century, and wrote 'An Abridgement of the Alcoran, with Notes;' 'The New Testament,' in Syriac; 'A Grammar of the Syriac Language.' *Mir. de Script.* sec. xvi.

ALBERTI, *Cherubino Borghegiano,* a painter and engraver, was born in 1552 at Borgo S. Sepulchro. His engravings exceeded a thousand in number.

ALBERTI, *Giovanni,* brother of the preceding, was born near Florence in 1558. He also distinguished himself as a painter, but was particularly eminent in perspective.

Alberti, *Nicholas*, a Jesuit of Germany, was a writer on philosophy, and died in 1641.

Alberti, *Valentine*, was born at Lehna, in Silesia, in 1635, and died 1697. Among his writings, which are principally controversial, are, 1. 'Compendium Juris Naturæ.' 2. 'Interesse Præcipuarum Religionum Christianarum.'

Alberti, *Andrew*, was author of 'A Treatise on Perspective,' 1670.

Alberti, *Michael*, a German physician, was born at Nuremberg in 1682, and died in 1757. Among his numerous writings given by Haller are, 1. 'Introductio in Universam Medicinam,' 3 vols. 4to. Halle, 1718, &c. 2. 'Systema Jurisprudentiæ Medicæ,' 6 vols. 4to. 1725—1747. 3. 'Specimen Medicæ Theologicæ,' 2 vols. 4to. 1726. 4. 'Tentamen Lexici Medici realis,' 2 vols. 4to. 1727—1731. 5. 'De Sectarum in Medicina noxia Instauratione,' 4to. 1730. 6. 'Commentatio ad Constitutionem Criminalem Caroli V,' 4to. 1739.

Alberti, *George William*, a divine of Hanover, was born in 1725, and died 1758. He wrote, 1. 'Thoughts on Hume's Essays on Natural Religion.' 2. 'Letters on the State of Religion and the Sciences in Great Britain,' Hanover, 1752—1754. 3. 'An Essay on the Religion, Worship, Manners, and Customs of the Quakers.'

Alberti, *di Villanova Francis d'*, was born at Nice in 1737, and died 1800; was the author of a French and Italian, and Italian and French dictionary, published at Lucca in 1797, improved by Abbé Francis Federighi, and published in 6 vols. 4to. Lucca, 1803.

ALBERTINI, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) was born at Prato, in Tuscany, about 1250, and died 1321. He was sent as nuncio into France and England in 1299, was made cardinal in 1303 by pope Benedict XI, and took an active part in all the affairs of his time. *Echard. de Script. Ord. Prædic.*

Albertini, *Paul* (*Hist.*) a monk of the order of Servites, was born at Venice in 1430, and died in 1475, leaving so high a reputation for his piety and zeal that a medal was struck in honour of him; he was employed by the republic of Venice in many affairs of state, and sent as ambassador to Turkey.

Albertini, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Florence in the 16th century, published, 1. 'De Mirabilibus novæ et veteris Urbis Romæ,' 4to. Rome, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1519, 1520. 2. 'Tractatus brevis de Laudibus Florentiæ et Saonæ,' printed in the third edition of the preceding. 3. 'Memoriale di Molte Statue e Pitture che sono nell' inclita citta di Firenze per mano di Scultori e Pittori excellenti Moderni e Antichi,' 4to. Florence, 1510.

Albertini, *Mussato*, vide *Mussato*.

ALBERTIS (*Ecc.*) a native of Florence, was created cardinal by Eugene IV in 1439, and died in 1445. He was employed in different important negotiations. *Blond. Hist. Dec.; Ughel. Ital. Sacr.; Auberi. Hist. Cardin.*

Albertis, *Albert de* (*Biog.*) of Trente, was author of, 1. 'Vindiciæ adversus Gasp. Scioppium,' 1649. 2. 'Thesaurus Eloquentiæ Sacræ et Prophanæ,' 1669. 3. 'Paradoxa Moralia de Ornatu Mulierum," 1650.

ALBERTISTUS, *Marius Salomonius*, of Rome, a lawyer, who died in 1530, wrote a commentary 'De Probationibus.'

ALBERTUCCI, *des Borselles Jerome* (*Ecc.*) of Bologna, in Italy, a Dominican of the 15th century, wrote Chronicles from the commencement of the world to the year 1491, and died 1497.

ALBERTUS (*Hist.*) vide *Albert*.

Albertus (*Ecc.*) vide *Albert*.

Albertus (*Biog.*) vide *Albert*.

Albertus, *Magnus*, otherwise called *Albertus Teutonicus*, *Frater Albertus de Colonia*, *Albertus Ratisbonensis*, or *Albertus Grotus*, of the family of the counts of Bollstædt, was born in 1193, or 1205, at Lavingen, in Swabia, and died in 1280. His works, which were very numerous, principally consisted of commentaries on Aristotle.

ALBETEGNI (*Biog.*) vide *Albategni*.

ALBI, *Barnard d'* (*Ecc.*) native of Pamiers, in Languedoc, was created cardinal by Benedict XII in 1337, and sent by Clement VI as legate apostolic into Spain. He died about 1344-8.

Albi, or *de Alba John*, a Spanish monk of the Carthusian order, was distinguished for his piety and learning, which he displayed in commentaries on the Scriptures. He died in 1591.

Albi, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Provence, was born at Boulogne in 1590, and died at Arles in 1659. He wrote 'The Lives of St. Gabin, St. Peter of Luxembourg,' &c. Lyons, 1624, 1632, &c. 'Eloges Historiques des Cardinaux François et Etrangers mis en parallele,' 4to. Paris, 1644. 'L'Anti-Theophile paroissial,' &c; 'Grammaire Françoise avec des Observations,' 8vo. Lyons, 1657; together with many religious pieces mentioned by Niceron.

ALBIA, *Tarentia* (*Hist.*) the wife of Otho, and mother of Lucius and Marcus Titianus, as also of a daughter betrothed to Drusus, the son of Germanicus.

ALBIIS, *Thomas de* (*Biog.*) or *Thomas de White*, a friend of Hobbes, and a sceptical writer, was the author of, 1. 'Sonus Buccinæ.' 2. 'De terminandis Fidei Litibus.' 3. 'Statera Morum,' &c.

ALBIMA (*Hist.*) vide *Albanin*.

ALBINA (*Biog.*) a noble Roman lady, the mother of Marcellus, lived in the 4th century, when she consulted St. Jerome with regard to the Christian faith. *Hieron. Præf. in Ep. ad Gal.*

Albina, daughter of Rufius Ceronius, devoted herself, with her daughter Melania, and son-in-law Pinienus, to a life of religion. *Pallad. Hist. Lausiac.*

ALBINACTUS (*Hist.*) the son of Brutus, the supposed founder of the kingdom of Britain, received Albania, or the present Scotland, as his share.

ALBINÆUS (*Ecc.*) the French Jesuit to whom Ravaillac confessed his purpose of assassinating Henry IV. When interrogated why he did not disclose the information, he replied that he received from God the gift of forgetting all sins confessed to him after absolution had been given.

ALBINEUS, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) a physician of Geneva, published in 1655 a chemical work entitled 'Bibliotheca Chymica contracta;' also a poem entitled 'Carmen Aureum et Ænigma.'

ALBINI, or *Aubin Philip* (*Biog.*) an English mathematician of the 16th century, was the author of 'Canones Tabularum.'

ALBINIACUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, now *Aubigny*.

ALBINIUS, *L.* (*Hist.*) a plebeian of distinguished piety, who took the Vestal virgins into his carriage in preference to his own family when they were flying from Rome to escape the fury of the Gauls. *Liv.* l. 5, c. 40; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 1; *Flor.* l. 1, c. 13.

Albinius, or *Albinus, M.*, one of the first six military tribunes of the plebeian order, who were chosen for a time in the place of consuls, U. C. 375, A. C. 378. *Liv.* l. 6, c. 30.

ALBINOVANUS, *P.* (*Hist.*) an haruspex minor mentioned by *Cicero in Harusp. Respons.* c. 7.

Albinovanus, *M. Tullius*, the plaintiff in a charge of assault against Publius Sextius, whom Cicero defended. *Cic. pro Sext.*

Albinovanus, *Pedo* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of the Augustan age, who wrote on the voyage of Germanicus, an elegy on the death of Drusus, and another on the death of Mecænas, which is supposed by some not to be his, besides some other pieces. The two elegies are all that remain of his works,

which have been edited by Joseph Scaliger. Ovid calls him *sidereus*, or heavenly.

*Ovid. de Ponto*, l. 4, ep. 16.

*Iliacusque Macer, Sidereusque Pedo.*

He likewise addresses the whole of another epistle to him as his friend. *Ovid. de Pont.* l. 4, ep. 10; *Senec. Suasor.* l. 1, ep. 122; *Mart.* l. 2, ep. 77, &c.

ALBINUS (*Hist.*) the surname of a branch of the *Gens Posthumia*.

Albinus, *L.*, one of the first tribunes of the people, was created, with C. Licinius, U. C. 260, A. C. 493.

Albinus, *M.*, one of the six military tribunes who were substituted in the place of consuls, U. C. 377, A. C. 376.

Albinus, *A.*, one of the quæstors, U. C. 563, A. C. 190. It is supposed to be the same person whose name is stamped on ancient coins, bearing the figure of three knights riding rapidly.

Albinus, *A. Posthumius*, a colleague in the consulship with Lucullus, U. C. 603. He wrote a history of Rome in Greek. *Cic. Brutus*, c. 21, &c.; *Aul. Gell.* l. 11, c. 8.

Albinus, a Prætorian, who, being sent by the senate on a mission to Sylla, was slain by the soldiers of the latter. *Plut. in Syll.*

Albinus, a governor of Judæa, who succeeded Festus, A. D. 60. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 13; *Joseph. Antiq.* c. 3.

Albinus, *D. Clodius*, son of Ceionius Posthumius Albinus, was a native of Adrumetum, and successor to Pertinax, A. D. 193, in partnership with Septimus Severus. The latter, after having conquered his other rivals, turned his arms against Albinus, whom he completely defeated in battle, and compelled to kill himself in order to avoid falling into his hands. Severus had his head cut off, and treated his body in other respects with the greatest indignity. *Capitolin. in Albin. Clod.*; *Spartian. in Sept. Sever. S.*

Albinus (*Numis.*) the medals of the emperor abovementioned bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions D. CL., or CLOD. SEPT. ALBINus CÆS.—IMP. CÆS. D. CLODIUS SEPT. ALBIN. AUG.; on the reverse, ÆQUITAS AUG.—APOLLINI AUG.—CLEMENTIA AUG. — CONCORDIÆ AUG.—FELIC. AUG. FIDES EXERCITUS.—FORTITUDO AUG.—FORTUNA REDUX.—MINERV. PACI. MONET. AUG.—PROVIDENTIA AUG.—ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ.—SALUTI AUG.—VICTORIA AUG. *Vaill. Præst.*; *Med. Imp. Rom.*




Albinus (*Ecc.*) high priest of the heathens, was converted to Christianity by the force of those virtues which he saw practised by his own daughter, who was married to a Christian. *Hieron.* ep. 7.

Albinus (*Biog.*) a Latin poet and historian, who flourished 44 years A. C. is quoted by Priscian, l. 7.

Albinus, archdeacon of Thoulouse, and a famous preacher, died in 1566. He wrote a controversial work entitled 'Du Sacrement de l'Autel pour la Confirmation du Peuple François.'

Albinus, *Peter*, an historian of the 16th century, was born at Schneeberg, in Misnia, and died in 1598. He wrote, among other things, 1. A Chronicle of Misnia, entitled 'Meisnische Land und Berg-Chronica,' fol. Wittemberg, 1580. 2. 'Scriptores varii de Russorum Religione,' 1582, Spire. 3. 'Genealogical Tables of the House of Saxony,' 1602. 4. 'Historiæ Thuringorum novæ Specimen.' 5. 'Latin Poems,' 8vo. Franckfort, 1612.

Albinus, *Bernard*, a physician, and the friend of Boerhaave, was born at Dessau in 1653, and died in 1721. He wrote 1. 'De Corpusculis in Sanguine contentis.' 2. 'De Tarantula Mira.' 3. 'De Sacro Freyenwaldensium Fonte,' &c. beside other works, to the number of twenty, mentioned by Carrere in his Bibliotheque de Medicine.

Albinus, *Bernard Siegfried*, son of the preceding, and professor of anatomy at Leyden for nearly 50 years, was born in 1697, and died in 1770. He wrote, 1. 'Index Supellectilis Anatomicæ Ravianæ,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1725. 2. 'De Ossibus Corporis Humani,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1726; an improved edition with plates in 1762. 3. 'Historia Musculorum Hominis,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1734. 4. 'Annotationes Academicæ,' 4 vols. 4to.: besides treatises on the Vascular System of the Intestines, &c. and revised editions of Harvey, Vesalius, Fabricius, and Eustachius.

Albinus, *Christian Bernard*, brother of the preceding, died in 1752. He wrote, 1. 'Specimen Anatomicum exhibens novam tenuium Hominis Intestinorum Descriptionem,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1722. 2. 'De Anatomia Errores detegente in Medicinâ,' 4to. Ultraj. 1723.

ALBION (*Myth.*) the son of Neptune by Amphitrite, was said to have founded the kingdom of Great Britain. *Mela*, l. 2, c. 5.

Albion (*Geog.*) the greatest island of Europe, now called *Great Britain*. It derived its name either from Albion, who is said to have reigned there first, or *albis rupibus*, from its chalky white cliffs. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 16; *Tacit. in Agric.*

Albion, *New* (*Geog.*) a country on the W. coast of N. America, to the N. of California, extending from lat. 33° to 40° N, and from 30 to 40 m. in breadth. It received its name from Sir Francis Drake in 1578, whose harbour is in lon. 116° 45′ W., lat. 37° 58′ N. The Spaniards, who first settled here in 1769, divided the country into four jurisdictions, named from their chief towns, St. Diego, St. Barbara, Monterey, and St. Francisco. The capital is *Monterey*.

ALBIS (*Geog.*) or *Alba*, Ἄλβις; a river of the Chauci, now the *Elbe*.

*Luc.* l. 2, v. 52.

*Fundat ab extremo flavos Aquilone Suevos*
*Albis, et indomitum Rheni caput.*

*Senec. Medea*, v. 371.

*Nil, qua fuerat, sede reliquit*
*Pervius Orbis. Indus gelidum*
*Potat Araxem: Albim Persæ,*
*Rhenumque bibunt.*

*Vell. Pater.* l. 2, c. 106; *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 14; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1, c. 59; *German.* c. 41; *Vopisc. in Prob.* c. 13.

ALBISTAVERATI (*Geog.*) a village of Anatolia, at the foot of Mount Taurus, originally a town called *Olbasa*.

ALBISTRUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Bruttii, at the foot of the Apennines, now *Ursomarso*.

ALBIUS (*Biog.*) the surname of the poet Tibullus, mentioned by Horace.

*Hor.* l. 1; *od.* 33, v. 1.

*Albi nostrorum sermonum candide judex.*

ALBIZZI (*Hist.*) or *Albici*, a noble family of Florence, that were rivals for power with the Albertis.

Albizzi, or *Albici Francis* (*Ecc.*) a lawyer and native of Cezena, a town of Romana in Italy, was made a cardinal by Innocent X in 1654, and died in 1684, at the age of 91. He drew up the bull against the *Augustinus* of Jansenius, under Urban VIII, in the famous affair of the five propositions, and wrote likewise a treatise 'On the Jurisdiction of the Cardinals in the Titular Church of Rome.'

Albizzi, *Barthelemy* (*Biog.*) otherwise called Bartholomew, of Pisa, a Franciscan of Rivano, in Tuscany, in the 14th century, distinguished himself by an act of indiscreet zeal in venturing to compare St. Francis to our Saviour, an extravagance which did not escape the censure of many, even among his own fraternity.

Albizzi, or *Albici Anthony*, abbot of St. Saviour de Septici, of a noble family in Florence, flourished in the pontificate

of Leo X, and wrote commentaries on Euclid, and other mathematical productions, which were never published.

Albizzi, or *Albici Anthony*, a gentleman of Florence, was born in 1547, and died in 1626. He became a convert to the Protestant religion after having been long in the employ of the archduke Andrew. His works are, 1. 'The Genealogies of Kings and Princes.' 2. 'Exercitationes Theologicæ.' 3. 'De Principiis Doctrinæ Christianæ.'

ALBLAS (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Batavia, between the Meuse and the Lech.

ALBO, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a Spanish rabbi of Soria, in Old Castille, who assisted in 1412 at a famous dispute on religion between the Christians and Jews, held in the presence of the antipope Benedict XIII, and in 1425 wrote a work on the same subject entitled, 'Sepher Hikkarim.'

ALBOFLEDA (*Hist.*) or *Blanchefleur*, sister of the king Clovis, was baptized with her brother in 496, and died soon after having taken the veil.

ALBOHAZEM (*Biog.*) or *Albohazen Hali*, son of Abenrajel, the Arabian, wrote a work on astronomy entitled, 'Judgments to be formed of the Stars,' which was translated into Spanish by order of Alphonsus X, king of Castille. *Voss. de Mat.* c. 35, § 27, &c.

ALBOINUS (*Hist.*) king of the Lombards, subdued the Gepidæ, after having killed Cunimond their king. He was assassinated in his turn in 574 by Rosimond, the daughter of Cunimond, whom he had taken to wife. He reigned 30 years, contracted alliances with Clotarius, king of the French, with the Huns, with the Bulgarians, Sarmatians, &c.; and rendered himself very formidable to all his neighbours.

ALBON (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient and illustrious house in France, some of whom are entitled to particular notice.

Albon, *Humbert d'*, seigneur de Pouillenai, was at the battle of Poictier, and that of Brignac, and at the taking of the city of Ance, on all which occasions he was taken prisoner.

Albon, *John d'*, surnamed *de l'Espinasse*, and *Seigneur de St. Andre*, fought in the service of the king against the English and Burgundians, and was taken prisoner in 1417.

Albon, *Guichard d'*, grandson of the preceding seigneur de St. Andre, &c. was also in the king's service, and reduced many places to submission, which favoured the party of the duke of Orleans. He died in 1480.

Albon, *John d'*, the son of the preceding seigneur de St. Andre, chevalier by order of the king, and gentleman of his bed-chamber, defended the city of St. Quentin against the attacks of the English, for which he was made governor, with the collar of the order. He died in 1550.

Albon, *James d'*, son of the preceding, marquis of Fronsac, and seigneur de St. Andre, chevalier of the order of St. Michael, known by the appellation of the *mareschal de St. Andre*, was born in 1574, and was killed by one Babiguy de Mezieres with a pistol, for some personal offence at the battle of Dreux, in 1562. He was at the battle of Cerisolles, the siege of Boulogne, and many other engagements, in which he invariably distinguished himself as a brave soldier and a great captain.

Albon, *Bertrand d'*, seigneur de St. Forgeux, and son of the fourth William d'Albon, gentleman in ordinary of the king's bed-chamber, took part with the king against the league, and contributed much to the reduction of Lyons in 1594.

Albon, *Anthony d'*, (*Ecc.*) the eldest son of the fourth William d'Albon of the family abovementioned, was born in 1507, and died in 1574, after having served the king as governor of Lyons, and the church in the character of its archbishop, in both of which capacities he defended this city against the Huguenots. He wrote some Latin verses, and edited Ausonius.

Albon, *Claude d'*, (*Biog.*) an advocate of the parliament of Dauphiny, published in 1575, an historical and political work, in which he treats of the royal dignity of the creation of emperors, and the institution of electors, &c.

Albon II, *Claude Camille François*, was born in 1753, and died in 1789. He wrote, 1. 'Dialogue entre Alexandre et Titus,' 8vo. 2. 'Observations d'un Citoyen.' 3. 'Œuvres Diverses.' 4. 'Eloge de Quesnoy,' 8vo. Lyons, 1775. 5. 'Eloge de Chamousset,' 8vo. 1776. 6. 'La Paresse,' a poem. 7. 'Œuvres Diverses,' 12mo. 1778. 8. 'Discours Politiques et Historiques,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1779, besides some other smaller works.

ALBONENSES (*Geog.*) a people of Illyria. *Plin.* l. 3.

ALBONESIUS, *Theseus Ambrosius* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Pavia, who died in 1540; was the author of an introduction to the Chaldee, Syriac, Armenian, and ten other languages, besides some musical compositions.

ALBONICIS (*Hist.*) vide *Aba*.

ALBOR (*Geog.*) a mountain of Algarva, in Portugal, where are the remains of an old castle in which John II king of Portugal died.

ALBORAC (*Myth.*) the name of the white horse which, as the Arabians pretend, carried Mahomet from Mecca to Jerusalem in the tenth part of a night. *Boch. Hieroz.* part ii. l. 6.

ALBORIUM (*Geog.*) a mountain of Portugal, now *Albor*.

ALBORNOS, *Gilles Alvares Carillo* (*Hist.*) a Spanish cardinal and statesman of royal descent, from the kings of Leon, was born at Cuenza, and died in 1367. He was almoner to Alphonsus XI, whose life he saved at the battle of Tarifa, and on the death of that prince, having fallen under the displeasure of Peter the Cruel, he fled to Avignon, where he served Clement VI, who made him cardinal, and also his successors Innocent VI and Urban V, by contributing in a great measure to establish the power of the popes in that part of Italy which is now known by the name of the Ecclesiastical States.

Albornos, *Barthelemy Frias* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese lawyer of Talaga, was the author of a work in 1573 entitled, 'Arte de los Contratos,' also a treatise entitled 'De la Conversion y Debellacion de las Indias.'

ALBOUNI (*Biog.*) the surname of Aboul Abbas Ahmed Ben Ali Ben Josef, a mussulman doctor, who wrote, 1. 'On the Mysteries of the Letters of the Arabic Alphabet.' 2. 'An Explication of the Names of God.' 3. 'Accordances between the Significations of Letters and Words.' 4. 'On Talismans,' &c.

ALBRECHT, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Nuremburg, wrote on mechanics and perspective.

Albrecht, *John William*, a physician, was born in 1703, and died in 1736, leaving some works on medicine.

ALBRET (*Hist.*) one of the most noble and illustrious families of France, of whom mention is made as early as 1050, when Amanieu Sieur d'Albret flourished, from whom this family deduces its origin.

Albret, *Arcaud d'*, the eighth of this name of the abovementioned family, viscount de Tartas, and grand chamberlain of France, was in the service of Edward III for some time, but attached himself afterwards to the court of Charles V, on his marriage with the queen's sister.

Albret, *Charles d'*, the first of this name, and son of the preceding count de Dreux, viscount de Tartas, and constable of France, was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

Albret, *John d'*, the second of this name, became king of Navarre and count de Foix, on his marriage with Catharine de Foix, queen of Navarre.

Albret, *Charlotte d'*, daughter of Alain d'Albret, and duchess de Valentinois, was distinguished as much for her prudence and piety as for her beauty and wit. She was

married to Cæsar Borgia, and after having shared in the misfortunes of her husband, though not in his faults, she died in 1514.

ALBRET, *Joan d'*, grand-daughter of the preceding queen of Navarre, and wife of Anthony of Bourbon, was the mother of Henry IV. She embraced the Protestant faith, and died in 1572, in her 44th year, as is suspected, of poison.

ALBRET, *Louis d'* (*Ecc.*) son of Charles d'Albret, the second of this name, was born in 1422, and died in 1465; having been created cardinal in 1461, by Pope Pius II.

ALBRET, *Amanieu*, was the brother of Charlotte d'Albret, above-mentioned, and by the marriage contract of his sister with Cæsar Borgia, he was made cardinal by Alexander VI in 1498, but through the intrigues of this pope's enemies he was not put in quiet possession of his dignity till the pontificate of Leo X. soon after which he died in 1520. *Sainte Marthe Hist. Genealog. de la Maison de France; Auber. Hist. des Cardinaux; Du Chêne Hist. des Cardinaux.*

ALBRICUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Utrecht in the eighth century, died after governing the see for 18 years, in 784. A small treatise 'De Deorum Imaginibus,' 8vo. Basil. 1578, is attributed to him.

ALBRICUS (*Biog.*) or *Albricius*, an English physician and scholar of the 11th century, was born in London, and wrote, 1. 'De Origine Deorum.' 2. 'De Ratione Veneni.' 3. 'Virtutes Antiquorum.' 4. 'Canones Speculativi.' Other works have been attributed to him, which belong, as is supposed, to the bishop above mentioned.

ALBUINUS (*Biog.*) a priest of the 10th century, made a selection of passages from the scriptures and the fathers.

ALBULA (*Geog.*) 1. The ancient name of the Tiber. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 33.

*Tum reges, asperque immani corpore Tibris*
*A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Tybrin*
*Diximus; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.*

*Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2, &c.; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 1; *Sil. Ital.* l. 8, v. 458; *Fest. de Signif. Verb.* 2. A river of Picenum, called by Pliny Albulates, and now *Liberata*, according to Blondus and Leander. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 13; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.* 3. A fountain in the Tiburtine country, the waters of which were reckoned efficacious in healing wounds.
*Martial.* l. 1, epig. 13.

*Itur ad Herculei gelidas qua Tiburis arces,*
*Canaque sulfureis Albula fumat aquis.*

Martial also calls the waters Albulæ.
*Mart.* l. 4, epig. 4.

*Quod siccæ redolet palus lacunæ,*
*Crudarum nebulæ quod Albularum.*

*Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 31, c. 2. 4. [Vide *Albunea*]

ALBUNEA (*Myth.*) a goddess who was worshipped in the country of the Tibur, who was supposed by some to be Ino, the wife of Athamas; by others, to be the sibyl of the Tibur. *Plin.* l. 31, c. 2; *Lactant.* l. 1, c. 5.

ALBUNEA (*Geog.*) a fountain and wood near the river Anio, so called from the sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple was there dedicated. Its waters had a sulphureous smell and taste, on which account Virgil calls it mephitic.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 82.

*Lucosque sub altâ*
*Consulit Albuneâ, nemorum quæ maxima sacro*
*Fonte sonat, sævamque exhalat opaca mephitim.*

Tibullus calls it Albuna, l. 2, el. 5, v. 69.

*Quosque Albuna sacras Tiberis per flumina sortes*
*Portarit, sicco perlueritque sinu.*

Horace calls the grove *domus Albunæ resonantis*, l. 1.

ALBUQUERQUE, *Alphonso d'* (*Hist.*) surnamed *the Great*, was born at Lisbon in 1452, and died in 1515, after having in the character of governor of India raised the power of the Portuguese to its utmost height in that quarter, under Emanuel, king of Portugal. [Vide *Plate* XIII.]

ALBUQUERQUE, *Blasius*, son of the preceding, who took the name of Alphonso by desire of Emanuel, that he might be reminded of his father's glory, was born at Alveira in 1500, and died in 1580. He was raised to the highest posts of honour, and wrote memoirs of his father entitled, 'Commentarios de Grando Alfonso de Albuquerque, Capitan General de India.'

ALBUQUERQUE, *Andrew d'*, a noble Portuguese, was born at Cintra, and died from the blow of a musket in 1659, while displaying his valour at the siege of Elvas. He wrote a description of the battle which he gained over the Spaniards between Arronche and Assumar, in 1653.

ALBUQUERQUE, *Coelho Edward d'*, Marquis of Basto, Seigneur de Pernambuco, Knight of the Order of Christ, in Portugal, &c. distinguished himself during the war with the Dutch in Bahia, and wrote a journal of the Brazil war entitled, 'Memorias Diarias de la Guerra de Brazil par Discurso de Nueve año Empezando desde el año des 1630,' 4to. Madrid, 1654. He died at Madrid in 1658.

ALBURGIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dane, published in 1572, Notes on Cicero 'De Senectute.'

ALBURNIUS (*Biog.*) or *Eburnius Valens*, called by Julius Capitolinus, Salvius Valens, a lawyer of the second century, who wrote 'De Fidei Commissis,' &c. *Jul. Capitolin. in Anton. Pio.* c. 2.

ALBURNUS (*Myth.*) a god of the Romans, mentioned by Tertullian. *Tert. Apolog. adv. Gent.* c. 5.

ALBURNUS (*Biog.*) the name of a distinguished declaimer, mentioned by Seneca.

ALBURNUS (*Geog.*) a lofty mountain of Lucania, near the river Silarus, now *Alborna*, or *Albanella*.

ALBUTIUS (*Hist.*) a prince of the Celteberi, whose wife being taken prisoner, was restored to him by Scipio. Plutarch calls him Luccecius, and Valerius Maximus, Indibilis. *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 4; *Plut. in Scipio.*

ALBUTIUS, *T.* (*Biog.*) an epicurean philosopher, who, according to Varro, wrote satires in the Lucilian style.

ALBUTIUS, *C. Silus*, a rhetorician of Navarre in the age of Augustus, who starved himself to death. *Sueton. de Illust. Orat.*

ALBUTIUS, or *Albucius*, the father of Canidia, mentioned by Horace for his singular avarice and moroseness. *Hor.* l. 2; *Sat.* 2, v. 67.

ALBUTIUS, a physician mentioned by Pliny, l. 29, c. 1.

ALCAFA, *Peter d'* (*Biog.*) a Spaniard, composed an Arabic and Spanish dictionary, which is in the library of Vienna.

ALCÆUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλκαῖος, a son of Perseus and Andromeda, from whom Hercules took the name of Alcides.

ALCÆUS, a son of Hercules and Omphale.

ALCÆUS, a son of Androgeus, who went with Hercules into Thrace.

ALCÆUS (*Biog.*) a lyric poet of Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, flourished according to Eusebius in the second year of the 44th Olympiad, or about 600 years A. C., and of course was cotemporary with his country-woman Sappho. Horace alludes to the bitterness of his verses.
*Hor.* l. 4, od. 9, v. 7.

*Et Alcæi minaces,*
*Stesichorique graves Camoenæ.*

But Quintilian passes the highest eulogium on his poetry, of which nothing remains but a few fragments in Athenæus and others. This Alcæus was the inventor of the verse called *Alcaic*. [Vide Plate XXVII.] *Herod.* l. 5, c. 95; *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 1, c. 9; *Cic.* l. 4; *Tusc. Quæst.*; *Dionys. Hal. in Judic. Poet.*; *Quintil. Inst. Orat.* l. 10, c. 1; *Athen.* l. 2, &c.; *Euseb. in Chron.*

ALCÆUS, a comic poet in the 94th Olympiad, cotemporary with

Aristophanes, whose comedies are cited by Athenæus and others.

ALCÆUS, a poet, who, according to Plutarch, lived in the 145th Olympiad, and wrote some verses upon Philip king of Macedonia, who lost a battle in Thessaly.

ALCÆUS, a poet of Messena, who lived in the age of Vespasian and Titus, whose epigrams are in the 'Anthologia.'

ALCÆUS, a dissolute philosopher mentioned by Ælian, who was banished from Rome for corrupting the youth. There was also another Alcæus, whether the same or not is uncertain, who suffered a species of impalement as a punishment for his adulteries. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 9, c. 12.

ALCAFORADO, *Francis* (*Hist.*) equerry to Henry the son of John I, of Portugal, accompanied him in the voyage in which he discovered Madeira, of which he gave an exact narrative.

ALCAI (*Geog.*) a lofty mountain of Fez, so fortified that the inhabitants could never be reduced to submission. *Marmol.* l. 4, c. 22.

ALCALA, *Herrara Alphonso d'* (*Biog.*) a poet of Lisbon, was born in 1599, and died in 1682. He wrote, 1. 'Viridarium Anagrammaticum,' &c. 2. 'Psalterium Anagrammaticum,' &c.

ALCALA, *de Henarez* (*Geog.*) a town of New Castile, 15 m. E. by N. Madrid, called by the Latins *Complutum*, where John I, king of Castille, died in 1390, and the emperor Ferdinand was born in 1503. It was first called Alcala de S. Just., from the martyrdom which that saint underwent near its walls. It has a university founded by cardinal Ximenes in 1517.

ALCAMAH (*Hist.*) an Arabian prince, the grandfather of Merwan, one of the successors of Mahomet.

ALCAMENES (*Hist.*) ninth king of Sparta, and one of the Agidæ, succeeded his father A. M. 3235, A. C. 749, and reigned 37 years, in which time there was a rebellion of the Helots. Plutarch cites some of his apophthegms. *Plut. in Apopth. Lacon.* c. 32; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 2, &c.; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Meursius de reg. Lacon.* c. 9.

ALCAMENES, son of Sthenelus, a commander of a Lacedæmonian fleet, who was killed in a naval engagement with the Athenians. *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 5.

ALCAMENES, a general of the Lacedæmonians, also mentioned by Thucydides. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 3.

ALCAMENES, a general of the Acheans in their war with the Romans. *Plut. in Apophth. Achaic.*

ALCAMENES (*Biog.*) a statuary of Athens, who flourished in the 88th Olympiad, A. C. 428. He obtained the prize against Agaracritus by his statue of Venus, and disputed even with his master Phidias. *Plin.* 34, c. 8, l. 36, c. 5; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 19, &c.; *Quint.* l. 1, c. 10; *Tzetz. Hist. Chiliad.* 8, c. 193.

ALCAMUS (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, now *Alcamo*.

ALCAMO (*Geog.*) a town of Val di Mazara, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Bonifacio, 34 m. W. S. W. Palermo, anciently *Alcamus*.

ALCANDER (*Myth.*) an attendant of Sarpedon, killed by Ulysses. *Ovid. Met.* l. 13, v. 257.

ALCANDER, a Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9, v. 767.

ALCANDER (*Hist.*) a Spartan youth, who put out the eyes of Lycurgus, in a sedition which had been raised against this lawgiver. Lycurgus generously forgave him, by which he so attached the youth to him, that he became one of his warmest admirers. *Plut. in Lycurg. Paus.* l. 3, c. 18.

ALCANDER (*Biog.*) a writer mentioned by St. Clement, of Alexandria, who says that he calls the Muses the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. *Clem. Alex. in Protr.*

ALCANDRINUS (*Biog.*) an Arabian astrologer.

ALCANDRE (*Myth.*) 'Αλκάνδρη, the wife of Polybius, the Theban, a very rich man mentioned by Homer. *Odyss.* l. 4, v. 672.

ALCANITIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Arragon, in Spain, now *Alcaniz*.

ALCANIZ (*Geog.*) a town of Arragon, the ancient *Alcanitium*, in Spain, on the Guadaloupe; from which is a canal to the Ebro, made by the Moors. It is 15 m. S. S. E. Saragossa. Lon. 0° 8′ W., lat. 41° 10′ N.

ALCANOR (*Myth.*) a Trojan of Mount Ida, whose sons, Pandarus and Bitias, followed Æneas into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 672.

ALCANOR, a son of Phorus, killed by Æneas. *Ibid.* l. 10, v. 338.

ALCANTARA, *S. Peter, d'* (*Biog.*) vide *Peter d' Alcantara*.

ALCANTARA, *Francis d'*, a Spaniard, who wrote a book on Prayer and Meditations, in 1607.

ALCANTARA (*Geog.*) a fortified town of Estremadura, in Spain, called by the Romans *Norba Cæsarea*, or *Pons Trajani*, having a celebrated stone bridge over the Tajo, built in the time of Trajan. It was taken from the Moors in 1212, by Alphonso IX, king of Castille, who entrusted it to the charge of the Knights of Calatrava. It is 42 m. N. W. Seville. Lon. 6° 12′ W., lat. 39° 20′ N.

ALCARATIUM (*Geog.*) a town of New Castille, now *Alcaraz*.

ALCARATIUS, *mons* (*Geog.*) a chain of mountains in New Castille, now *Alcaraz*.

ALCARAZ (*Geog.*) a town with a strong castle in La Mancha, of Spain, formerly called *Alcaratium*. Lon. 2° 48′ W., lat. 38° 38′ N.

ALCATARAN (*Hist.*) a king of Cordova, who was placed on the throne of Cordova in the 14th century, at the death of Abdulmalic, by the Arabians of that city, but afterwards having displeased them by his attachment to foreigners, they rebelled against him and besieged him in the fortress of Cordova, which they soon after took, and hung him up on one of its turrets. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 14.

ALCATHEA (*Hist.*) the wife of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, and mother of Pausanias his successor, who was suspected of holding a traitorous correspondence with the Persians. *Scholiast. in Aristoph.*

ALCATHOE (*Geog.*) another name for Megara, in Attica.

ALCATHOUS (*Myth.*) 'Αλκάθοος, a son of Pelops, who, being suspected of having killed his brother Chrysippus, took refuge with the Megarians, married the daughter of the king, and afterwards reigned in the city, which was called after him Alcathoe. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 25; *Plut. in Parell.* c. 27; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 41, &c.

ALCATHOUS, a Trojan who married Hippodamia, the daughter of Anchises, and was killed by Idomeneus. *Hom. Il.* l. 12, v. 93.

ALCATHOUS, a son of Parthaon, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 7.

ALCATHOUS, the father of Automedusa, the first wife of Iphicles, king of Phylace, in Phthiotis. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 13.

ALCATHOUS, a friend of Æneas, killed in the Rutilian war. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 747.

ALCENOR (*Hist.*) 'Αλκήνωρ, an Argive, who came off victorious in a combat between a hundred of his countrymen and as many on the side of the Lacedæmonians.

ALCENSIA (*Biog.*) or *d' Alcensia Nicolas*, a carmelite of the 15th century, who wrote, 1. 'Commentaries on Exodus and the Revelations.' 2. 'Sermones de Tempore.' 3. 'De Officio Missæ,' &c.

ALCES (*Geog.*) a river of Bithynia. *Plin.* l. 5, c. ult.

ALCESTE (*Myth.*) 'Αλκήστη, or *Alcestis*, daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Thessaly, submitted to die that her husband might, according to the oracle, recover from a sickness into which he had fallen.

*Juven. Sat.* 6, v. 651.

*Spectant subeuntem fata mariti*
*Alcestem: et similis si permutatio detur*
*Morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ.*

*Senec. in Medea.*

*Conjugis fatum redimens Pherei.*

She is called Pegasæa by Ovid, from Pegasis, a city of Thessaly.

*Fata Pheretiadæ conjux Pegasæa redemit*
*Proque viri est uxor funere lata sui.*

By Claudian she is called Thessala.
*Claud. de Laud. Seren.*

*Consorte redempto*
*Casta maritali successit Thessala fato,*
*Inque suos migrare virum non abnuit annos.*

*Eurip. in Alcest.*; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Paus.* l. 5, c. 17.

ALCETAS (*Hist.*) Ἀλκέτας, king of Macedonia, son of Eropus, and father of Amyntas, reigned 29 years, and died A. M. 3479, A. C. 505. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ALCETAS, Ἀλκέτας, a king of the Molossi, descended from Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, was driven from his kingdom by his rebellious subjects, but reinstated by Dionysius the tyrant of Syracuse, in the fourth year of the 97th Olympiad, A. C. 386. *Diodor.* l. 5.

ALCESTAS, a violent king of the Epiroti, was killed by his own subjects in the second year of the 121st Olympiad, A. C. 295. *Paus.* l. 1.

ALCHABITIUS (*Biog.*) an Arabian astrologer of the 12th century, as is supposed, wrote, 1. 'An Introduction to the Knowledge of Celestial Influences.' 2. 'A Treatise on the Conjunctions of the Planets.' 3. 'A Treatise on Optics.'

ALCHIDAS (*Biog.*) a Rhodian who fell in love with a statue of Cupid by Praxiteles. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 5.

ALCHIMACHUS (*Biog.*) a painter mentioned by Pliny. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* l. 35, c. 11.

ALCIAMUS (*Hist.*) third king of Lydia, of the race of Niniades, or the descendants of Ninus.

ALCIATI (*Biog.*) or *Alciato Andrew*, a lawyer, was born at Milan in 1492, and died in 1551. He wrote, 1. 'Paradoxes on the Civil Law,' or an explanation of the Greek terms used in the digest. 2. 'Notes on Tacitus.' 3. 'A Treatise on Weights and Measures.' 4. 'Responsa nunquam antehac edita,' fol. Lugd. 1561. 5. 'De Formula Romani Imperii,' 8vo. Basil. 1559. 6. 'Epigrammata Selecta ex Anthologia Latine Versa.' 8vo. Basil. 1529. 7. 'Rerum Patriæ, seu Historiæ Mediolanensis Libri quatuor,' 8vo. 1625. 8. 'De Plautinorum Carminum Ratione,' and 'De Plautinis Vocabulis Lexicon,' in an edition of Plautus, 8vo. Basil, 1568. 9. 'Judicium de Legum Interpretibus Parendis,' 8vo. 1566. 10. 'Encomium Historiæ,' 4to. 1530. 11. 'Palma.' 12. 'Judiciarii Processus Compendium,' 8vo. 1566. 13. 'Contra Vitam Monasticam,' 8vo. 1695. 14. 'Notæ in Epistolas Familiares Ciceronis,' fol. Paris, 1557. 15. Twenty-seven letters in 'Gudii Epistolæ,' 4to. 16. 'Emblemata,' 4to. Padua, 1661.

ALCIATI, *Francis*, nephew and heir to the preceding, was born at Milan in 1522, and died in 1580. He was a lawyer by profession, and created a cardinal by Pius VI. He left several works which have never been printed.

ALCIATI, *John Paul*, a native of Milan in the 16th century, who became a protestant and a Socinian, wrote letters to Gregorio Pauli in defence of his heresy.

ALCIATI, *Terence*, a Jesuit of Rome, died in 1651, leaving materials for a history of the council of Trente, which was completed by Cardinal Pallavacino. He also wrote the life of Taber, a Jesuit.

ALCIATI, *Melchior*, a lawyer, was the author of some legal works; as, 1. 'De acquirenda Possessione.' 2. 'De novi Operis Nuntiatione.' 3. 'In Cæsareas Constitutiones Status Mediolanensis.'

ALCIBIADES (*Hist.*) Ἀλκιβιάδης, the father of Clinias, distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 17.

ALCIBIADES, an Athenian general, son of Clinias, and nephew of Pericles, was lineally descended from Ajax. He twice fled from Athens to escape the resentment of his countrymen, and was afterwards killed in the 46th year of his age, and the 94th Olympiad, A. C. 404, by order of Pharnabasus the Persian satrap, with whom he sought protection. *Thucyd.* l. 5, 6, 7; *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1, &c.; *Plat. in Sympos.*; *Diod.* l. 12; *Plut. et Corn. Nepos. in Vit.*; *Cic. Or.* l. 2, &c.; *Valer. Max.* l. 1, c. 8, &c.; *Justin.* l. 4, c. 4.

ALCIDÆ (*Myth.*) Ἀλκεῖδαι, gods so called by the Lacedæmonians. *Hesychius.*

ALCIDAMAS (*Myth.*) a man of Cos, and father of Ctesilla, who was changed into a dove, according to Ovid. *Ovid. Met.* l. 7, fab. 12.

ALCIDAMAS (*Biog.*) a disciple of Gorgias Leontinus, who lived in the 89th Olympiad, A. C. 424, and composed a treatise on music. He is supposed to be the same as the rhetorician mentioned by Cicero, some of whose orations are preserved in the collection of Aldus: who also wrote an eulogium on death. *Cic. Tuscul. Quæst.* l. 1, c. 48; *Plut. de Orat.*; *Quintil. Instit. Orat.* l. 3, c. 1; *Diog. Laert.*

ALCIDAMAS, a wrestler mentioned by Statius.
*Stat. Theb.* l. 10.

*Tuque o spectate palæstris*
*Omnibus, et nuper Nemæo in pulvere felix*
*Alcidama.*

ALCIDAMIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀλκιδαμίδης, a general of the Messenians, who abandoned Ithome to the Lacedæmonians, and retired to Reggio, in Sicily, in the 14th Olympiad, A. C. 723. *Paus.* l. 4.

ALCIDAMUS (*Biog.*) a rhetorician, probably the same as Alcidamas. [Vide *Alcidamas*]

ACIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀλκίδας, a commander sent by the Lacedæmonians, with a fleet of 23 gallies, against the Corcyrians. *Thucyd.* l. 3, c. 16, &c.; *Diod.* l. 15.

ALCIDES (*Myth.*) Ἀλκίδης, a patronymic of Hercules, from his grandfather Alcæus.

ALCIDES, a surname of Minerva, in Macedonia, according to Livy, l. 42, c. 51.

ALCIDES (*Hist.*) the son of Agetus, mentioned by Herodotus. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 61.

ALCIDICE (*Myth.*) Ἀλκιδίκη, the mother of Tyro by Salmoneus. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9.

ALCIMACHUS (*Biog.*) a painter spoken of with commendation by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 11.

ALCIMEDE (*Myth.*) Ἀλκιμέδη, the mother of Jason, and daughter of Philacus by Clymene, the daughter of Minyas. *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1, v. 232.

Ὡς δὲ καὶ αὐτὸν Ἰήσονα γείνατο μήτηρ
Ἀλκιμέδη Κλυμένης Μινυηΐδος ἐκγεγαυῖα.

*Flacc. Argon.* l. 1, v. 296.

*Hunc gravis Æson*
*Et pariter vigil Alcimede, spectantque tenentque.*

*Hygin.* fab. 14.

ALCIMEDES (*Biog.*) Ἀλκιμέδης, a tragic poet of Megara, according to Suidas.

ALCIMEDON (*Myth.*) Ἀλκιμέδων, a plain in Arcadia with a cave, the residence of Alcimedon, whose daughter was ravished by Hercules, and bore Ecmagoras. *Hom. Il.* l. 16, v. 197; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 12.

ALCIMEDON (*Biog.*) a carver celebrated by Virgil. *Ecl.* 3.

*Pocula ponam*
*Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis.*

ALCIMENES (*Biog.*) Ἀλκιμένης, a tragic poet of Megara, and also a comic writer of Athens, mentioned by Suidas and Athenæus.

**Alcimenes**, a companion of Demetrius, noted for his boldness. *Plutarch in Demet.*

**Alcimenes**, a chief of the Achæans, mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. in Dion.*

**Alcimenes**, a Grecian general, mentioned by Xenophon. *Hellen.* l. 4.

ALCIMOENNIS (*Geog.*) a city of Germany, now *Ulm. Ptol.* l. 2.

ALCIMUS (*Hist.*) 'Αλκιμος, a high priest, who, though not of the priest's office, got himself chosen by the assistance of Demetrius, son of Antiochus Epiphanes, but died by a stroke of the palsy after enjoying the pontificate three or four years, A. M. 3844, A. C. 160. *Maccab.* vii. *&c.; Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, &c.

**Alcimus** (*Hist.*) a king of Lydia, remarkable for his piety and meekness.

**Alcimus**, *Avitus* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Vienna in 500, who wrote against the Nestorian and other heresies: and also the history of Genesis and Exodus in verse. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2, c. 34; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 494, &c.

**Alcimus** (*Biog.*) a Sicilian, who wrote a history of Italy. *Athen.* l. 10.

**Alcimus**, a Græcian orator, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius in his life of Stilpo of Megara, and another in the life of Plato.

**Alcimus**, an orator of Bourdeaux. [Vide *Alethius*]

ALCINOE (*Myth.*) 'Αλκινόη, a daughter of Sthenelus, son of Perseus, and a sister of Eurystheus. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 4.

**Alcinoe**, a nurse of Jupiter, who was honoured with a statue in the temple of Minerva at Tegea.

ALCINOUS (*Myth.*) 'Αλκίνοος, the son of Nausithous and Peribœa, and king of Phæacia, who entertained Ulysses on his island. Orpheus distinguishes him for his justice in his Argonautica.

> 'Αλκίνοος κραίνεσκε δικαιότατος βασιλήων.

He was exceedingly addicted to agriculture, and is celebrated by many of the poets on account of the fertility of his gardens, and the richness of their productions.

*Virg. Geog.* l. 2, v. 87.

> *Pomaque Alcinoï silvæ.*

*Ovid. Amor.* l. 1, el. 10, v. 56.

> *Præbeat Alcinoï poma benignus ager.*

*Propert.* l. 3, eleg. 1, v. 51.

> *Nec mea Phæacas æquant pomaria silvas.*

The long and fabulous tales which were related by Ulysses at the table of Alcinous have given rise to the proverb *Alcinoi apologus*, for an old woman's tale. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Plato de Rep.* l. 10; *Stat.* l. 1, sylv. 3, v. 81; *Juven. Sat.* 5; *Jul. Poll.* l. 6.

**Alcinous**, a son of Hippocoon. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 10.

**Alcinous** (*Biog.*) a man of Elis, mentioned by Pausanias. *Paus.* l. 6.

**Alcinous**, a platonic philosopher quoted by Eusebius, who wrote a book 'De Doctrina Platonis,' of which the Oxford edition, 12mo. 1667, is the best.

ALCIONEUS (*Myth.*) a man killed by Perseus, according to Ovid. *Met.* l. 5, fab. 4.

ALCIPHRON (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Magnesia in the age of Alexander. The epistles which bear his name, containing a description of Græcian manners, are supposed to have been the production of some writer in the fourth century. The best edition of this work is that of Leipzic, 12mo. 1715, cum notis Bergleri. *Suidas.*

ALCIPPE (*Myth.*) 'Αλκίππη, daughter of Aglaure by Mars, who, having killed Halirrhotius, the son of Neptune, for offering her violence, was summoned before twelve gods on the place which was afterwards made the famous seat of judgment in Athens, called after the god the *Areopagus. Apollod.* l. 3, c. 14; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 21.

**Alcippe**, the wife of Metion, and mother of Eupalamus. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 16.

**Alcippe**, the daughter of Œnomaus, and mother of Ma by her husband Evenus. *Plut. Parallel.* c. 40.

**Alcippe**, an attendant on Helen. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4, v. 124.

**Alcippe**, a woman said to have brought forth an elephant. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 3.

**Alcippe**, a countrywoman mentioned by Virgil. *Ecl.* 7.

**Alcippe**, a daughter of the giant Alcion. *Suidas; Cœl. Rhodig.* l. 4, c. 11.

ALCIPPUS (*Hist.*) a reputed citizen of Sparta, who was banished by his enemies, according to Plutarch. *Plut. in Frat.* c. 5.

ALCIS (*Myth.*) 'Αλκίς, a son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* l. 2.

**Alcis**, a name of Minerva, among the Lacedæmonians.

**Alcis**, a deity worshipped by some of the Germans. *Tacit. Ger.* c. 43.

ALCISTHENE (*Biog.*) a Græcian woman, who is celebrated as a painter by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 11.

ALCISTHENES (*Hist.*) 'Αλκισθένης, an Athenian archon in the 103d Olympiad. *Diod.* l. 15.

ALCITHOE (*Myth.*) a Theban woman, who, ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she was working into a vine and ivy. *Ovid. Met.* l. 4, fab. 1.

ALCLUITH (*Geog.*) a town of Scotland, now *Dumbarton. Hect. Boeth.*

ALCMÆON (*Myth.*) 'Αλκμαίων, son of the prophet Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, who slew his mother, according to the command given him by his father to revenge his death. For this offence he was afterwards persecuted by the furies till Phlegius purified him, and gave him his daughter Alphesibœa in marriage. He was at length murdered by her brothers, for having put her away to marry Callirhoe, the daughter of Achelous.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 445.

> —— *Mæstamque Eriphylen*
> *Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit.*

*Propert.* l. 3, eleg. 4.

> *Aut Alcmæonia furiæ aut jejunia Phinei.*

He is frequently called Amphiraïdes.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 2, v. 44.

> *Amphiraïdes Naupactóo Achelóo*
> *Solve nefas, dixit: solvit et ille nefas.*

*Apollod.* l. 3, c. 7; *Hygin. Fab.* 73. 245; *Plut. de Exil.; Paus.* l. 5, c. 17, &c.; *Euseb. Chron.* A. M. 2743.

**Alcmæon**, son of Ægyptus and husband of Hippomedusa.

**Alcmæon** (*Hist.*) the founder of an illustrious family at Athens, called after him Alcmæonidæ, was the son of Sillus and the great grandson of Nestor, who being driven from Messenia with the rest of Nestor's family, by the Heraclidæ, settled at Athens. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 10.

**Alcmæon**, last of the perpetual archons of Athens, was succeeded by Charops, the son of Æschylus, as a decennial archon. He was of the same family as the preceding, and is supposed by some to have given to it the name of Alcmæonidæ.

**Alcmæon**, a son of Megacles, was high in favour with Crœsus, king of Lydia, from whom he received rich presents of gold: his son, who was also called Megacles, took great part in the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ. Herodotus, however, makes the founder of this family to be the son of Megacles, whom Crœsus presented with rich gifts. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 12.

**Alcmæon** (*Biog.*) of Crotona, son of Perithus, a disciple of Pythagoras, wrote on physics, and first dissected animals, for the purpose of studying comparative anatomy. *Cic. de Nat. Deo.* l. 1, c. 11; *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Clem. Alex. Stromat.* l. 1.

**Alcmæon**, a historian mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. in Solon.*

ALCMÆONIDÆ (*Hist.*) Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι, a noble family of Athens, descended from Alcmæon, [vide *Alcmæon*] who undertook to rebuild the temple of Delphos, and afterwards bore an active part in the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ. *Herodot.* l. 6, c. 125, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 59; *Plut. in Solon.*

ALCMAER (*Geog.*) or *Alkmaar*, a strong city of Holland, capital of the department of the Texel. The environs produce excellent butter and cheese and fine tulips. This city was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards, but opened its gates to the British troops in 1799. It is situate among groves of tall trees, near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes in Holland, 18 miles N. E. Harlem, long. 4° 38′ E., lat. 52° 58′ N.

ALCMAN (*Biog.*) Ἀλκμὰν, a lyric poet, and one of the most ancient authors of Greece, who was born at Sardis, lived at Lacedæmon in the 27th Olympiad, in the reign of Manassah, king of Judah, A. C. 672, and died of the lousy disease. He wrote love verses in the Doric dialect in honour of his mistress, Megalostrata, of which about sixty in number have been preserved by Athenæus and others, called Alcmanic verse. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 5, c. 31; *Vell. Paterc.*; *Plin.* l. 11, c. 33; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 1, c. 27, &c.; *Paus.* l. 1; *Athen.* l. 2, c. 2, &c.; *Euseb. Chron.*; *Suidas.*; *Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

ALCMARIA (*Geog.*) a town of Holland, now *Alcmaer*.

ALCMENA (*Myth.*) Ἀλκμήνη, the daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, was the wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules, by Jupiter. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 43; *Apollodor.* l. 2, c. 24; *Plaut. in Amphit. Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 29; *Ovid. Met.* fab. 5, 6; *Lucian. Dial. Deor.*; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.; *Schol. in Hom. Il.* l. 14, &c.; *Serv. in Æn.*

ALCOBACA (*Geog.*) a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, two leagues from the sea coast, and five S. of Leiria. It contains a monastery, built by Alphonsus I, which was formerly the cemetery of the kings of Portugal. It is called *Alcobaca*, because it is situated near the streams of Alco and Baca.

ALCOCK, *John* (*Ecc.*) successively bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, was born at Beverly, in Yorkshire, and died in 1500. He was twice lord high chancellor of England, besides filling other offices under Edward IV and Henry VII, and is distinguished as the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, for a master, six fellows, and as many scholars; as also of a school at Kingston-upon-Hull. [Vide Pl. XVI.] He wrote, 1. 'Mons Perfectionis ad Carthusianos,' 4to. Lond. 1501. 2. 'Galli Cantus ad Confratres suos Curatos in Synodo apud Barnwell,' Lond. 1488. 3. 'Abbatia Spiritus Sancti in pura Conscientia fundata,' 4to. Lond. 1531. 4. 'In Psalmos Penitentiales.' 5. 'Homiliæ Vulgares.' 6. 'Meditationes Piæ.' 7. 'Spousage of a Virgin to Christ,' 4to. 1486.

ALCOCK, *Simion* (*Biog.*) a divine of the 14th century, about the reign of Richard II, wrote many theological works, as 1. 'De Modo Dividendi Thema pro Materia Sermonis.' 2. 'Expositiones in Magistrum Sententiorum, &c.'

ALCOCK, *Nathan*, a physician, was born at Runcorn, in Cheshire, in 1707, and died in 1779. He studied under Boerhaave, Albinus, and the great anatomists of that day at Leyden, and is principally known for the anatomical lectures which he delivered at Oxford in 1741. He was engaged in writing some things connected with his profession, but did not live to complete them for publication.

ALCON (*Myth.*) a son of Eurystheus, who was so skilful an archer, that when he saw his son attacked by a dragon, he shot the animal without hurting his son. *Serv. in Virg. ecl.* 5.

ALCON, a son of Amycus, who with his father was present at the chase of the Calydonian boar.

ALCON (*Biog.*) a surgeon in the time of Claudian, who was skilful in curing hernias.

ALCUINUS (*Biog.*) or *Albinus Flaccus*, styled by the French *The Reviver of Learning*, was born at York, and died at Tours, where he was abbot, May 19, 804. He spent much of his life at the court of Charlemagne, who benefited by his instructions and advice on every occasion; and after he was made abbot of the abbey of St. Martin's, at Tours, he continued to correspond with the emperor, and to employ all his time for the advancement of literature. He wrote many things, consisting of homilies, commentaries, treatises, letters, poems, &c., which were collected and published by Andrew Duchesne, fol. Paris; and afterwards by M. Froben, 2 vols. fol. Ratisbon, 1777. The real name of Alcuin was Alewin, which he changed after the fashion of the times to Alcuinus and Albinus; but he must not be confounded with Alcuinus or Albinus, abbot of Canterbury.

ALCYONE (*Myth.*) vide *Halcyone*.

ALCYONEUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλκυονεὺς, a giant, and brother to Porphyrion, was slain by Hercules. His daughters threw themselves into the sea, from grief of his death, and were changed into birds of the same name. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 6; *Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.*; *Suidas.*; *Natal. Com.* l. 7, c. 1; *Cæl. Rhodig.* l. 14, c. 11.

ALCYONEUS (*Hist.*) a son of Antigonus, whose virtue is celebrated by Plutarch. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

ALCYONIUS, *Petrus* (*Biog.*) a writer of the 16th century, who, from a corrector of the press for Aldus Manutius, became professor of Greek at Florence. He translated several treatises of Aristotle, which are not much esteemed, and a treatise 'De Exilio,' which was suspected to be taken in part from a treatise of Cicero's 'De Gloria,' which is now lost.

ALDANA, *Bernard* (*Hist.*) a Spanish captain and governor of Lippa, on the frontiers of Transylvania, who being seized with a sudden but unfounded alarm that the Turks were coming to attack the town, set fire to the arsenal, castle, and whole place, for which he was condemned to death, but obtained a pardon through the intercession of Maria queen of Bohemia. *Thuan.* l. 9.

ALDANA, *Francis*, another Spanish captain, was killed at the battle of Alcacar, in Africa, where he fought under Sebastian, king of Portugal, in 1572. Several pieces of his were published, under the title of 'Las Obras que se an podido hallar del Capitan Francisco de Aldana.'

ALDAR, *John* (*Biog.*) an English historian, of what age is not known, who left an historical essay on Ireland and Scotland.

ALDBOROUGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles of the Stratford family, which traces its origin beyond the conquest. Robert Stratford, a younger branch of the house of Merevale, settled in Ireland in 1660, and was the ancestor to John, the first earl; who was created baron of Baltingglass, in 1763; then advanced to the title of viscount Aldborough, of Belan, in 1776; and, finally, to the dignities of viscount Amiens and earl of Aldborough, in 1777. The arms of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, barruly of ten *azure*, charged with a lion rampant *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a dexter arm, embowed at the elbow coupled; the hand naked, holding a scymetar *proper*, studs and hilt *or*.

*Supporters.* The dexter, Fame blowing a trumpet *proper*, attired *argent* and *sable*, trumpet in dexter hand *or*, a palm branch in the sinister hand, vest, sword and wings *or*, belt *gules*; the sinister, Mars armed *proper*, helmet and armour *sable*, studded *or*, plume of ostrich feathers *argent*, spears, sword, and target in dexter hand, and spear in the sinister *or*, belt *gules*.

*Motto.* "Virtuti nihil obstat et armis."

ALDEA (*Geog.*) *Aldea Muri*, *Aldea El Muro*, or *Aldea del Poeo*, a town of Old Castille, between Soria and Tarracona. It is supposed by some to be the ancient *Augustobriga*.

ALCIMENES, a companion of Demetrius, noted for his boldness. *Plutarch in Demet.*

ALCIMENES, a chief of the Achæans, mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. in Dion.*

ALCIMENES, a Grecian general, mentioned by Xenophon. *Hellen.* l. 4.

ALCIMOENNIS (*Geog.*) a city of Germany, now *Ulm. Ptol.* l. 2.

ALCIMUS (*Hist.*) Ἄλκιμος, a high priest, who, though not of the priest's office, got himself chosen by the assistance of Demetrius, son of Antiochus Epiphanes, but died by a stroke of the palsy after enjoying the pontificate three or four years, A. M. 3844, A. C. 160. *Maccab.* vii. *&c.; Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, &c.

ALCIMUS (*Hist.*) a king of Lydia, remarkable for his piety and meekness.

ALCIMUS, *Avitus* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Vienna in 500, who wrote against the Nestorian and other heresies: and also the history of Genesis and Exodus in verse. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2, c. 34; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 494, &c.

ALCIMUS (*Biog.*) a Sicilian, who wrote a history of Italy. *Athen.* l. 10.

ALCIMUS, a Grecian orator, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius in his life of Stilpo of Megara, and another in the life of Plato.

ALCIMUS, an orator of Bourdeaux. [Vide *Alethius*]

ALCINOE (*Myth.*) Ἀλκινόη, a daughter of Sthenelus, son of Perseus, and a sister of Eurystheus. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 4.

ALCINOE, a nurse of Jupiter, who was honoured with a statue in the temple of Minerva at Tegea.

ALCINOUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλκίνοος, the son of Nausithous and Peribœa, and king of Phæacia, who entertained Ulysses on his island. Orpheus distinguishes him for his justice in his Argonautica.

Ἀλκίνοος κραίνεσκε δικαιότατος βασιλήων.

He was exceedingly addicted to agriculture, and is celebrated by many of the poets on account of the fertility of his gardens, and the richness of their productions.

*Virg. Geog.* l. 2, v. 87.

*Pomaque Alcinoi silvæ.*

*Ovid. Amor.* l. 1, el. 10, v. 56.

*Præbent Alcinoi poma benignus ager.*

*Propert.* l. 3, eleg. 1, v. 51.

*Nec mea Phæacas æquant pomaria silvas.*

The long and fabulous tales which were related by Ulysses at the table of Alcinous have given rise to the proverb *Alcinoi apologus*, for an old woman's tale. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Plato de Rep.* l. 10; *Stat.* l. 1, sylv. 3, v. 81; *Juven. Sat.* 5; *Jul. Poll.* l. 6.

ALCINOUS, a son of Hippocoon. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 10.

ALCINOUS (*Biog.*) a man of Elis, mentioned by Pausanias. *Paus.* l. 6.

ALCINOUS, a platonic philosopher quoted by Eusebius, who wrote a book 'De Doctrina Platonis,' of which the Oxford edition, 12mo. 1667, is the best.

ALCIONEUS (*Myth.*) a man killed by Perseus, according to Ovid. *Met.* l. 5, fab. 4.

ALCIPHRON (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Magnesia in the age of Alexander. The epistles which bear his name, containing a description of Grecian manners, are supposed to have been the production of some writer in the fourth century. The best edition of this work is that of Leipzic, 12mo. 1715, cum notis Bergleri. *Suidas.*

ALCIPPE (*Myth.*) Ἀλκίππη, daughter of Aglaure by Mars, who, having killed Halirrhotius, the son of Neptune, for offering her violence, was summoned before twelve gods on the place which was afterwards made the famous seat of judgment in Athens, called after the god the *Areopagus. Apollod.* l. 3, c. 14; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 21.

ALCIPPE, the wife of Metion, and mother of Eupalamus. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 16.

ALCIPPE, the daughter of Œnomaus, and mother of Marpessa by her husband Evenus. *Plut. Parallel.* c. 40.

ALCIPPE, an attendant on Helen. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4, v. 124.

ALCIPPE, a woman said to have brought forth an elephant. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 3.

ALCIPPE, a countrywoman mentioned by Virgil. *Ecl.* 7.

ALCIPPE, a daughter of the giant Alcion. *Suidas; Cæl. Rhodig.* l. 4, c. 11.

ALCIPPUS (*Hist.*) a reputed citizen of Sparta, who was banished by his enemies, according to Plutarch. *Plut. in Erat.* c. 5.

ALCIS (*Myth.*) Ἀλκίς, a son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* l. 2.

ALCIS, a name of Minerva, among the Lacedæmonians.

ALCIS, a deity worshipped by some of the Germans. *Tacit. Ger.* c. 43.

ALCISTHENE (*Biog.*) a Grecian woman, who is celebrated as a painter by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 11.

ALCISTHENES (*Hist.*) Ἀλκισθένης, an Athenian archon in the 103d Olympiad. *Diod.* l. 15.

ALCITHOE (*Myth.*) a Theban woman, who, ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she was working into a vine and ivy. *Ovid. Met.* l. 4, fab. 1.

ALCLUITH (*Geog.*) a town of Scotland, now *Dumbarton. Hect. Boeth.*

ALCMÆON (*Myth.*) Ἀλκμαίων, son of the prophet Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, who slew his mother, according to the command given him by his father to revenge his death. For this offence he was afterwards persecuted by the furies till Phlegius purified him, and gave him his daughter Alphesibœa in marriage. He was at length murdered by her brothers, for having put her away to marry Callirhoe, the daughter of Achelous.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 445.

—— *Mæstamque Eriphylen*
*Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit.*

*Propert.* l. 3, eleg. 4.

*Aut Alcmæoniæ furiæ aut jejunia Phigei.*

He is frequently called Amphiraïdes.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 2, v. 44.

*Amphiraïdes Naupactôo Achelôo*
*Solve nefas, dixit: solvit et ille nefas.*

*Apollod.* l. 3, c. 7; *Hygin. Fab.* 73. 245; *Plut. de Exil.; Paus.* l. 5, c. 17, &c.; *Euseb. Chron.* A. M. 2743.

ALCMÆON, son of Ægyptus and husband of Hippomedusa.

ALCMÆON (*Hist.*) the founder of an illustrious family at Athens, called after him Alcmæonidæ, was the son of Sillus and the great grandson of Nestor, who being driven from Messenia with the rest of Nestor's family, by the Heraclidæ, settled at Athens. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 10.

ALCMÆON, last of the perpetual archons of Athens, was succeeded by Charops, the son of Æschylus, as a decennial archon. He was of the same family as the preceding, and is supposed by some to have given to it the name of Alcmæonidæ.

ALCMÆON, a son of Megacles, was high in favour with Crœsus, king of Lydia, from whom he received rich presents of gold: his son, who was also called Megaclês, took great part in the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ. Herodotus, however, makes the founder of this family to be the son of Megacles, whom Crœsus presented with rich gifts. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 12.

ALCMÆON (*Biog.*) of Crotona, son of Perithus, a disciple of Pythagoras, wrote on physics, and first dissected animals, for the purpose of studying comparative anatomy. *Cic. de Nat. Deo.* l. 1, c. 11; *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Clem. Alex. Stromat.* l. 1.

ALCMÆON, a historian mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. in Solon.*

ALCMÆONIDÆ (*Hist.*) Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι, a noble family of Athens, descended from Alcmæon, [vide *Alcmæon*] who undertook to rebuild the temple of Delphos, and afterwards bore an active part in the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ. *Herodot.* l. 6, c. 125, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 59; *Plut. in Solon.*

ALCMAER (*Geog.*) or *Alkmaar*, a strong city of Holland, capital of the department of the Texel. The environs produce excellent butter and cheese and fine tulips. This city was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards, but opened its gates to the British troops in 1799. It is situate among groves of tall trees, near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes in Holland, 18 miles N. E. Harlem, long. 4° 38′ E., lat. 52° 58′ N.

ALCMAN (*Biog.*) Ἀλκμὰν, a lyric poet, and one of the most ancient authors of Greece, who was born at Sardis, lived at Lacedæmon in the 27th Olympiad, in the reign of Manassah, king of Judah, A. C. 672, and died of the lousy disease. He wrote love verses in the Doric dialect in honour of his mistress, Megalostrata, of which about sixty in number have been preserved by Athenæus and others, called Alcmanic verse. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 5, c. 31; *Vell. Paterc.*; *Plin.* l. 11, c. 33; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 1, c. 27, &c.; *Paus.* l. 1; *Athen.* l. 2, c. 2, &c.; *Euseb. Chron.*; *Suidas.*; *Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

ALCMARIA (*Geog.*) a town of Holland, now *Alcmaer.*

ALCMENA (*Myth.*) Ἀλκμήνη, the daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, was the wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules, by Jupiter. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 43; *Apollodor.* l. 2, c. 24; *Plaut. in Amphit. Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 29; *Ovid. Met.* fab. 5, 6; *Lucian. Dial. Deor.*; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.; *Schol. in Hom. Il.* l. 14, &c.; *Serv. in Æn.*

ALCOBACA (*Geog.*) a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, two leagues from the sea coast, and five S. of Leiria. It contains a monastery, built by Alphonsus I, which was formerly the cemetery of the kings of Portugal. It is called *Alcobaca*, because it is situated near the streams of Alco and Baca.

ALCOCK, *John* (*Ecc.*) successively bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, was born at Beverly, in Yorkshire, and died in 1500. He was twice lord high chancellor of England, besides filling other offices under Edward IV and Henry VII, and is distinguished as the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, for a master, six fellows, and as many scholars; as also of a school at Kingston-upon-Hull. [Vide Pl. XVI.] He wrote, 1. 'Mons Perfectionis ad Carthusianos,' 4to. Lond. 1501. 2. 'Galli Cantus ad Confratres suos Curatos in Synodo apud Barnwell,' Lond. 1488. 3. 'Abbatia Spiritus Sancti in pura Conscientia fundata,' 4to. Lond. 1531. 4. 'In Psalmos Penitentiales.' 5. 'Homiliæ Vulgares.' 6. 'Meditationes Piæ.' 7. 'Spousage of a Virgin to Christ,' 4to. 1486.

ALCOCK, *Simion* (*Biog.*) a divine of the 14th century, about the reign of Richard II, wrote many theological works, as 1. 'De Modo Dividendi Thema pro Materia Sermonis.' 2. 'Expositiones in Magistrum Sententiorum, &c.'

ALCOCK, *Nathan*, a physician, was born at Runcorn, in Cheshire, in 1707, and died in 1779. He studied under Boerhaave, Albinus, and the great anatomists of that day at Leyden, and is principally known for the anatomical lectures which he delivered at Oxford in 1741. He was engaged in writing some things connected with his profession, but did not live to complete them for publication.

ALCON (*Myth.*) a son of Eurytheus, who was so skilful an archer, that when he saw his son attacked by a dragon, he shot the animal without hurting his son. *Serv. in Virg. ecl.* 5.

ALCON, a son of Amycus, who with his father was present at the chase of the Calydonian boar.

ALCON (*Biog.*) a surgeon in the time of Claudian, who was skilful in curing hernias.

ALCUINUS (*Biog.*) or *Albinus Flaccus*, styled by the French *The Reviver of Learning*, was born at York, and died at Tours, where he was abbot, May 19, 804. He spent much of his life at the court of Charlemagne, who benefited by his instructions and advice on every occasion; and after he was made abbot of the abbey of St. Martin's, at Tours, he continued to correspond with the emperor, and to employ all his time for the advancement of literature. He wrote many things, consisting of homilies, commentaries, treatises, letters, poems, &c., which were collected and published by Andrew Duchesne, fol. Paris; and afterwards by M. Froben, 2 vols. fol. Ratisbon, 1777. The real name of Alcuin was Alewin, which he changed after the fashion of the times to Alcuinus and Albinus; but he must not be confounded with Alcuinus or Albinus, abbot of Canterbury.

ALCYONE (*Myth.*) vide *Halcyone.*

ALCYONEUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλκυονεὺς, a giant, and brother to Porphyrion, was slain by Hercules. His daughters threw themselves into the sea, from grief of his death, and were changed into birds of the same name. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 6; *Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.*; *Suidas.*; *Natal. Com.* l. 7, c. 1; *Cœl. Rhodig.* l. 14, c. 11.

ALCYONEUS (*Hist.*) a son of Antigonus, whose virtue is celebrated by Plutarch. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

ALCYONIUS, *Petrus* (*Biog.*) a writer of the 16th century, who, from a corrector of the press for Aldus Manutius, became professor of Greek at Florence. He translated several treatises of Aristotle, which are not much esteemed, and a treatise 'De Exilio,' which was suspected to be taken in part from a treatise of Cicero's 'De Gloria,' which is now lost.

ALDANA, *Bernard* (*Hist.*) a Spanish captain and governor of Lippa, on the frontiers of Transylvania, who being seized with a sudden but unfounded alarm that the Turks were coming to attack the town, set fire to the arsenal, castle, and whole place, for which he was condemned to death, but obtained a pardon through the intercession of Maria queen of Bohemia. *Thuan.* l. 9.

ALDANA, *Francis*, another Spanish captain, was killed at the battle of Alcacar, in Africa, where he fought under Sebastian, king of Portugal, in 1572. Several pieces of his were published, under the title of 'Las Obras que se an podido hallar del Capitan Francisco de Aldana.'

ALDAR, *John* (*Biog.*) an English historian, of what age is not known, who left an historical essay on Ireland and Scotland.

ALDBOROUGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles of the Stratford family, which traces its origin beyond the conquest. Robert Stratford, a younger branch of the house of Merevale, settled in Ireland in 1660, and was the ancestor to John, the first earl; who was created baron of Baltinglass, in 1763; then advanced to the title of viscount Aldborough, of Belan, in 1776; and, finally, to the dignities of viscount Amiens and earl of Aldborough, in 1777. The arms of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, barruly of ten *azure*, charged with a lion rampant *or.*

*Crest.* On a wreath a dexter arm, embowed at the elbow coupled; the hand naked, holding a scymetar *proper*, studs and hilt *or.*

*Supporters.* The dexter, Fame blowing a trumpet *proper*, attired *argent* and *sable*, trumpet in dexter hand *or*, a palm branch in the sinister hand, vest, sword and wings *or*, belt *gules*; the sinister, Mars armed *proper*, helmet and armour *sable*, studded *or*, plume of ostrich feathers *argent*, spears, sword, and target in dexter hand, and spear in the sinister *or*, belt *gules.*

*Motto.* "Virtuti nihil obstat et armis."

ALDEA (*Geog.*) *Aldea Muri*, *Aldea El Muro*, or *Aldea del Poco*, a town of Old Castille, between Soria and Tarracona. It is supposed by some to be the ancient *Augustobriga.*

ALDEBALD (*Biog.*) a monk of Cluni, who made additions to the life of S. Mareul, composed by Syrus.

ALDEBERT (*Ecc.*) or *Adelbert*, an impostor of the eighth century, who, by an affected piety and a pretension to miraculous visions, obtained for a time sufficient credit to be made a bishop; but was afterwards deposed, and his errors condemned by the council of Soissons, assembled by Pepin, duke of the French, in 744. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 743.

Aldebert, a bishop of Augsburg. [Vide *Adelbert*]

ALDEGBOURG, *John* (*Biog.*) a Flemish Carmelite of the 16th century, left some treatises on philosophy.

ALDEGISE (*Hist.*) son of Didier, king of the Lombards. [Vide *Adelgise*]

ALDEGONDA, *St.* (*Ecc.*) daughter of Walbert, or Gualbert, prince of the blood royal in France, was born in Hainault in 630, and died in 684. She took the veil in 661, and founded a monastery in the place where now stands Maubeuge, of which she was the first abbess.

Aldegonda, *Philippa Marnix de Sainte.* [Vide *Marnix*]

ALDEGRAF, *Albert* or *Henry* (*Biog.*) distinguished himself as a painter and engraver, particularly of portraits, in which he excelled. A collection of his pieces have been made by Mariette, to the number of 390. He died at Soest in 1558, in very poor circumstances.

ALDENACHIUS, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, who was the author of 'Prælectiones in Institutiones Juris,' 4to. 1606.

ALDEPHONSUS (*Biog.*) vide *Alphonsus.*

ALDEPRAND (*Hist.*) vide *Hildebrand.*

ALDERETE, *Diego Gratiañ de* (*Hist.*) son of Diego Garcia, one of the great officers in the household of Ferdinand and Isabella, died at the age of 90, in the service of Philip. He translated Xenophon, Plutarch, Isocrates, Dio Chrysostom, Agapetus the deacon, and Thucydides, into the Spanish, which were printed at Salamanca, in fol. in 1552—1554. He also wrote the 'History of the Taking of Africa,' a seaport on the coast of Barbary; and left behind him several military treatises, translated from the Greek, Latin, and French.

Alderete, *Bernard d'* (*Biog.*) a jesuit of Zamora, was born in 1594, and died in 1657. He wrote, 'De Visione et Scientia Dei,' &c.

Alderete, *Joseph*, a native of Malaga, and a jesuit, died in 1616, leaving a work on the exemption of the regulars, and another, entitled, 'De Religiosa Disciplina tuenda,' 4to. Hispal, 1615. Moreri supposes this to be the same as the *Bernard Alderete*, mentioned by Nicholas Antonio; others imagine them to be brothers. To the latter are ascribed, 1. 'Origen de la Langua Castellana,' 4to. Rome, 1636; fol. 1682. 2. 'Varias Antiguedadas de Espana Africa y otras Provincias.' 3. 'Φαινόμενα, sive de Inventione Martyrum.' 4. 'Eucharistica Symbola,' &c.; besides the Antiquities of Spain, which are lost, to the great regret of Spanish antiquaries.

AL DHAHER BILLAH (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Naser Ledini'llah, as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 624, A. D. 1232, and died the next year, when he was succeeded by his son Al Mostanser Billah.

ALDHELM (*Ecc.*) or *Adelm*, a bishop of Shireburn, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, was the son of Kenred, brother to Ina, king of the West Saxons. He died in 709, leaving the following works: 1. 'De Octo Vitiis Principalibus,' extant in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' 2. 'Ænigmatum Versus mille,' with other poems, 8vo. Mogunt. 1601. 3. A book addressed, 'Alfrid, King of Northumberland,' on various subjects. 4. 'De Vita Monachorum.' 5. 'De Laude Sanctorum.' 6. 'De Arithmetica.' 7. 'De Astrologia.' 8. 'On the Mistake of the Britons concerning the Celebration of Easter,' printed by Sonius, 1576. 9. 'De Laude Virginitatis,' published among Bedis Opuscula; besides many epistles, sonnets, and homilies, in the Saxon language.

ALDHUN (*Ecc.*) *Alfhunus*, or *Aldwinus*, the first bishop of Durham, in the year 990, and in the reign of king Ethelred, died in 1019, after having enjoyed the prelacy about 29 years. He was first bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland; but that island being much exposed to the inroads of the Danes, he removed with the monks and all the people to Dunelm, or Durham, as it is now called, where he founded the present city and cathedral church.

ALDOBRANDINI, *Silvester* (*Hist.*) father of John and Hippolytus, mentioned underneath, was professor of law at Pisa; but having taken part against the Medici, was banished and repaired to Rome, where Paul III appointed him advocate of the treasury and apostolic chamber. He left several works on jurisprudence.

Aldobrandini, *Thomas*, son of the above, was born at Rome, and promoted to be secretary of the briefs after the death of Poggio, in 1538. He died in the prime of life, leaving a translation of Diogenes Laertius, and a commentary on Aristotle's treatise de Auscultatione, which were published at the expense of his nephew the cardinal, Peter Aldobrandini, and have been commended by Casaubon.

Aldobrandini, *John* (*Ecc.*) a native of Florence, and son of Silvester Aldobrandini, above-mentioned, was created cardinal by Pius V, in 1570, and died in 1573. He was engaged in forming a league against the Turks, and held several offices under the pope.

Aldobrandini, *Hippolytus*, brother of the preceding, was elected pope, under the title of Urban VIII.

Aldobrandini, *Alexander*, was born at Florence in 1674, and created cardinal in 1730, by Clement XII. He was appointed apostolic nuncio at Naples, Venice, and Madrid, and afterwards legate at Ferrara.

ALDRED (*Ecc.*) archbishop of York, was in favour with Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror, the two last of whom were crowned by him. He died of grief, on account of the invasion of the Danes, in 1068.

ALDRIC, *St.* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Sens, was born in 775 of a noble family, and died in 836, after having discharged many important offices conscientiously, and remained faithful to his sovereign, Louis le Debonnaire, in all his troubles.

Aldric, *St.*, bishop of Mans, and son of Sion, a Saxon gentleman, and Geraldine, of Bavaria, both of royal descent, was in great favour with Charlemagne and Louis le Debonnaire; but fell under the displeasure of Lotharius, the eldest son of the emperor Louis, who deprived him of his bishopric. He was, however, reinstated soon after by Charles II, and after attending faithfully to the discharge of his episcopal functions, died in 856. He compiled, 'A Collection of Canons,' for the use of his clergy, but his 'Capitularies' are lost.

Aldric (*Biog.*) an English lawyer, wrote several works which are not extant, but he is often quoted by Accursius.

ALDRICH, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) or *Aldridge*, bishop of Carlisle in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and queen Mary, was born at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, elected a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1507, and after taking his A. M. degree, retired to Oxford in 1529, and passed B. D. In 1534 he was installed canon of Windsor, in 1537 consecrated bishop of Carlisle, and in 1555 he died at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire. His writings are, 1. 'Epistola ad Gulielmum Hormannum.' 2. 'Epigrammata Varia.' 3. 'Several Resolutions concerning the Sacraments.' 4. 'Answers to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass.' 5. 'Resolutions of some Questions relating to Bishops and Priests, connected with the Reformation set on Foot by Henry VIII.'

Aldrich, *Henry*, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, was the son of Henry Aldrich, a gentleman of Westminster, where he was born in 1647. He was elected student of Christ Church

Oxford, in 1662, took his degree of A. M. in April, 1669, was installed canon of Christ Church, Feb. 1681, and in May accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. In June, 1689, he was installed in the deanry, and died Dec. 14, 1710. His works are, 1. 'Artis Logicæ Compendium,' which superseded Wallis's treatise on the same subject, and remains still the text book in the University. 2. Two Tracts 'Upon the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist.' 3. Editions of Xenophontis Memorabilium, l. 4; Xenophontis Sermo de Agesilao; Aristeæ Historiæ 72 Interpretum; Xenophon de Re Equestri; Epictetus; Theophrastus; Platonis, Xenophontis, Plutarchi, et Luciani Symposia. 4. 'Elements of Architecture.' 5. Anthems, to the number of 20, besides other musical compositions.

ALDRINGER (*Hist.*) a native of Luxembourg, rose from a mean condition to be a general under Ferdinand II, and a count of the empire. He was killed fighting bravely near Landshut in Bavaria, in 1632.

ALDROVANDUS, *Ulysses* (*Biog.*) a professor of medicine and philosophy at Bologna, and one of the most distinguished naturalists, was born of a noble family in that city in 1527. He spent his time, his talents, and his fortune in the study of natural history, and died blind in an hospital of his native place, May 4, 1605. What he collected, or what has been painted under his name, consists of several folio volumes. His 'Ornithology,' he published himself, in 3 vols. folio, 1599, and another volume of 'Insects;' but the volume of 'Serpents,' was published by Bartholomæus Ambrosinus, after his death. Three volumes of 'Quadrupeds which divide the Hoof,' were digested by John Cornelius Uterverius, afterwards by Thomas Demster, and published by Marcus Antonius Bernia and Jerome Tamburini. That of 'Quadrupeds which do not divide the Hoof,' and that of 'Fishes,' were digested by Uterverius, and published by Tamburini. That of 'Quadrupeds with Toes or Claws,' was compiled by Ambrosinus. The 'History of Monsters,' and the supplements, were collected by the same author, and published at the expense of Bernia. The 'Dendrology' was executed by Ovidius Montalbanus.

ALDUINUS (*Hist.*) a king of the West Saxons in the fifth century, who was dispossessed of his kingdom by Ina.

ALDUINUS, a governor of Angoulême under Charles the *Simple*, made himself a sovereign prince of the country, which his descendants afterwards retained as counts, until the time of Aimar, who had an only daughter married to the count of Lusignan.

ALDUINUS (*Ecc.*) an abbot of St. Jean d'Angeli, in Saintonge, was supposed to have found, in 1025, the head of John the Baptist, which proved however, on farther examination, to be that of John of Edessa.

ALDULF (*Hist.*) king of the East-Angles, succeeded his uncle Ethelwald in 664.

ALEA (*Myth.*) Ἀλέα, a surname of Minerva, from the temple dedicated to her by Aleus, the son of Iphidas, at Tegea, in Arcadia.

ALEA (*Geog.*) Ἀλέα, a city of Arcadia, founded, according to Pausanias, by Aleus, son of Iphidas; according to Diodorus by Aleos, king of Arcadia. It had a temple sacred to Diana of Ephesus, another to the Alean Minerva, and a third to Bacchus, whose festival was celebrated there once a year. On this occasion women were whipped in the temple, as boys were at Sparta on a similar festival. *Diod.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 23.

ALEANDER, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) the son of Francis Alexander, a physician, was sent by Leo X as nuncio into Germany. Being afterwards chosen archbishop of Brindes, he was sent first as nuncio into France, and then into Germany, by Clement VII; was created cardinal in 1536 by Paul III; and, after acting a third time as legate in Germany, he died in 1542. He was distinguished no less for his learning and abilities than for his determined opposition to Luther and his doctrines.

ALEANDER, *Jerome*, the younger, in distinction from the cardinal, his grand-uncle, was born in 1574, and died in 1631, after having accompanied the cardinal Francis Barberin, his nephew, into France in the character of legate *a latere*. He wrote, 1. 'Psalmi Pœnitentiales, Versibus Elegiacis expressi,' 4to. 1593. 2. 'Caii, Veteris Jurisconsulti, Institutionum Fragmenta cum Commentario,' 4to. 1600, Venet. 3. 'Explicatio Antiquæ Tabulæ Marmoreæ,' &c. 4to. Venet. 1627. 4. 'Carmina Varia.' 5. 'Le Lagrime di Penitenza, ad Imitazione di sette Salmi Penitenziali,' 8vo. Rom. 1628. 6. 'Difesa dell' Adone, Poema del Cavalier Marino.' pt. i. 12mo. Venet. 1629; pt. ii. 1630: besides other smaller works mentioned by Mazzuchelli.

ALEAUME, *St.* (*Ecc.*) in Spanish *S. Elesmo*, abbot of S. Jean de Burgos, in Spain, was the son of a gentleman of Loudun, in Poitou, in the 11th century, who, on the death of his father, distributed his patrimony among the poor, and went a pilgrimage bare-footed to Rome. He was the first abbot of the monastery at Burgos, which Constance, the wife of Alphonsus VI, had built, and died there in 1100.

ALEAUME, *Louis* (*Biog.*) son of a gentleman of Verneuil in the 16th century, and a lieutenant-general at the Presidial in Orleans, died in 1594, leaving some poems which were afterwards published by his son.

ALEBECERII (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Narbonensis, mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4.

ALEBION (*Myth.*) Ἀλεβίων, a son of Neptune, who, with his brother Dercynus, was killed by Hercules for stealing his sheep in Africa. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 5.

ALECTO (*Myth.*) Ἀληκτὼ, from α priv. and λήγω, to cease, that is, incessant, because desire is never satiated; one of the three furies, the sister of Tysophone and Megara. [Vide *Eumenides*] Virgil calls her *luctifica*. *Æn.* l. 7, v. 324.

*Luctificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum*
*Infernisque ciet tenebris; cui tristia bella,*
*Iræque, insidiæque, et crimina noxia cordi.*

Ovid describes her as encircled with serpents. *Ep.* 1.

*Affuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris.*

Claudian designates her by the epithet *atrox*. *Claud. in Ruf.* l. 1, v. 25.

*Invidiæ quondam stimulis incanduit atrox*
*Alecto, placidas late cum cerneret urbes.*

ALECTOR (*Hist.*) Ἀλέκτωρ, the son of Anaxagoras, and father of Iphis and Cassaneus, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Argos.

ALECTRYON (*Myth.*) Ἀλεκτρυὼν, a youth, whom Mars, during his amours with Venus, is said to have stationed as centinal to watch the approach of the sun; but he, having fallen asleep, left the lovers to be exposed: upon which Mars was so incensed that he changed Alectryon into a cock, the bird which bears his own name, and which, from its being mindful of its former negligence, is supposed still to announce the approach of the sun. *Luc. in Alect.*

ALECTUS (*Hist.*) a military prefect, who slew Carausius, the usurper of Armoricæ, but was, in his turn, slain by Constantius Asclepiodotus, military præfect under Diocletian.

ALEDOSI, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) surnamed *Cardinal of Pavia*, was born at Castel del Rio, in Romana, where his ancestor Louis Aledosi held the seignory of Imola. He was created cardinal in 1505 by Julius II, and employed by him on many important missions: on the last occasion, which was a military expedition against the Venetians, he was killed by the Duke of Urbino in consequence of a quarrel after the taking of Bologna in 1511. *Paul. Jov. in Elog.*

ALEGAMBE, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born at Brussels in 1592, and died in 1652, leaving, 1. 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu,' fol. Antv. 1643. 2. 'Vita P. Joannis Cardin Lusitani ex Societate Jesu,' 12mo. Rom.

1649. 3. 'Heroes et Victimæ Charitatis Societatis Jesu,' 4to. Rom. 1658. 4. 'Mortes Illustres et Gesta eorum de Societate Jesu, qui in Odium Fidei ab Hæreticis vel aliis occisi sunt,' fol. Rom. 1657.

ALEGRE (*Hist.*) an ancient and illustrious house of Auvergne, which produced many great men, particularly the following:

ALEGRE, *James, baron d'*, who accompanied Charles VIII to the conquest of Naples.

ALEGRE, *Yves, baron d'*, the second of this name, son of the preceding, accompanied the duke of Demours into Italy against Julius II.

ALEGRE, *Yves, baron d'*, in whose favour the barony was erected into a marquisate in 1576 as a recompense for his services rendered under the kings Henry II, Charles IX, and Henry III; was killed in 1577 by his private enemies.

ALEGRE, *Yves*, the fourth of this name, and the son of Emanuel, viscount d'Alegre, was marshal of France, chevalier of the order of the king, titulary prince of Orange. He was at the battles of Fleurus, Steinkirck, and Nimeguen, on which latter occasion he was taken prisoner by the English. After having received the highest honours for his services, he died in 1733.

ALEGRE, *de Cassanate Mark Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Carmelite, wrote a work entitled 'Paradisus Carmelitanus,' which is said to contain much that is fabulous.

ALEGRIN, *John* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, native of Picardy, and of a noble family, was created cardinal by Gregory IX in 1227, and patriarch of Constantinople by Honorius III. After having, as legate *a latere*, preached the crusades in Spain and Portugal with much success, and concluded a treaty with Frederic II, he died in 1237, leaving some works. *Onuphrus; Craconius, &c.*

ALEIUS, *Campus* (*Myth.*) a place in Lycia, where Bellerophon fell from the horse Pegasus, and wandered over the country till the time of his death, so called ἀπὸ τῦ ἀλᾶσθαι, *ab errando.*

*Hom. Il.* 6, v. 201.

Ἤτοι ὁ καππεδίον τὸ Ἀλήϊον οἶος ἀλᾶτο.

*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 872.

Κεῖθι δὲ τὸ πεδίον τὸ ἀλήϊον ἧ κατὰ νῶτα
Ἀνθρώπων ἀπάνευθεν ἀλώμενος ἐνδιάασκε.

ALEMAN, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) seigneur de Châtelet of the illustrious house of the Almans, in Touraine, was sent by Francis I as embassador into Italy, where he continued for 25 years.

ALEMAN, *Louis* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Arles and Cardinal, was raised to this dignity by Martin V, and served him on several important missions; but, having entangled himself in a dispute with Eugene IV, he was degraded from the cardinalship, and declared unworthy of all his ecclesiastical functions. He was however reinstated in 1449 by Nicholas V, the successor of Eugene, and sent as legate into Germany. He died in 1450 at the age of 60.

ALEMAN, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a native of Seville, in Spain, was author of a once popular romance entitled 'Gusman d'Alfarache,' which has been translated into Italian, German, French, and English.

ALEMAND, *Louis Augustin* (*Biog.*) was born at Grenoble in 1653, and educated in the protestant religion, which he abjured in 1676. He wrote. 1. 'Guerre Civile des François sur la Langue,' 12mo. 1688; an attempt at a dictionary. 2. 'Histoire Monastique d'Ireland,' 12mo. 3. 'Journal Historique de l'Europe pour l'Armee,' 1694, 12mo. 1695. He is said to have died at Grenoble in 1728.

ALEMANNI (*Geog.*) or *Alamanni*, Ἀλαμανοί, a people of Sarmatia, who, according to some, give their name to all the inhabitants of Germany, and to the country itself that of Alamannia. Others suppose the name to be derived from the two German words *al* and *man*, i. e. all men, meaning all descriptions of the people blended into one nation. Others, on the contrary, derive it from a king called Alemannus. They are mentioned first in the reign of Caracalla, who was surnamed *Alemannicus*, from a victory obtained over them.

ALEMANNI, *Louis* (*Ecc.*) a heretic, who first embraced the doctrines of Calvin, which he afterwards exchanged for those of Zuinglius, and wrote against the former on the doctrine of the Eucharist.

ALEMANNI, *Gilbert* (*Biog.*) a writer of the 11th century, who, among other things, composed a history of the holy land.

ALEMANNI, *Nicholas*, an antiquary of Greek parents, was born in 1626. He published, 1. 'Procopii Historiæ Arcana Gr. et Lat. Nic Alemanno Interprete cum ejus et Maltreti Notis,' fol. Paris. 1663. 2. 'A Description of St. John de Lateran,' 1665.

ALEMANNIA (*Geog.*) the ancient name of Germany, from its inhabitants the Alemanni.

*Claud. de Laud. Stilicon.* l. 1.

*Orant jungique tuis Alemannia signis.*

ALEMANNICUS (*Hist.*) the surname of Caracalla. [Vide *Alemanni*]

ALEMANNUS (*Myth.*) a fabulous king of the Germans, who, on account of his prodigious strength and size, was called the *German Hercules.* The ancient Germans worshipped him as a God, and to him is attributed the name of Alemanni, which was once universal, and is still used by the French.

ALEMANNUS (*Geog.*) a river of Germany, now *Altmuhl.*

ALEMBERT, *John le Rond d'* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born in 1717, and died in 1783, leaving, among other writings, his famous 'Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences,' the mischievous effects of which have been felt ever since its publication.

ALEMON (*Hist.*) a native of Argos, who built Crotona in Magna Græcia. He was the father of Mycellus, who, on that account, is called *Alemonides*, according to Ovid.

ALEN, *Edmond* (*Biog.*) or *Allen*, a native of Norfolk, was elected fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1536, proceeded A. M. in 1539, and died in 1559, at the time of his being appointed bishop of Rochester. He published a translation of Alex. Alesius 'De Auctoritate Verbi Dei,' 12mo. of 'Phil. Melancthon de utraque Sacramenti Specie et Auctoritate Episcoporum,' and of Conrad Pelicanus 'Super Apocalypsin;' besides which he wrote 'A Christian Introduction for Youth, containing the Principles of our Faith and Religion,' 12mo. 1548, 1550.

ALENCON (*Geog.*) capital of Orne, a department of France, seated on the Salte. Lon. 0° 1' E. lat. 48° 26' N. It suffered much during the civil wars in the 16th century; but M. de Martignon, afterwards marshal of France, prevented the massacre of the protestants on St. Bartholomew, which would otherwise have taken place there as well as in other parts of France. *Alencon* had the title of a duchy and a county, which was conferred at different times on different families.

ALENCON, *Charles II, d'* (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Magnanimous*, count of Valois, Alencon, &c. and grandson of Philip III, was among the number of French nobility who fell at the battle of Cressy in 1346.

ALENCON, *John d'*, the first duke of this name, and surnamed the *Wise*, was born in 1385, and killed at the battle of Agincourt.

ALENCON, *John II, d'*, surnamed the *Fair*, was born in 1409, and died in 1476. He plotted to deliver Normandy again into the hands of the English, but the treason being discovered, he was condemned to death; but the punishment being commuted by Charles VII for perpetual imprison-

ment, he was afterwards set at liberty by Lewis XI, his successor.

ALENCON, *duc d'*, the title given to Hercules, the fifth son of Henry II by Catherine de Medicis. He afterwards received the titles of duke of Anjou and Brabant. [Vide *Anjou*] He was of a turbulent temper, and, as duke of Alencon, was the leader of a faction.

ALENCON, *Charles d'* (*Ecc.*) eldest son of the above named Charles II, count d'Alençon, took the habit of a Dominican notwithstanding the opposition of his mother, and was appointed to the archbishopric of Lyons in 1365, in which situation he died in 1375.

ALENCON, *Philip d'*, brother of the preceding, was created cardinal and archbishop of Rouen by Urban VI in 1378, and, after having filled many important posts during his pontificate, as well as that of his predecessor Gregory XI, and of his successor Boniface IX, died in 1397. This prelate refused to nominate as a prebend one whom he considered as not deserving the post, although recommended by Charles V. The emperor, who was at first displeased at the refusal, was afterward reconciled to it.

ALENIO, *Julio* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit of Brescia, in the state of Venice, was the first who introduced the Christian faith into Xanfi, a province of China, where he continued a missionary for 36 years, and died in 1649, leaving behind him, in the Chinese language, The Life of Jesus Christ, 8 vols.; The Incarnation of Jesus Christ; Of the Sacrifice of the Mass; The Sacrament of Penitence; The Original of the World; Proof of the Existence of a Deity; Dialogues; The Dialogue of St. Bernard betwixt the Soul and Body, in Chinese verse; a Treatise on the Sciences of Europe; Practical Geometry, in four Books; The Life of P. Mathew Ricci; The Life of Dr. Michael Yam, a Chinese Convert; The Theatre of the World, or Cosmography.

ALENTEGO (*Geog.*) a province of Portugal between the Tagus and the province of Algarve, which produces the most excellent oranges. Its principal towns are Evora, the ancient seat of their kings, Elvas, Portalegre, Baja, &c. In this province Alphonso I, king of Portugal, gained the celebrated battle of Orique over five Moorish kings or generals in 1139. *Vasconcellos, Hist. de Portug.; Marian. Hist. Hisp.*

ALEO (*Myth.*) a son of Atreus, mentioned by Cicero. *De Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 3, c. 21.

ALEPPO (*Geog.*) an old town of Syria, which is supposed by some to be the ancient *Beroe*, by others *Hieropolis*, and by others *Chalybon*. It is reckoned the fourth city in the Ottamon empire, being exceeded only by Constantinople, Cairo, and Damascus. It has nine gates, and numerous churches for different sects of Christians; namely, Roman Catholics, Greeks, Armenians, Jacobites, &c. Being a place of great trade, it likewise contains upwards of 40 caravanseras, or inns for travellers. *Aleppo* was taken by Abu Obeidah, the Moslem general, A. D. 638, after a long siege which the citadel sustained under the command of Youkinna, a governor of the emperor Heraclius. It was afterwards subject to frequent captures from different mahometan princes.

ALER, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, was born in 1656 at St. Guy, in Luxemburgh, and died in 1727. He wrote, 1. 'Tractatus de Artibus Humanis,' 4to. Trevir, 1717. 2. 'Philosophiæ Tripartitæ, Pars I, sive Logica,' Colon. 1710; 'Pars II, sive Physica,' 1715; 'Pars III, seu Anima et Metaphysica,' 1724. 3. 'Gradus ad Parnassum;' a book well known in schools. 4. Some Latin tragedies, as Joseph, Tobias, &c.

ALERAN (*Hist.*) nephew of Otho I, was created by him first marquis of Saluzzo.

ALERIO, or *Alerlo, John de* (*Ecc.*) general of the order of the Carmelites, who, after having governed for nine years with great credit, obtained permission to resign his post, and died in the monastery of Toulouse in 1340. He wrote Commentaries on the Proverbs and the Book of Ecclesiastes.

ALES, *Alexander de* (*Biog.*) or *Hales*, vide *Alexander de Ales*.

ALES, *Alexander*, a divine of the confession of Augsburg, was born at Edinburgh in 1500, and died in 1565. He wrote, 1. 'De Necessitate et Merito Bonorum Operum, Disputatio proposita in Celebri Academia Lipsica ad 29 Nov. 1560.' 2. 'Commentarii in Evangelium Joannis,' &c. 3. 'Expositio in Psalmos Davidis.' 4. 'De Justificatione contra Osiandrum.' 5. 'De Sancta Trinitate, cum Confutatione Erroris Valentini.' 6. 'Responsio ad Triginta-et-duos Articulos Theologorum Lovaniensium.'

ALESIA (*Geog.*) Ἀλησία, Ἀλεσία, or Ἰλλησία; *Alescia*, or *Halosia*, a town of the Mandubii, in Celtic Gaul, now called *Alise*, or *Alais*, according to Brietius and others, was built, according to Diodorus, by Hercules. It was besieged by Cæsar; and if Florus be correct, it was burnt to the ground. *Diodor.* l. 5; *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7, c. 68; *Vell. Paterc.* l. 2, c. 47; *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 34, c. 17; *Plut. in Cæs.*; *Flor.* l. 3, c. 10; *Dion. Cass.* l. 40.

ALESIO, *Matthew Percz d'* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver of Rome, died in 1600. He was the pupil of Michael Angelo, of whose sublimity he was supposed to have caught no small portion. His St. Christopher, which he painted in fresco in the great church of Seville, is reckoned to be his best production.

ALESSANDRA (*Geog.*) vide *Alexandria*.

ALESSI, *Galeas* (*Biog.*) an architect of Perusia, was born in 1500, and died in 1572. His reputation extended throughout Europe, having furnished plans for France, Spain, and Germany, besides the several cities in Italy which were decorated by edifices of his construction. The performance which did him most honour was the monastery and church of the Escurial.

ALESSIO (*Geog.*) a town of Albania, the ancient *Lyssus*, on the coast of the Gulf of Venice, near the river Drin, 12 m. N. Durazzo, and 96 S. E. Ragusa. Lon. 19° 36' E. lat. 42° 12' N. It contains the sepulchre of Scandeberg, the famous king of Albania, who died there in 1467; after which it came into the possession of the Turks.

ALETIUM (*Geog.*) now *Lecci*, a town of Apulia. *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2.

ALETRIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Latium, now *Alatri*, the inhabitants of which were called Alatrinates, according to Cicero and Pliny; Livy speaks of a town *Alatrium*, and people *Alatrinates*, among the Hernici. *Cic. pro Cluent.* c. 16; *Liv.* l. 9, c. 42; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5.

ALEUADÆ (*Hist.*) Ἀλευάδαι, a royal family of Larissa, so called from Aleuas, a king of that country; whence the name is given indiscriminately to all the Thessalians. They surrendered themselves to Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 6, &c.; *Plat. in Men.*; *Diod. Sic.* l. 16; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 8, &c.; *Ælian. Anim.* l. 8, c. 11; *Athen.* l. 12; *Plut.* περὶ ϛοργῆς.

ALEUAS (*Hist.*) Ἀλεύας, a king of Thessaly, who obtained the succession to the throne in opposition to his father's wishes, by means of an oracle of Delphos, which his uncle procured in his favour. His descendants were called Aleuadæ.

ALEUS (*Hist.*) Ἄλεος, son of Aphidas, and king of Arcadia, obtained great fame by the building of temples. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 8.

ALEX (*Geog.*) a river in the country of the Bruttii, separating it from Magna Græcia. *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 367.

ALEXAMENUS (*Hist.*) an Ætolian, who killed Nabis, the tyrant of Lacedæmon, and soon after fell a sacrifice to the fury of the Spartan people. *Liv.* l. 35, c. 34.

ALEXANDER (*Bibl.*) Ἀλέξανδρος, son of Simon, who was compelled to bear the cross for our Saviour. *Mark* xv. 21.

ALEXANDER, a Jew of Ephesus, who attempted to address

the multitude in behalf of Paul, but they knowing him to be a Jew, drowned his voice in the clamour of 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.' *Acts* xxix.

Alexander, surnamed *Lysimachus*, alabarch of Alexandria, was at the assembly of the Jews who interrogated Peter and the other apostles, in whose name they preached. He was imprisoned by Caligula, and released by Claudius. *Acts* iv. 6; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 19.

Alexander, a coppersmith, who was excommunicated with Hymenæus, by the apostle Paul, for blaspheming against the truth. 1 *Tim.* i. 19, 20.

Alexander (*Hist.*) a name common to some emperors, and many kings, princes, and other distinguished persons.

*Emperors of this Name.*

Alexander, vide *Severus.*

Alexander, a Phrygian, was elected emperor at Carthage in 311, and was strangled by the generals of Maxentius in 312. [Vide *Alexander* under *Numismatics*]

Alexander, son of the emperor Basilius, succeeded his brother Leo in 911, and died 912.

Alexander, emperor of Russia, succeeded his father Paul in 1801.

*Kings of Macedonia.*

Alexander, succeeded his father Amyntas I, in the 68th Olympiad, A. C. 506, and died in the 79th Olympiad, when he was succeeded by his son Perdiccas II. He killed the Persian ambassadors for their insults to the ladies of the court.

Alexander, son of Amyntas II, was murdered after a reign of one year, by his brother Ptolemy, surnamed the *Alorite*, in the 103d Olympiad, A. C. 368.

Alexander, surnamed *the Great*, son of Philip and Olympias, was born in the first year of the 106th Olympiad, A.C. 356, in the month called Boedromion by the Athenians, and on the same night as the temple at Ephesus was burnt; he conquered Thrace, Illyria, Greece, Persia, India, and died at the age of 32, after a reign of 12 years. He is known not only as a great conqueror, but as the patron of Aristotle, and the lover of science. As his birth was ambiguous, he wished to pass for the son of Jupiter Ammon. [Vide *Plate* III, and *Alexander* under *Numismatics*] *Diodor.* l. 17, 18; *Arrian. de Exped. Alexand.*; *Plut. in Alex.*; *Q. Curt. Hist. Alexand. &c.*

Alexander, the son of Alexander the Great, was assassinated in the 117th Olympiad, A. C. 311, with his mother Roxana, by Cassander, who usurped the crown. *Justin.* l. 15, c. 2.

Alexander, son of Cassander, was killed by Demetrius, after a reign of 27 years, with his brother Antipater, in the 121st Olympiad, A. C. 294. *Justin.* l. 1, c. 1.

*Kings of Egypt.*

Alexander, *Ptolemy*, three kings of this name. [Vide *Ptolemy*]

*Kings of Epirus.*

Alexander I, surnamed *Molossus*, cotemporary and uncle of Alexander the Great, was son of Neoptolemus, who after a reign of 50 years was slain on the banks of the lake Acherusia, in Calabria, A. C. 331. *Diod.* l. 16; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 17, &c.; *Strab.* l. 16; *Justin.* l. 17, c. 3.

Alexander II, succeeded Pyrrhus his father, in the 127th Olympiad, A. C. 272, and conquered Macedonia, from which he was expelled by Demetrius. He recovered it by the assistance of the Acarnanians. *Justin.* l. 26, c. 3; *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

*Kings of Syria.*

Alexander I, surnamed *Bala*, an impostor, who pretended that he was the son of Antiochus Epiphanes, succeeded him, and was killed by one Zebel, or Diocles, an Arabian prince, A. C. 146. *Maccab.* xvii; *Strab.* l. 17; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13; *Justin.* l. 35; *Appian. in Syriac.*; *Eusebius, Sulpitius Severus, &c.*

Alexander II, surnamed *Zebin*, was killed by Antiochus Egyptus, after a reign of four years, in the 164th Olympiad, A. C. 122. *Josephus, Justin. &c.*

*Kings and Princes of Judah.*

Alexander, surnamed *Jannæus*, succeeded his brother Aristobulus, and died after a reign of 27 years, A. C. 78. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13.

Alexander, succeeded his father Aristobulus II, and was killed by Gabinius at the desire of Pompey, A. M. 3955, A. C. 49; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13, c. 18.

Alexander, son of Herod the Great, was strangled by order of his father. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 16, c. 1, &c.

Alexander, an impostor, who assumed the name of the preceding, but being discovered, was sent by Augustus to the gallies. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17, c. 14.

*Kings of Scotland.*



Alexander I, surnamed *the Strong*, succeeded his brother, Edgar IV, and died 1114. The effigies of this and the two following kings are given, as in the annexed figures.



Alexander II, son of William, surnamed *the Lion*, succeeded him in 1214, and died in 1249. He took the city of Carlisle from the English.



Alexander III, succeeded his father Alexander II, made peace with Henry III king of England, and married his daughter Margaret. He died in 1327, after a reign of 37 years, and left the kingdom to be distracted by divisions between John Baliol and Robert Bruce.

Alexander, duke of Albania, was made regent, but in the end obliged to fly into England to escape the resentment of his brother James III. *Buchan. Hist. Scot.*

*Kings of Poland.*

Alexander, son of Casimir II, succeeded his brother, John Albert, in the year 1501.

*Other Princes and Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Alexander, son of Jason, and tyrant of Pheræ in Thessaly, was hated for his cruelties, and assassinated by his wife Thisbe, in the 104th Olympiad, A. C. 364. *Diodor.* l. 15, 16; *Cic. de Invent.* l. 2, c. 9; *C. Nep. in Pelop.*; *Val. Max.* l. 9, c. 13; *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 321; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 11, c. 9; *Plut. Paus.* l. 6, c. 5.

Alexander, surnamed *Spartiates*, a Spartan leader, was killed with 200 of his countrymen by the Argives, whose passage through Tegæa he wished to prevent. *Diod.* l. 15.

Alexander, a son of Eropus, surnamed Lyncestes, whom Alexander the Great put to death on suspicion of his holding correspondence with Darius, against himself. *Arrian. de Exped. Alex.* l. 2.

Alexander, a governor of Lycia, who brought a reinforcement of troops to Alexander the Great, probably the same as was afterwards killed in attempting to scale the rock of Aornus. *Q. C.* l. 8, c. 11.

Alexander, son of Polyperchon, one of Alexander's generals, made himself sovereign of Sicyon, and was assassinated by Alexion, one of his courtiers, at the head of his army, in the 116th Olympiad, A. C. 315. His wife Cratesipolis reigned after his death with great prudence. *Diod.* l. 18, 19.

**Alexander**, surnamed *Helios*, son of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, was taken to Rome before Augustus, after the battle of Actium. *Plut. in Anton.*

**Alexander**, an impostor, who called himself the son of Perseus, king of Macedonia, and raised an army to support his pretensions, but was forced to fly into Dardania. *Zonar. ex Dion.; Uss. in Annal.*

**Alexander**, third king of Emesus, son of Sampæus Scramus, was carried in triumph by Augustus.

**Alexander**, a son of Lysimachus, mentioned by Polyænus. *Polyæn.* l. 6, c. 12.

**Alexander**, a Thessalian, who in a naval battle provided his soldiers with missile weapons to annoy the enemy. *Polyæn.* l. 6, c. 27.

**Alexander**, son of Jason, was sent to Rome by Hyrcanus, the high priest of the Jews, to renew his alliance with the senate.

**Alexander**, son of Theodore, was sent to Rome on a mission to get the Jews released from the necessity of going to war on the sabbatical year. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 7.

**Alexander**, son of Phasael, by Salampso, daughter of Herod the Great. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 7.

**Alexander**, the son of Alexander, and grandson of Herod the Great, by Glaphira, the daughter of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia. *Joseph.* l. 18, c. 7.

**Alexander**, son of Tigranes, grandson of Alexander, and great grandson of Herod the Great, was made king of Esis, in Cilicia, by Vespasian. His descendants became Christians. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 7.

**Alexander**, a rich man of Cyrene, was condemned to death with his wife Berenice, on a charge of rebellion made by Jonathan, chief of the Sicarii, A. D. 41. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7, c. 31.

**Alexander**, surnamed *Neoskoi*, grand duke of Russia in 1218, was a distinguished warrior, as well as a saint of the Russian church, in whose honour Peter the Great created, in 1722, an order of knighthood called the order of St. Alexander Neoskoi.

**Alexander**, natural son of John I, duke of Bourbon, left the church for the army, but falling under the displeasure of Charles VII, was put to death by his order in 1440.

**Alexander**, a cruel prince of Wallachia, who was deposed by Albert Laski, in favour of one James, who was confirmed in the principality in 1561, by Soliman II.

**Alexander**, duke of Lithuania, celebrated for his victories. He took Novogorod in the commencement of the 17th century.

**Alexander**, Lord Viscount Canada, and Earl of Stirling, a poet and a statesman, descended from the ancient family of Macdonald, was born in 1580, and died in 1640. He made an unsuccessful attempt by the assistance of Charles I, to form a settlement in Nova Scotia, but notwithstanding his failure, he was created a peer in 1630. The peerage became extinct at the death of his grandson Henry, in 1739. His works as an author consist of tragedies and poems.

**Alexander** (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes, cardinals, and other distinguished persons.

*Popes of this Name.*

**Alexander** I, is said to have suffered martyrdom under the emperor Adrian, in the year 131, and the 10th year of his pontificate.

**Alexander** II, otherwise called *Anselme of Milan*, succeeded Nicholas II in 1061, and died 1073. He favoured the pretensions of William the Conqueror.

**Alexander** III, native of Sienne, succeeded Adrian IV, and was opposed by the antipope Victor III. He died in 1181, in the 12th year of his pontificate.

**Alexander** IV, succeeded Innocent III, and died in 1261, in the sixth year of his pontificate, during which the Guelphs and Ghibellines distracted Italy.

**Alexander** V, of the isle of Crete, succeeded Gregory IX, and died in 1410, in the first year of his pontificate. On account of his liberality, he was said to be a rich bishop, a poor cardinal, and a mendicant pope.

**Alexander** VI, surnamed *Borgia*, of a noble family of Valentia, succeeded Innocent VIII, and died by the poison which he had intended for some of the cardinals in 1503, and in the 12th year of his pontificate. He was a prince of great talents, but of the most abandoned character.

**Alexander** VII, surnamed *Fabius Chigi*, succeeded Innocent X, in 1655, and died in 1656.

**Alexander** VIII, named *Peter Ottoboni*, of Venice, succeeded Innocent XI, in 1689, and died in 1691.

*Saints, Dignitaries, and other distinguished Persons.*

**Alexander**, *St.*, bishop of Jerusalem, distinguished for his sufferings and his piety, died in 253, during the persecution of Decius. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 6, c. 8, &c.

**Alexander**, *St.*, bishop of Comana, died a martyr in the persecution of Decius. *Gregor. Nyssen. in Vit. S. Gregor. Thaum.*

**Alexander**, *St.*, bishop of Alexandria, a zealous opposer of Arius, died in 325, leaving St. Athanasius for his successor. *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 69; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1; *Sozomen. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1, &c.; *Theodoret.* l. 1.

**Alexander**, *St.*, first patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Metrophanus in 313, and died in 340. He was also an opposer of Arius, who died in his time; but the precise period of this bishop's government has been a matter of dispute. *S. Athanas. Epist. ad Solit. &c.; Gregor. Nazian. Orat.* 27; *St. Epiphan.* 69; *Socrat. &c.*

**Alexander**, *St.*, a patriarch of Antioch after the death of Porphyry, restored peace to the church, and died in 408. *Theodoret.* l. 5, &c.

**Alexander**, bishop of Hierapolis, chief of the Nestorians in the council of Ephesus, was deposed and banished to the mines of Fanotis, a town of Egypt, in 435. He was the author of 24 letters. *Hist. du Conc. d'Ephes.*

**Alexander**, a patriarch of Aquila, was created cardinal by the antipope Felix V, in 1440. *Auber. Hist. des Cardin.*

**Alexander**, bishop of Liege, obtained a victory over Godfrey, duke of Lorrain; but was afterwards deposed by Innocent II, and died in 1135. *Guill. Gaz. Hist. Eccles. des Bas. Pays.*

**Alexander**, bishop of Lincoln, died in 1147, after having been a benefactor to the see which he governed for 24 years.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

**Alexander**, a martyr, was killed in the valley of the Alps, by the pagans whom he was endeavouring to convert, in 397. *St. August. Epist.* 139; *Paulin. in Vit. Ambros.*

**Alexander**, founder of the monks called Acoemetes, died in 430. *Bulteau, Hist. Monast. d'Orient.*

**Alexander**, a martyr and companion of Epipodus in 178. *Gregor. Turon. de Gloria Confess.*

**Alexander**, a martyr of Lyons, a physician by profession, who was exposed to wild beasts. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5.

**Alexander**, a Jew, who, becoming a convert to Christianity in 315, was thrown into the river Cydnus, but escaped with his life, and afterwards built a church in Judæa.

**Alexander**, a heretic and disciple of Valens. *Tertullian. de Carn. Jes. Christ.; Baron. Annal.; Bolland. Act. Martyr.; Baillet, Vies des Saints; Tillemont, Hist. Eccles.; Du Pin. Bibl.*

**Alexander**, *Magus*, of Abonoteichos, an impostor and disciple of Apollonius Thyanæus, who, in the reign of Anto-

ninus, pretended to be Æsculapius, and to work miracles by a serpent, which he carried about with him. His life has been written by Lucian. *Luc. in Vit.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 145; *Spon. Recherch. Cur.*

Alexander (*Numis.*) the king of Macedonia, and the most distinguished prince of this name, is represented on medals, gems, &c. having his head adorned with a diadem, and mostly a ram's horn on his head, [Vide Plate III,] to denote his descent from Jupiter Ammon, sometimes with the spoils of a lion. The inscriptions, ALEXANDER MAGNUS MACEDON—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, with the addition sometimes of ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. The types on the reverse of his medals are the figure of Jupiter sitting and holding an eagle, or the rape of the Sabines, or of Alexander himself taming the horse Bucephalus, &c.; but those which bear the figure of a lion, or of a cupid riding on a lion, are supposed to represent the most correct effigy of this prince; but antiquaries are by no means agreed on what medals ought to be assigned to him, in distinction from princes of the same name; thus most medalists assign fig. 1 to Alexander, the son of Cassander; some to Alexander, king of Epirus; but Beger, with some others, assigns it to Alexander the Great. In fig. 2 he is represented less questionably with his face elevated; and the annexed figure represents him as he is depicted on a gem, with his mother Olympias and his reputed father Jupiter. The earliest medals of Alexander are supposed to have been struck in the reign of Caracalla. One medal is given by Pellerin, bearing the inscription, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, and having for its type the figure of a man with a horse, and on the reverse a square, which is commonly assigned to Alexander I, king of Macedon. *Goltz. Græc.; Spanheim. Dissert.; Haverkamp. Num. Cont.; Beg. Thesaur. Brand.; Pellerin. Rec. de Med. des Rois, &c. &c.*

*Fig. 1.* *Fig. 2.*

Alexander I and II, the two kings of Syria, are represented on medals, as in the annexed figures 1 and 2; inscriptions,

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΒΞΡ, i. e. *Regis Alexandri Theopatoris Benefici Ann.* 162.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. The former of these princes has frequently the head of his queen Cleopatra, coupled with his own, as in fig. 3. The most frequent types on the reverse of the medals of these two princes are the figure of Jupiter sitting with a victory in his hand, of Neptune sitting and holding his trident, or of Apollo sitting on a tripod, or prophetic stool, &c. *Vaillant. Hist. Seleuc.; Haym. Thes. Britan.*

Alexander I and II, vide *Ptolemy IX and X.*

Alexander, vide *Severus.*

Alexander, the usurper, above-mentioned, is represented as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, IMP. C. ALEXANDER P. F. AUG.—A. KAIC. ΑΛΕΑΝΔΡΟC ΕΥC ΕΥΤ. CEB, i. e. *Imperator Cæsar Alexander Pius Felix Augustus*; on the reverse, INVICTA ROMA FELIX CARTHAGO.—ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ.—VICTORIA ALEXANDRI AUG. N.



*Trist. Comment. Hist.* vol. iii.; *Med. Num. Impp.; Bandur. Num. Rom. Imp.*

Alexander, a medal, is ascribed to the son of Basilius, bearing the inscription, ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS.

Alexander VI, VII, and VIII, popes of this name, of whom several medals are extant.

Alexander VI, besides his effigy, [Vide Plate X,] bears the inscription ALESSANDRO VI. PONT. MAX.; on the reverse his family name, RODERICO LORENZUOLA D. BORGIA S. P. M.CD.XCII., i. e. *Roderico Lenzuola del Borgia Sommo Pontefice*, 1492, struck on his election; CORONAT on his coronation; RESERVAVIT et CLAUSIT ANN. JUB. M. D. on keeping the jubilee, &c.

Alexander VII, besides his effigy, [Vide Plate X,] his medals bear on the obverse the inscription ALEXANDER VII. PONT. MAX.; on the reverse they commemorate the buildings which were completed under his auspices, &c., as SANCTO ANDREÆ APOSTOLO, on the completion of St. Andrews; DILEXI DECOREM DOMUS TUÆ—SANCTO NICOLAO, on repairing and beautifying St. Nicholas' church; NAVALE CENTUM CELLARUM, on the building a dockyard near to the harbour of Trajan, called the *Centum Cellæ*; FUNDAMENTA EJUS IN MONTIBUS SANCTIS, on the construction of the portico in the forum of the Vatican, &c. &c.

Alexander VIII is represented, as in the annexed figure, on a medal, which, according to the inscription, was struck on his election, ALEXANDER VIII. OTTOBONUS P.O.M. CREATUS VI. OCTOBRIS M.DC.LXXXIX. On the reverse of some medals are the inscriptions OPTIMO ORBIS PASTORI ANN. II, on a public rejoicing for the election of this pope; NON PREVALEBUNT, in allusion to the wars against the Turks and heretics, represented by the beast with seven heads; NOSTRA FELICITAS, in allusion to his bounty and prudence; S. PETRUS APOSTOLUS, with the effigy of that apostle, such as it is, offering the key to the pope, &c.



Alexander (*Her.*) the name of a family, of which William Alexander, earl of Stirling, mentioned under *History*, was an elder branch. His title is now extinct, but James Alexander, of a junior branch, was created in 1790 baron Caledon, viscount Alexander in 1797, and earl of Caledon in 1800.

Alexander, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Caledon.

Alexander (*Biog.*) a poet and grammarian of Ætolia in the 130th Olympiad, A. C. 260, was reckoned among the number of the poets who were called the Pleiades. *Parthen. in Erotic.; Suidas.*

Alexander, an Epicurean mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. Sympos.* l. 2; *Quæst.* 3; *Cassend. Vit. Epic.* l. 2, c. 6.

Alexander, surnamed *Polyhistor*, a grammarian and historian in the 172d Olympiad, A. C. 85, of whose innumerable works fragments only are preserved in Plutarch, Pliny, Athenæus, and Eusebius.

Alexander, *of Ephesus*, an orator, poet, historian, and geographer, mentioned by Strabo and others.

Alexander, *of Myndus*, quoted by Plutarch, supposed to be the same as Alexon, of Diogenes Laertius.

Alexander, *of Ægeus*, a peripatetic and preceptor of Nero, wrote a commentary on the 'Meteorologica' of Aristotle, wherefore he has been confounded with the subject of the following article.

Alexander, surnamed *Aphrodisius*, native of Aphrodisia, in Caria, and a distinguished commentator on Aristotle in the reign of Marcus Aurelius; wrote, 1. 'De Fato,' &c. which was printed in the Greek original at the Aldine press, fol. 1533, at the end of the works of Themistius; translated

into Latin by Grotius, and published in his 'Veterum Philosophorum Sententiæ de Fato.' 4to. Paris. 1648. An edition in Greek and Latin was published at London in 12mo. 1688. 2. 'Commentarium in Primum Librum Priorum Analyticorum Aristotelis,' Gr. fol. Venet. 1489; 4to. Florent. 1521, translated into Latin by Jos. Bern. Felicianus, fol. Venet. 1542, 1546, and 1560. 3. 'Commentarius in viii Topicorum Libros,' fol. Venet. 1513; translated into Latin by Gul. Dorotheus, Venet. 1526 and 1541, Paris, 1542; and by Rasarius, Venet. 1563, 1573. 4. 'Commentarii in Elenchos Sophisticos,' Gr. fol. Venet. 1520, with the 'Commentarius in Primum Librum,' &c. 4to. Florent. 1552; translated into Latin by Rasarius, Venet. 1557. 5. 'In Libros xii Metaphysicorum ex Versione Jos. Genesii Sepulvedæ,' fol. Rom. 1527, Paris, 1536, Venet. 1544 and 1561. The Greek text has never been printed, although there are many MS. copies in the Imperial Library at Paris, and other libraries. 6. 'In Librum de Sensu,' &c. Gr. at the end of Simplicius; 'Commentary on the Books respecting the Soul,' fol. Venet. 1527; and in the Latin, 'Lucilius Philothæus,' fol. 1544, 1549, 1554, 1559, 1573. 7. 'In Aristotelis Meteorologica,' Gr. fol. Venet. 1527; and in the Latin of Alex. Picalomini, fol. 1540, 1548, 1575. 8. 'De Mistione,' Gr. with the preceding. 9. 'De Anima Libri Duo,' Gr. at the end of Themistius; and in Latin by Jerome Donato, fol. 1532, 1534. 10. 'Physica Scholia,' &c. Gr. fol. Venet. 1536; and in Latin by Bagolinus, Venet. 1541, 1549, 1555, 1589. 11. 'Problematorum Medicorum,' &c. the best Greek edition of which is in Sylburgius's works of Aristotle; this is attributed by some to Alexander Trallianus; as also 'Libellus de Febribus Latine Georgio Valla Interprete,' in a collection of various works, translated by Valla, Venet. 1488; this has not been printed in Greek. Other works in Arabic, as well as in Greek, are attributed to Alexander Aphrodisius. *Porphyr. in Vit. Plotin.; S. Hieron. Epist. ad Dom.; St. Cyrill. adv. Jul.*

ALEXANDER, *Trallianus*, a physician of the sixth century, as is supposed, wrote treatises on medicine, some of which are extant and have been published at different times, namely, a Greek edition, fol. Paris. 1548; a Latin edition, among the 'Medicæ Artis Principes,' fol. Paris. 1567.

ALEXANDER, an abbot of Celesinus in the 13th century, wrote a history of Roger, king of Sicily.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot of the Benedictine order in the 13th century, wrote different treatises.

ALEXANDER, *Neckham*, vide *Neckham*.

ALEXANDER, *of Somerset*, an Augustine of the 13th century, made an abridgment of scripture history.

ALEXANDER, *Alesius*, i. e. of Ales, or Hales, surnamed the *Irrefragable Doctor*, or the Fountain of Life, an Englishman by birth, of the order of Franciscans in the 13th century, was the preceptor of Thomas Aquinas, and the author of several works, of which only his 'Summa Theologiæ' remains.

ALEXANDER, surnamed *of Paris*, a French poet of the 12th century, wrote, 'Le Roman d'Alexandre,' and other works.

ALEXANDER, *Dolensis*, a Dominican of the 13th century, wrote, 'Doctrinale Puerorum,' 1212; 'De Sphæra;' 'De Computo Ecclesiastico.'

ALEXANDER, *D'Imola*, vide *Tartagni*.

ALEXANDER, *Ab Alexandro*, a lawyer of Naples, died in 1523, leaving 'Dierum Genialium,' the first edition of which was printed at Rome, under the title of 'Alexandri de Alexandro Dies Geniales,' fol. 1522, and several times since; but the edition of Leyden, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1675, is the most esteemed. He also wrote, 'Dissertationes IV de Rebus Admirandis quæ in Italia nuper contigerunt,' which have been incorporated with the preceding.

ALEXANDER, *le Charpentier*, son of an English carpenter of the 15th century, wrote a book, entitled, 'The Destruction of Vices.'

ALEXANDER, *Natalis*, or *Noel*, a writer of the 17th century, was born in 1639, and died in 1724. His works are, 1. 'Summa S. Thomæ Vindicata,' &c. Paris. 1675. 2. 'Selecta Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Capita,' 26 vols. 8vo. 1686-89; a new edition enlarged and entitled, 'Historia Ecclesiastica Veteris Novique Testamenti,' 8 vols. fol. 1699. 3. 'Theologia Dogmatica,' 10 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1693. 4. 'A Commentary on the Four Gospels.' 5. 'Statuta Facultatis Artium Thomisticæ Collegio Parisiensi Fratrum Prædicatorum Instituta,' Paris. 12mo. 1683.

ALEXANDER, *Trallian*, wrote a history of the Turks in modern Greek.

ALEXANDER, a Benedictine, was born in 1654, and died in 1728. He wrote, 1. 'La Medicine et la Chirurgie des Pauvres,' 12mo. Paris, 1738. 2. 'Dictionnaire Botanique et Pharmaceutique,' 8vo.

ALEXANDER, *of St. Theresa*, a Carmelite, wrote in 1684, 'Hydra Prophanarum Novitatum,' &c.

ALEXANDER, *Wendoc*, vide *Wendoc*.

ALEXANDER, *John*, a dissenting teacher, was born in 1736, and died in 1765, leaving, among other things, 'A Paraphrase upon the Fifteenth Chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians.'

ALEXANDRA (*Myth.*) Ἀλεξάνδρα, a name given sometimes to Cassandra.

ALEXANDRA (*Hist.*) the name of four princesses, mentioned by Josephus.

ALEXANDRA, Ἀλεξάνδρα, or שלמה, *Salome*, which signifies nearly the same thing, i. e. peace, pacifier, or helper; wife of Alexander Jannæus, was regent at his death, and died A. M. 3935, A. C. 69.

ALEXANDRA, the daughter of Aristobulus, wife of Philippion, who was killed by Ptolemy Mennæus, his father, in order that he might marry his widow, with whom he had fallen in love. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 15.

ALEXANDRA, daughter of Hyrcanus, wife of Alexander, son of Aristobulus II, was the mother of Mariamne, wife of Herod, by whom she was put to death. A. M. 3976, A. C. 28. *Joseph.* l. 15, c. 11.

ALEXANDRA, daughter of Phazael, the son of that Phazael who killed himself when taken prisoner by the Parthians. She was the wife of Timius, a Cyprian prince.

ALEXANDRA, the nurse of Nero. *Suet. in Ner.* c. 50.

ALEXANDRIA (*Bibl.*) Ἀλεξανδρεία, the town in Egypt described under *Geography*, of which Apollos was a native. *Acts* xviii. 24. St. Paul was placed in a ship of this city when carried to Rome. *Acts* xxvii. 6.

ALEXANDRIA (*Geog.*) Ἀλεξανδρεία, a name given to several places which were built by Alexander in the course of his conquests; but the one which is supereminent over all the rest is the once illustrious city of Egypt, now an inconsiderable place, known among the inhabitants by the name of *Scanderia*. [Vide *Scanderia*]

*History of Alexandria.*

Alexandria was built by its founder 332 years A. C., who intended it, not only for the capital of Egypt, but of all his conquests. From its commodious situation for commerce, it became the great mart of the eastern world, and increased in opulence and luxury so as to vie with Rome in grandeur. It was the residence of the Egyptian kings, and under the Ptolemies was the seat of learning as well as wealth. Its library, which had been collected at a vast expense from all parts of the earth, was of such an extent, that when consumed by the order of the caliph Omar, it is said to have supplied fuel for six months for 400 baths that the city contained. After a siege of 13 months this city was taken by Amry, in the name of the

caliph, and treated with such rigour, that it has since gradually declined to its present state. It does not now contain more than 4000 inhabitants; but there are still very many remains of its ancient grandeur, which render it particularly interesting to travellers; among the number of those that are most remarkable, are Pompey's pillar and two obelisks, called *Cleopatra's Needles*. In our own time this city has acquired an additional interest, by having been the theatre of two victories gained by the English over the French in 1801, which led to the evacuation of Egypt by the latter.

*Ecclesiastical History of Alexandria.*

On the introduction of Christianity into Alexandria, a church was founded there by St. Mark, A. D. 52, which was afterwards erected into a patriarchate that held the second rank in ecclesiastical dignity next to that of Rome. The following is a list in chronological order of the patriarchs of Alexandria:—

| *Patriarchs.* | *Began to govern.* | *Governed.* |
|---|---|---|
| Anianus | 62 | 22 years. |
| Abilius, or Melianus | 85 | 13 |
| Cerdon | 98 | 9 |
| Primus | 107 | 12 |
| Justus | 120 | 11 |
| Eumenes | 131 | 12 |
| Marc, or Marcianus | 144 | 10 |
| Celadion | 153 | 14 |
| Agrippinus | 167 | 12 |
| Julianus | 180 | 9 |
| Demetrius | 189 | 43 |
| Heraclas | 231 | 16 |
| Dionysius | 248 | 17 |
| Maximus | 265 | 17 |
| Theonas | 282 | 19 |
| St. Peter the Martyr | 300 | 11 |
| S. Achillas | 312 | some months. |
| S. Alexander | 312 | 14 years. |
| S. Athanasius | 326 | 47 |
| George, a usurper | 356 | |
| Peter II | 373 | 8 |
| Timothy | 380 | 5 |
| Theophilus | 385 | 27 |
| S. Cyril | 412 | 32 |
| Dioscorus | 444 | 7 |
| Proterus | 452 | 15 |
| Timothy Elurus | 457 | 20 |
| Peter III | 477 | 13 |
| Athanasius II | 490 | 7 |
| John Mela | 497 | 9 |
| John Macrotta | 507 | 9 |
| Dioscorus II | 517 | 2 |
| Timothy III | 519 | 16 |
| Theodosius | 535 | 28 |
| Peter IV | 567 | 2 |
| Damianus | 569 | 24 |
| Anastasius | 593 | 12 |
| Andronicus | 604 | 6 |
| Benjamin } | 610 | { 39 |
| John } | | { 10 |
| George | 620 | |
| Cyrus | 630 | 10 |
| Benjamin restored. | | |
| Peter | 640 | 9 |
| Agathon | 649 | 19 |
| John | 668 | 9 |
| Isaac | 677 | 3 |
| Simon | 680 | 23 |
| Alexander | 703 | 24 |
| Cosmus | 727 | 1 |
| Theodoret | 728 | 11 |
| Chailus | 739 | 23 |
| Minas | 762 | 9 |
| John | 772 | 25 |
| Mark | 798 | |
| Jacob | | |
| Simon | 836 | 7 months. |
| Joseph | 836 | 14 years. |
| Michael | 850 | 1 |
| Cosmus II | 851 | 8 |
| Sanutus | 859 | 21 |
| Chuilus II | 880 | 27 |
| See vacant. | | |
| Gabriel | 913 | 11 |
| Cosmus III | 924 | 10 |
| Macarius | 934 | 24 |
| Theophanes | 958 | 4 |
| Minas II | 962 | 18 |
| Ephrami | 980 | 2 |
| Philothæus | 982 | 22 |
| Zachariah | 1005 | 28 |
| Sanutius | 1032 | 15 |
| Christodulus | 1047 | 30 |
| Cyril | 1078 | 14 |
| Michael | 1092 | 9 |
| Mairus | 1102 | 26 |
| Gabriel | 1129 | 14 |
| Michael | 1146 | 9 months. |
| John | 1146 | 20 years. |
| Marc | 1167 | 22 |
| John | 1189 | 17 |
| See vacant. | | |
| Cyril | 1235 | 7 months. |
| See vacant. | | |
| Athanasius | 1261 | 11 |
| Gabriel | 1252 | 1 |
| John | 1262 | 29 years. |
| Theodosius | 1293 | 6 |
| John | 1300 | 20 |
| John | 1320 | 6 |
| Benjamin | 1327 | 11 |
| Peter | 1340 | 8 |
| Mark | | |
| John | 1365 | |

And others to the present time, of whom exact dates have not been preserved, their office being now little more than nominal. *Diodor. Sicul.* l. 17; *Strab.* 17; *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.*; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 4; *Plut. in Alexand.*; *Arrian. Alexand. Exped.*; *Q. Curt. Hist.*; *Herodian.* l. 4, &c.; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 22; *S. Athanas. Apol.*; *S. Epiphan. Hæres.* 68; *Chron. Alexandrin.*; *Leo African. Descript. Afric.*; *Marmol. L'Afrique Scaliger, Petavius, Riccioli, &c.*

ALEXANDRIA, or *Alessandria*, a town in the duchy of Milan, and a bishop's see, was built in 1170, and called after pope Alexander III. It has a strong castle, which was frequently taken during the wars in Italy. It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 miles E. Turin, and 50 S.S.W. Milan. Lon. 8° 30′ E. lat. 44° 50′ N.

ALEXANDRIA (*Numis.*) the capital of Egypt, struck medals in honour of Antony; Augustus; Livia, or Julia; Drusus, junior; Claudius; Antonia; Messalina; Agrippina; Nero; Octavia Poppæa; Galba; Otho; Vitellius; Vespasian; Domitilla; Titus; Julia, daughter of Titus; Domitian; Nerva; Adrian; Sabina; Antinous; L. Ælius Cæsar; Antoninus Pius; M. Aurelius Cæsar; M. Aurelius Antoninus; Faustina, junior; L. Verus; Lucilla; Commodus; Crispina;

Pertinax; Septimius Severus; Caracalla; Geta; Heliogabalus; Julia Paula; Julia Aquilia; Annia Faustina; Julia Sœmia; Julia Mæsa; Alexander Cæsar; Alexander Severus; Maximinus; Gordianus Africanus; Balbinus; Pupienus; Gordianus Pius; Tranquillina; Philippus, senior; Otacilia Severa; Philippus, junior; Trajanus Decius, &c.; to the reign of Alexander the usurper under Maxentius. The inscriptions ΑΛ. ΑΕ. ΑΛΕΞ. ΑΙΓ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΑ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ, ALEXANDRIA, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΝΩΝ; but the greater part of the imperial medals of Alexandria are without the name; instead of which they have the letters A, B, Γ, Δ, &c. to mark the year of the prince's reign. The symbols employed by the Alexandrians on their medals were the Ibis, Hippopotamus, ears of corn, the lion, and others, which were common to the whole country, or to Africa.

A medal of Adrian represents, as in the annexed figure, Alexandria in the form of a woman sitting on the ground having, on her right, and at her feet, ears of corn, and resting on a basket full of fruits, indicative of plenty. *Goltz. Numm. Imperat.; Vaillant. Num. Græc. et Num. Imperat. Roman.; Patin. Numis. Imperat.; Morell. Thesaur. Imperat.; Beger. Thes. Braid.; Froel. Adpendic.; Peller. Rec. des Med. &c.*




ALEXANDRIA, a town in Troas, is distinguished on medals by the inscriptions COL. ALE. TROA, or COL. ALEX. TRO. &c. It struck medals of Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Verus, Commodus, Crispina, Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Heliogabalus, Julia Paula, Aquilia Severa, Annia Faustina, Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Mamæa, Maximianus, Maximus, Gordianus Pius, Philippus senior, Trajanus Decius, &c. They also struck some medals as an independent state, bearing the inscriptions ΑΛΕ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΣΜΙΝΘΕΩΣ, and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ Π.ΣΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΣΜΙΝΘΕΟΣ ΣΓΕ; this last inscription defines its situation near the river Scamander, and the epocha is supposed to be dated from its foundation by Alexander the Great. Apollo Smintheus, whose name is given in the two last inscriptions, and who was the tutelary deity of the place, is most frequently represented on its medals, where Apollo stands with his bow bent. *Vaill. Num. Col.; Patin. Num. Imp. Rom.; Mus. Pembrok.; Fræh. Not. Elem.; Eckel. Num. Vet.*

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Cilicia, near the Issus, is distinguished on its medals by the inscription ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ ΚΑΤ. ΙCCON ΕΤΟΥC ΑΠΡ; i. e. *Alexandrinorum ad Issum anno* 181. The epocha is here reckoned from the period of its foundation by Pompey, U. C. 686, A. C. 67. *Vaill. Num. Græc.*

ALEXANDRINI, *de Neustain Julius* (*Biog.*) successively physician to the emperors Charles V, Ferdinand I, and Maximilian II, was born in the 16th century, and died at the age of 84 in 1590, leaving commentaries on the works of Galen.

ALEXANOR (*Myth.*) Ἀλεξάνωρ, a son of Machaon, who built a temple in Sicyon to his grandfather Æsculapius, and received divine honours after his death. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 11.

ALEXANUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Salenti, now *Alessana.*

ALEXARCHUS (*Biog.*) Ἀλεξάρχος, a Greek historian, mentioned by Plutarch and Servius. *Plut. in Parall.* c. 7; *Serv. in Æneid.* l. 3, v. 334.

ALEXAS (*Hist.*) Ἄλεξας, the minion of Mark Antony, who caused his divorce with Octavia that he might marry Cleopatra. He is supposed to be the same as the Alexander mentioned by Josephus, whom Augustus put to death. *Plut. in Vit. Anton.; Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 1, c. 15.

ALEXAS, a favourite with Herod the Great, whom he compelled his sister Salome to marry. *Joseph. Antiq. Jud.* l. 17.

ALEXIA (*Geog.*) vide *Alesia.*

ALEXIARES (*Myth.*) Ἀλεξιάρης, a son of Hercules by Hebe.

ALEXIARES (*Geog.*) a place in Bœotia, mentioned by Pausanias, l. 9, c. 25.

ALEXIBIOS (*Biog.*) Ἀλεξιβίος, an Arcadian, and a victor at the Olympic games, mentioned by Pausanias.

ALEXICACUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλεξίκακος, *depulsor malorum*, what the Latins call *averruncus*, the averter of evils. 1. A surname given to Apollo by the Athenians, because he delivered them from the plague that raged at Athens during the Peloponnesian war. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 2. 2. A surname given to Hercules for the assistance he afforded to his votaries who were afflicted with diseases. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 6, c. 5; *Lactant.* l. 5; *Cœl. Rhodig.* l. 16, c. 19.

ALEXINUS (*Biog.*) Ἀλεξῖνος, a native of Elis, and disciple of Eubulides, was remarkable for his great strength, as also for his opposition to Aristotle and Zeno the Cynick. He died from the prick of a reed, which he received as he was swimming across the Alpheus. *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Euclid.* l. 2.

ALEXION (*Biog.*) a physician, the intimate friend of Cicero. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 13, ep. 25.

ALEXIS (*Hist.*) vide *Alexius.*

ALEXIS, *Michaelowitz*, succeeded his father, Michael Theodorowitz, as czar of Russia in 1546, and died after a useful reign of thirty years. He was the father of Peter the Great.

ALEXIS (*Biog.*) a statuary, and disciple of Polycletes in the 87th Olympiad. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 8.

ALEXIS, a comic poet, the uncle of Menander, flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, who composed several pieces quoted by the ancients. *Gyrald. de P. Hist.* l. 7; *Voss. de Poet. Gr.* l. 8.

ALEXIS, an historian, mentioned by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 3, 9, &c.

ALEXIS, the slave of Asinius Pollio, whom Virgil reproaches for his indifference to him.

*Virg. Eclog.* 2, v. 6.

*O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas.*

Martial also speaks of him as in the service of Mæcenas, the favourite of Augustus, who is addressing Virgil in allusion to the loss of his estate.

*Mart.* l. 8, epig. 56.

*Risit Tuscus eques, paupertatemque malignam*
*Reppulit, et celeri jussit abire fuga.*
*Accipe divitias, et vatum maximus esto;*
*Tu licet et nostrum, dixit, Alexin, ames.*

*Serv. in Virg.*

ALEXIS, a Piedmontese, is the reputed author of a work entitled 'Secrets,' 8vo. Basle, 1536.

ALEXIS, *William*, a benedictine monk of the 15th century, left various pieces of poetry which were highly esteemed in his day; as 'Le Grand Blazon des Fausses Amours,' 16mo. and 4to. Paris, 1493, &c.

ALEXIUS (*Hist.*) the name of five Greek emperors, and other princes.

*Greek Emperors of this Name.*

ALEXIUS, *Comnenus*, succeeded Isaac his father, and died in 1118, in the 37th year of his reign. His life was written by his daughter Anna Comnenus, and others. *Anna Comnen. in Vit.; Zonaras. et Glycas. apud Scriptor. Hist. Byzant.*

ALEXIUS, succeeded his father Manuel Comnenus, surnamed *Porphyrogenitus*, in 1180, and was strangled by Andronicus Comnenus in 1183. *Nicetas apud Script. Hist. Byz. Gul. Tur.*

ALEXIUS, surnamed *Comnenus* and *Porphyrogenitus*, which

names he substituted for *Angelus*, deprived his brother Isaac of his kingdom, and his eyes in 1195, and was expelled to make way for the legitimate emperor in the eighth year of his reign. *Nicetas, &c.*

ALEXIUS, surnamed the *Younger*, shared the empire with his father Isaac in 1203, but was strangled after a few months' reign by Alexius Murtzuphlus. *Nicetas, Gregoras, &c.*

ALEXIUS, surnamed *Murtzuphlus*, on account of his being the murderer of the preceding, was precipitated, by order of his successor Baldwin, from a lofty pillar into a square at Constantinople called the *Bull*, after a few months' reign in 1204. *Nicetas, Gregoras, &c. apud Script. Hist. Byzant.; Baron. Annal.; Spondan. Contin. Baron.*

*Other Princes of this Name.*

ALEXIUS, a Sicilian, who wanted to make himself emperor in 1204, but was seized and punished. *Nicetas, &c.*

ALEXIUS, surnamed *Ibancus*, another unsuccessful pretender to the throne at the same time as the preceding was put to death. *Nicetas, &c.*

ALEXIUS, *Petrowitz-Czarowitz*, son of Peter the Great, was found guilty of a conspiracy against his father, and condemned to death; but the sentence was remitted, and he died of apoplexy in 1718.

ALEXIUS, *Aristinus* (*Ecc.*) a deacon of Constantinople, was present at the council of 1166, which cited Nicephorus, a patriarch of the Jews. He wrote 'Annotations on a Collection of Canons.'

ALEXIUS, bishop of Melfi, in Naples, of the 16th century, delivered a discourse to the fathers of the council of Lateran previous to the third sitting. 'De Ratione Synodarum Habendarum Optimâ, et Concordiæ Necessitate.'

ALEXIUS, a metropolitan of Nice, composed canticles on the martyr Demetrius.

ALEXIUS, *St.*, a Roman of noble extraction in the fourth century, of whom many wonderful things are related by ecclesiastical writers.

ALEXIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, was elected after Eustachius in 1025, and retained his seat in spite of all opposition till 1043.

ALEXIUS, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Perouse, left some lectures and decisions at his death in 1611.

ALEXIUS, a dominican and inquisitor of Perouse, wrote, 1. 'A Poem on the Plague,' in Latin. 2. 'A History of the Kings of Judah and Israel.' 3. 'Treatises on the Holy Trinity,' &c.

ALEXON (*Biog.*) *of Myndus*, was the author of fabulous narratives, whom Diogenes Laertius quotes in ἐνάτῳ μυθικῶν. *Diog. in Vit. Thalet.* l. 1.

ALEXOWITZ, *Theodore* (*Hist.*) the son of Alexis Michaelowitz, succeeded his father in 1676, and died, to the inexpressible grief of his subjects, in 1682.

ALEYN, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an English poet in the reign of Charles I, died about 1640. His works are, 1. 'Two Poems on the famous Victories of Cressi and Poictiers.' 2. 'A Poem in Honour of King Henry VII.' 3. 'The History of Eurialus and Lucretia,' translated from the Latin of Æneas Sylvius; besides some smaller pieces.

ALFARO, *y Gamon Juan d'* (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter of Cordova, was born in 1640, and died in 1680. He painted much in the style of Van Dyke. Of his paintings there are at Madrid an 'Incarnation,' a 'Guardian Angel,' and 'A Portrait of Don Pedro Calderona.' *Cumberland. Span. Paint.* vol. ii.

ALFATERNA (*Geog.*) or *Nuceria*, 'Αλφατέρνη ἡ Νυκερία, according to Diodorus a town of Campania, beyond mount Vesuvius; the people are called Alfaterni. *Diod.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5.

ALFEN, *William Van* (*Biog.*) secretary at the court of Holland in 1631, collected a vast quantity of formulas, which he published under the title of 'Papegay.'

ALFEN (*Geog.*) or *Alphenus*, formerly called *Alfenus*, where, in 1464, Jacoba, countess of Holland, gave battle to Philip of Burgundy, and beat him.

ALFENUS (*Hist.*) or *Alphenus Sext*, one of those who were proscribed by Sylla, according to Cicero. *Cic. pro Quint.* c. 5.

ALFENUS, *Varus*, a native of Cremona, rose from the condition of a cobler to be first consul at Rome, A. D. 2. He is the same as Horace calls the *Vafer Alfenus*. *Hor.* l. i, sat. 3, v. 130.

*—— ut Alfenus vafer omni*
*Abjecto instrumento artis, clausaque taberna*
*Sutor erat; sapiens operis sic optimus omnis*
*Est opifex solus; sic rex.*

*Catull. Epigramm.*

*Alfene immemor atque unanimis false sodalibus.*

He was a distinguished lawyer, having studied under Sulpitius Severus, and left some works on that subject, which were the first of the kind called *digests*. *Aul. Gell.* l. 6, c. 5.

ALFENUS, *Varus*, vide *Alphenus*.

ALFENUS (*Geog.*) a town of Holland, now called *Alfen*, which is supposed to derive its name from Alfenus, or more probably from Claudius Albinus, who was sent by the emperor Commodus into France.

ALFIERI, *Victor*, or *Vittorio* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of Piedmont, was born in 1749, and died in 1803. He wrote 'Cleopatra,' a sort of tragedy; and 'The Poets,' a farce; 'Philip II;' 'Polinice;' 'Antigone;' 'Agamemnon,' &c. to the number of fourteen tragedies; 'A Translation of Sallust;' besides 13 volumes of posthumous works, consisting of translations and dramas.

ALFINGER, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a merchant adventurer, was sent out by a trading company of Venice, in 1529, to make a settlement in Venezuela, of which they obtained a grant from Charles V; but he committed such cruelties on the natives that he was killed, and the expedition failed.

ALFIUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a pretor mentioned by Cicero, as quæstor in the affair of Plancus. *Cic. pro Planc.* c. 17.

ALFORD, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Brownlow.

ALFORD, *Michael* (*Biog.*) properly called *Griffith*, an English jesuit, was born in London in 1587, and died in 1652. He wrote, 1. 'Britannica Illustrata,' 4to. Antv. 1641. 2. 'Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum, Saxonum, et Anglorum,' &c.

ALFRAGAN (*Biog.*) or *Alfergani*, surnamed *Muhamed*, or *Ahmed Ben Cothair*, flourished, according to Abulfarajius, about the time of Al-Mamon, i. e. A. D. 825. He wrote 'Rudimenta Astronomiæ,' translations of which were printed in 4to. in 1493, 1537, 1590, and 1669, the two latter under the eye, first of Christman, and second of Golius; besides other works on solar horaries, astrolabes, and sines. *Abulfarag. Hist. Dinast.* 9; *Golius. Pref. in Alfergan.; Hist. des Math.*

ALFRED, *the Great* (*Hist.*) the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, was born in 849, at Wannating or Wanading, supposed to be Wantage, in Berkshire, and died after a glorious reign of 28 years, in 900, as is generally supposed. To represent the life and character of this prince, as he is universally described, would be to give a catalogue of all human virtues. Among his public acts he is most distinguished as the complete restorer, if not the original founder of the University of Oxford, which is happy to owe its origin to such a prince; and is acknowledged to be the repairer or rebuilder of all the monasteries in the kingdom, to which he also added others of his own founding; and lastly, as the framer of a complete system of legislation, comprehending in it, among other peculiarities,

the trial by jury, which is attributed to him by some as an original invention; but he is supposed by others to have only adopted it from the ancient Saxons, into his system of jurisprudence. His works, as an author, are exceedingly numerous, as the following list sufficiently testifies: 1. 'Breviarum quoddam Collectum ex Legibus Trojanorum,' l. 1. 2. 'Visisaxonum Leges,' l. 1. 3. 'Instituta Quædam,' l. 1. 4. 'Contra Judices Iniquos.' 5. 'Acta Magistratum Suorum,' l. 1. 6. 'Regum Fortunæ Variæ.' 7. 'Dicta Sapientum,' l. 1. 8. 'Parabolæ et Sales,' l. 1. 9. 'Collectiones Chronicorum.' 10. 'Epistolæ ad Wulfsigium,' l. 1. 11. 'Manuale Meditationum.' Besides numerous translations, of which the following are the principal: 12. 'Dialogus D. Gregorii.' 13. 'Pastorale Ejusdem Gregorii.' 14. 'Hormestam Pauli Orosi,' l. 1. 15. 'Bœtius de Consolatione,' l. 5. 16. 'Asserii Sententiæ,' l. 1. 17. 'Martinæ Leges,' l. 1. 18. 'Malmutinæ Leges,' l. 1. 19. 'Gesta Anglorum Bedæ,' l. 5. 20. 'Æsopi Fabulæ.' 21. 'Psalterium Davidicum,' l. 1.

**Alfred**, surnamed the *Bastard*, began to reign as king of Northumberland in 685, and died in 705. He was a lover and patron of learning.

**Alfred** (*Ecc.*) an English bishop of the 10th century, wrote a treatise, 1. 'De Natura Rerum.' 2. 'A Life of St. Adelme.' 3. 'A History of his Monastery at Malmsbury.'

**Alfred**, (*Biog.*) a canon of York, of the 12th century, wrote, 'Deflorationes Galfredi;' 'De Gestis Regum Britanniæ;' 'De Gestis Regum Angliæ,' &c.

**Alfred**, surnamed the *Philosopher of the 13th Century*, wrote A Translation of Five Books from Boetius, 'On the Consolations of Philosophy;' A Translation of four Books of Aristotle on Meteors, and one on Vegetables; 'De Naturis Rerum;' 'De Educatione Accipitrum;' 'De Motu seu Vita Cordis.'

**ALFRIC** (*Ecc.*) *of St. Albans*, as he was called, was abbot of a monastery of that name, and wrote a liturgy and other treatises, not now extant.

**ALFWOLD** (*Hist.*) king of Northumberland, succeeded Eardulf, and reigned only two years.

**ALGAROTTI**, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer of Venice, was born in 1712, and died in 1764. His writings, according to the last and most correct edition of Venice, 1790—1794, form 17 vols. 8vo., and consist of 'Memoirs of his Life and Writings;' 'An Analysis of the Newtonian System;' 'Pieces on Architecture,' &c.; 'Travels in Russia;' 'Letters on Painting,' &c. &c.

**ALGAZELI**, *Abou-Hamed-Mohammed* (*Biog.*) an Arabian philosopher, was born at Thous in 1058, and died in 1111, leaving, among other things, 1. 'A Treatise on Religious Sciences.' 2. 'Philosophica et Logica Algazeli.'

**ALGER** (*Biog.*) or *Algerus*, a learned priest of the church of Liege in the 12th century, died in 1131, leaving among his works, 1. 'A Treatise on Mercy and Justice,' published by Martenne, in the fifth volume of his 'Anecdotes.' 2. 'A Treatise on the Sacraments.'

**ALGERIA** (*Geog.*) a town and province of Africa, now *Algiers*.

**ALGERUS**, *Pomponius* (*Ecc.*) a native of Nola in Italy, who, having embraced the protestant religion, which he zealously taught, was condemned to be burnt by Paul IV, and suffered this punishment in the 24th year of his age.

**ALGEZIRA** (*Geog.*) a province of Turkey, in Asia, now usually called *Diarbek*.

**ALGEZIRAS** (*Geog.*) a town of Andalusia, in Spain, on the Straits of Gibraltar, with an ancient citadel in ruins; seven miles W. of Gibraltar. This town was taken by Alphonso XI, in 1344, after the memorable battle which he gained over the infidels in Spain.

**ALGHIZI**, *Galeazzo* (*Biog.*) an architect and mathematician of the 16th century, was employed by the duke of Ferrara, and also wrote a work, entitled, 'Delle Fortificazioni,' Venice, 1570.

**Alghizi**, *Thomas*, a lithotomist of Florence, was born in 1669, and died in 1713, in consequence of an accident from the bursting of his gun. He was a successful operator, particularly in the case of pope Clement XI; besides which he wrote a work on the subject, entitled, 'Lithotomia Overo del Cavar la Pietra,' fol. Firenzi, 1707.

**ALGIAPTU** (*Hist.*) *Aljatu*, *Olgiaptu*, or *Olgiaitu*, the son of Argoun, succeeded his brother Gazan on the throne of the Moguls in Iran, in the year of the Hegira 703, A. D. 1313, and died in 716 of the Hegira, A. D. 1326, after a just and prosperous reign of 12 years, in which he showed great zeal for the Mahometan faith, particularly according to the sect of Ali. He was the eighth successor of Jenghiz Khan. *Khond. Hist. Per.*

**ALGIDUM** (*Geog.*) a town of Latium, or as is mostly believed of the Æqui, near Tusculum, and 12 miles from Rome, now *Rocca del Papa*. There is a mountain of the same name near it, now *Silva del Aglio*, which Horace calls *gelidus*.

*Horace*, l. 1, od. 21, v. 5.

*Vos lætam fluviis, et nemorum comâ*
*Quacunque aut gelido prominet Algido.*

In another place he calls it *nivalis*, l. 3, od. 23.

*Nam quæ nivali pascitur Algido,*
*Devota quercus inter et ilices.*

Also *fertilis*, l. 4, od. 4.

*Duris ve ilex tonsa bipennibus*
*Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido.*

Hence the epithet *Algida*, *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2.

*Viderat in campis Algida terra suis.*

**ALGIERS** (*Geog.*) a country of Barbary, which formed a considerable part of the *Mauritania Cæsariensis* of the ancients, is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the river Zaine, which divides it from Tunis; on the W. by the Mulvya and the mountains of Trava, which part it from Morocco; and on the S. by the Sahara or Numidian desert. Its four principal provinces are Tremecen, formerly a kingdom; Algiers Proper; Bujeyah, or Bugia; and Tennez, or Tenes; to which may be added Oran, Bona, Constantina, Couco, Labez, &c. &c. Besides Algiers, the capital, the principal towns, with their ancient names, are as follow:

| *Modern.* | *Ancient.* | *Modern.* | *Ancient.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bona | *Hippo.* | Oran | |
| Constantina, or Cucutin | *Cirta Julia*, or *Cirta Numidiæ.* | Tremecen | *Telensen*, or *Telemicen.* |
| Gigeri, or Jigel | *Igilgili.* | Mostagan | *Cartenna.* |
| Jenez | | Tessare | *Cæsarea.* |
| Bugia | *Saldæ.* | | |

**Algiers**, the capital of Algiers, or the Algerine state, is built on the side of a mountain next the harbour, which is washed by the Mediterranean. It is 30 miles W. of Tunis, long. 3° 48′ E., lat. 36° 40′ N. Its present name, *Algezair*, or *Al-Jezair*, corrupted into *Algiers*, is an Arabic word signifying "The Island," because there was an island before the city, to which it has since been joined by a mole.

### *History of Algiers.*

Algiers is said to have been called *Julia Cæsarea*, in honour of Julius Cæsar, by the Romans, who greatly embellished it, since which it has been considerably enriched by its Turkish inhabitants; but, according to Paul Diaconus, it was totally demolished by the Vandals, who wrested this kingdom from the Romans. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Greeks, till about the year 663, when the Mahommedan Arabs overrunning all this part of

Africa, continued to govern it for some centuries with little interruption; but after the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, Algiers and other kingdoms of Barbary formed themselves into piratical states, which became very formidable to the neighbouring kingdoms of Europe. The Algerine state is a military despotism, which, from the time of Barbarossa, has been governed either by Turkish bashas or viceroys sent from Constantinople, or by deys of their own choosing. The town of Algiers has been exposed to several sieges and bombardments, but not in all cases with equal success. The emperor Charles V lost a fine fleet and army in an expedition against it in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. In 1688 it was bombarded and almost destroyed by the French; and in 1755 the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784 they again sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts, but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great bravery. To England has been reserved the honour of putting a period to the outrages which have so long afflicted Europe. An expedition was sent out in 1816 under lord Exmouth, which, after a desperate conflict, reduced the Algerine fleet to ashes, and entirely destroyed the batteries by which the harbour was defended, so that the dey, having no other resource left, submitted to the humiliating terms imposed, namely, of restoring all his present captives without ransom, and abolishing Christian slavery for ever, a treaty which, in all probability, he will never be able materially to violate.

ALGOT I. (*Hist.*) a fabulous king of Sweden, succeeded Adolphus, long before the birth of our Saviour.

ALGOT II, son of Tordus III, reigned from 582 to 606, during which time he rendered the Russians tributary.

ALHACA (*Hist.*) or *Alharam*, king of the Moors in Spain, reigned 26 years, 10 months, and 15 days, and died in the year of the Hegira 206, A. D. 816, leaving his son Abderaman his successor. *Marian. Hist. Hispan.*

ALHACA, king of Cordova, reigned 16 years, and died in the year of the Hegira 366, A. D. 976, leaving his son Hissen in the tutelage of Mahomet Almansor. *Roderic. Toled. Hist. Rer. gest. in Hispan.*

AL HADI (*Hist.*) second son of Al Mohdi, succeeded his father, and died after a reign of little more than a year of poison, administered, as some historians maintain, by his own mother, in the year of the Hegira 170, A. D. 780.

AL HAKEM (*Hist.*) *Ebn Abd'alrahmân Al Nasr*, lord of Andalusia, died in the year of the Hegira 366, A. D. 976, after a reign of 15 years and upwards, during which he had gained the love of his subjects.

AL HAKEM, caliph of Syria and Egypt, was murdered at the instigation of his own sister, after a reign of 25 years, in the year of the Hegira 410, A. D. 1020.

ALHANSA (*Geog.*) a town of Grenada, supposed by some to have been built by the Moors, but by others to be the ancient *Attigis*. Lon. 2° 46′ W. lat. 37° N.

ALHARAM (*Hist.*) vide *Alhaca*.

ALHARITZ (*Hist.*) son of Moavias, was the first who exercised the art of fowling by the means of a little bird of prey, called the Sacre, which is in the Arabic Salzara, and signifies to see quickly.

ALHAZEN (*Biog.*) *Allacen*, or *Abdilazum*, a mathematician of Arabia, but of what age is not known. He wrote, 1. 'Opticæ Thesaurus,' Bas. 1572, translated by Risner. 2. 'A Treatise on Twilights.'

ALI (*Hist.*) a name common to several princes and distinguished persons among the Arabs.

ALI, son of Abou-Thaleb, the cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, by his marriage with Mahomet's daughter Fatema, was elected the caliph, or fourth successor of Mahomet; but a strong party was formed against him, at the head of which was Ayesha, the widow of Mahomet, backed by Moawyah, governor of Syria, who disputed the caliphate with him. Their dispute being referred to the arbitration of two persons, who gave it against Ali, he was accordingly deposed, and was some time after killed by an assassin in a mosque, in the year 40 of the Hegira, A. D. 650, having reigned not more than four years and a half. *Marmol. l'Afrique*, l. 2.

ALI, the son of Hosein and grandson of the preceding, distinguished himself at the battle of Kerbela, where he and his father were killed.

ALI, another son of Hosein, surnamed *Zein al Abeddin*, i. e. the Ornament of the Religious, enjoyed the dignity of iman, and died in the year of the Hegira 75, A. D. 685.

ALI, *Ebn Musa*, was declared by Al Mamun his successor, but died before him, in the year of the Hegira 204, A. D. 814.

ALI, *Ben Mohammed Al Giawad*, surnamed *Askeri*, the 10th or 12th iman of the race of Ali, died of poison, as is suspected, in the reign of Motavakel.

ALI, *Ebn Hamed*, killed Soliman, the 11th caliph in Spain, of the house of Ommayah, and ascended the Moslem throne in his place; but having broken his word with Hayran, by whose assistance he effected his purpose, was dethroned and murdered in the same year, namely 407 of the Hegira, A. D. 1017.

ALI, *Ben Josef*, the third king of Morocco, of the line of the Almoravides, ascended the throne in the year of the Hegira 505, A. D. 1115, and was killed in a battle fought between him and Alphonso II, after a reign of five years.

ALI, *Curdi*, a prince of the Curds in the time of Tamerlane, who gave great trouble to that conqueror as he approached their country.

ALI, *Thaheri*, a prince who reigned in Jemen, or Arabia Felix, and was, as is said, of the race of the Ajubites.

ALI, *Soltan*, was the 17th successor of Jenghiz Khan, in Great Buckaria. He died about the year of the Hegira 733, A. D. 1343.

ALI, *Bey*, a prince of Kelat, revolted against Timur Bek, and after committing many acts of treachery, was put to death.

ALI, *Pasha*, one of the greatest captains in the Ottoman empire, served under Amurath IV, Ibrahim, and Mahomet IV, and died in 1663.

ALI, *Bey*, an adventurer and a formidable opponent to the Ottoman empire, was born in 1728. His father being a Greek priest, he was intended for that profession, but was one day surprised by robbers and carried to Grand Cairo, where he was sold to Ibrahim, a lieutenant of the Janisaries, and from that condition rose to be bey, or governor of Egypt. He assisted the Russians against the Turks, and being engaged in a desperate conflict with Abou Dahab, one of his own generals and friends who had turned against him, he died in 1773, of the wounds he received, eight days after the battle, in the 45th year of his age. He had governed Egypt with so much wisdom and humanity, that the Egyptians deplored his death as a public calamity.

ALI, *Bey*, first interpreter at the Ottoman court in the 17th century, spoke 17 languages. He was a Pole by birth, and his real name was Albert-Bo-Bouski; but being carried away by the Tartars, and sold to the Turks, he was brought up in their religion, notwithstanding he did not lose his regard for the Christian religion, and would in all probability have come to England and entered the church if he had not died in 1675. He translated the catechism of the church of England, and the whole Bible, into the Turkish language, the latter of which remains in MS. in the library of Leyden; besides which he composed a grammar and lexicon of the Turkish language, also 'Tractatus Alberti Bobovii, &c. de Turcarum Liturgia, Peregrinatione Meccana,

Circumcisione, Ægrotorum Visitatione, &c. cum Notis T. Hyde,' Oxon. 1691; and 'Dialogi Turcici.'

ALIACMON (*Geog.*) or *Haliacmon*, a river of Macedonia flowing into the Ægean sea, now *Pelecas*. Claudian gives it the epithet of *rapidus*.
*Bell. Get.* v. 179.

*Et frustra rapidum damnant Aliacmona Bessi.*

*Cæs. Civ. Bell.* l. 3, c. 36; *Liv.* l. 42, c. 53; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10.

ALIAMET, *James* (*Biog.*) a French engraver, was born in 1728, and died in 1788. Among his best engravings are six large plates, which represent the battle of the Chinese with the Tartars.

ALIAMET, *Francis Germain*, a brother of the preceding, is known in England by some engravings executed for Messrs. Boydell.

ALIATAN (*Hist.*) a king of the Arabians, in Spain, who took Lisbon, in conjunction with Alphonso II, king of Castille, and died in the year of the Hegira 204, A. D. 814, while at the head of his army, which was going to attack Barcelona.

ALICANT (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Valencia, in Spain, supposed to be the ancient *Alone* of Ptolemy and Mela, was taken from the Moors in 1264, by James I, king of Arragon. Its castle, which had been previously reckoned impregnable, was taken by the English in 1706, and again by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years, when part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 85 miles S. Valencia, lon. 0° 32′ W., lat. 38° 16′ N.

ALICE (*Hist.*) daughter of Theobald IV, count of Champagne, married Louis VII king of France, by whom she had in 1165, a son called Philip Augustus. During her son's absence in the Holy Land she acted as queen regent, and died after a prudent government in 1206.

ALIGERNE (*Ecc.*) an abbot of Mont Cassin in 949, was famous for the discipline which he preserved in his abbey, and the zeal with which he defended the rights of his monastery.

ALIGHIERI, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Verona, in the 16th century, whose family produced many distinguished men, among others the celebrated Dante.

ALIGRE (*Hist.*) formerly written *Haligre*, the name of an illustrious house, who held the seignory of Riviere for many years, and produced several great men, of whom the following are the principal:

ALIGRE, *Stephen d'*, the first of that name, and the first chancellor of France, after having filled several important offices of state under Henry IV and Lewis XIII died in 1635.

ALIGRE, *Stephen d'*, son of the preceding, after filling many high offices, rose to the dignity of chancellor under Louis XIV in 1674, which he retained till his death, in 1677.

ALIGRE, *Francis d'* (*Ecc.*) third son of the preceding, and a monk of the order of St. Augustin, was distinguished for his zeal and fidelity in the discharge of all his functions, ecclesiastical and civil. He died in 1712, aged 92.

ALIGRE, *Charles d'*, brother of the preceding, and abbot of S. Riquier, in Ponthieu, gave up his revenues to the value of 2000 livres, for the benefit of the monks of his abbey, and died in 1695.

ALIMENTUS, *L. Cincius* (*Biog.*) an historian, who wrote an account of the second Punic war, in which he says he was himself taken by Annibal. Livy quotes him on different occasions. *Livy*, l. 21, c. 38, &c.

ALINDA (*Geog.*) Ἄλινδα, a town of Caria, whose queen Ada adopted Alexander the Great as her son. *Arrian. de Exped. Alex.*

ALINDA (*Numis.*) a medal of this town represents a club, with the skin, &c. of a lion, within a crown of laurel, emblematical of Hercules; inscription ΑΛΙΝΔΕΩΝ.

ALIONE (*Geog.*) a town of the Brigantes in Britain, now *Lancaster*.

ALIPHERUS (*Hist.*) Ἀλίφηρος, the son of Lycaon, and founder of Aliphera, according to Pausanias.

ALIPIUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Tagasta, was the disciple and friend of St. Augustin, with whom he was baptized in 387, and lived the greater part of his life.

ALIPIUS (*Hist.*) a geographer of Antioch, who is supposed to be the same as was made governor of Britain, by the emperor Julian, to whom he dedicated his work on geography. He was afterwards exiled for following magical divinations.

ALIPRANDI, *Bonamente* (*Biog.*) an historian, or antiquary of Italy, died in 1417, leaving, among other things, a Metrical Chronicle, or History of Mantua, which Muratori has published in the fifth volume of his 'Antiquitates Italiæ Mediæ Ævi.'

ALIRROTHIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλιῤῥόθιος, a son of Neptune, who was killed by Mars for offering violence to Alcippe, his daughter. Mars was brought to trial by Neptune for this offence on the hill at Athens, which on that account is called Areopagus. Servius, however, gives a different account of Alirrothius's death. *Apollodor.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 21; *Serv. Virg. Georg.* l. 1, v. 18.

ALISCHET (*Hist.*) a vizier of Algiaptu and Abusaid, procured the death of his learned colleague Raschideddin.

ALISCHIR (*Hist.*) a general of the sultan Hassan, who shared the government of Samarcand with him, and in the end became absolute master of it by himself.

ALISCHIR, a prince or emir of Khorasan, in the year of the Hegira 904, A. D. 1514, had a rich library in the city of Heret, of which he allowed the inspection to the historian Khondemir.

ALISE (*Geog.*) a village of Burgundy, in France, which is the ancient *Alesia*. [Vide *Alesia*.]

ALISO (*Geog.*) Ἐλίσων, a river of Germany, flowing into the Lippe, near Paderbon, now *Alme*. Ptolemy mentions a place near the Rhine, which he calls Ἄλεισον. *Vell. Pat.* l. 2, c. 120; *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, c. 7; *Dio.* l. 54.

ALISONTA (*Geog.*) a river of Germany, which runs into the Maese, supposed to be the present *Alsitz*. Ausonius applies the epithet of *felix* to it.
*Auson. Mosell.* v. 370.

*Nec minor hoc, tacitum qui per sola pinguia labens*
*Stringit frugiferas felix Alisontia ripas.*

ALITTA (*Myth.*) vide *Alilat*.

ALIX, *Peter* (*Biog.*) abbot of St. Paill, in Besançon, in 1632; wrote, 1. 'Dialogue entre Porte Noire et la Pillori.' 2. 'Eponge pour effacer la Censure du P. Dom. Vernerey.' 3. 'History of the Abby of St. Paul,' which has been attributed to him by Le Long, in his historical library of France.

AL KADER, *Billah* (*Hist.*) was chosen to succeed Al Tay in the caliphate, in the year of the Hegira 381, A. D. 991, and died after a reign of upwards of 41 years.

AL KAHER (*Hist.*) succeeded his brother Al Moktader on the Moslem throne, but was deposed, his eyes put out, and himself imprisoned, after a reign of not more than a year and seven months. Being released from prison by Al Mottaki, he was reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to beg his bread; in which condition he died, in the year of the Hegira 338 or 339, A. D. 948 or 949.

AL KASEM, *Ebn Hamuda* (*Hist.*) a caliph of Andalusia, was more than once deposed and restored to the throne, and at length died, as is supposed, in prison, about the year of the Hegira 413, A. D. 1023.

AL KAYED (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Hamed, the founder of a new dynasty in Africa, in the year of the Hegira 419, A. D. 1029, and died after a short reign.

AL KAYEM, *Abul Kasem Mohammed* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Obeidallah, the first of the Fâtemite caliphs of Kairwan, in the year of the Hegira 321, A. D. 931, and died in the year of the Hegira 335.

AL KAYEM son of Abu Mohammed Obeidallah, succeeded his father as second of the Fâtemite caliphs of Kairwan.

AL KAYEM, *Beamri'llah*, succeeded his father Al Kader, as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 422, A. D. 1032, and died after a reign of 44 years and nine months.

ALKEMADE, *Cornelius Van* (*Biog.*) a Dutch antiquary, was born in 1654, and died in 1737, leaving, 1. 'Dissertation on Tournaments.' 2. 'A Metrical Chronicle of Melis Stoke,' fol. 1699; containing a history of Holland to 1337. 3. 'Muntspiegel der Graven van Holland.' 4. 'A Treatise on Modes of Burial,' 8vo. Delft, 1713. 5. 'Nederlandsche Displechtigheden,' 3 vols. 8vo. 6. 'A Description of the Town of Brille,' besides some pieces of less importance.

ALKINDUS (*Biog.*) a mathematician of the 13th century, who left among other works, a treatise, 'De Radiis Stellarum.'

ALKINUM (*Geog.*) formerly a considerable town, now a village of Arabia Felix, called *Alkin.*

ALKMAR (*Biog.*) or *Alkmaar Henry*, a writer of the 15th century, who was the author of an old German work, entitled 'Reineke de Voss,' or Reynard the Fox, a satire; the earliest edition of which that has been yet discovered was printed by Gerard Leew in 1479.

ALLA (*Hist.*) or *Elli*, the first king of Sussex, landed in England with an army of Saxons in 477, and having made himself master of that part of the country, erected it into a kingdom, and died in 514, after a reign of 23 years. *Polyd. Verg.*

ALLA, king of Northumberland, in England, succeeded Ida in the sixth century, and reigned with great glory for 30 years. It was in his reign that Augustin came into England to convert the natives.

ALLADIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀλλάδης, called by Cassiodorus *Aremulus*, *Remus*, or *Romulus*, was the 13th king of the Latins, who succeeded his father Agrippa.

ALLAINVAL, *Leonor Jean Christine Soulas d'*, (*Biog.*) a French dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who was born at Paris in 1753, was the author of 'L'Embarras des Richesses;' 'Tour de Carnaval;' 'Ecole des Bourgeois;' 'Les Bigarrures Calotines,' &c.

ALLAM, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was born in 1655, and died in 1685; wrote, 'The Epistle,' containing an account of Dr. Cosin's life, prefixed to the doctor's book, entitled 'Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Politeia in Tabulas Digesta,' fol. Oxford, 1684; Additions and corrections to a book entitled, 'Angliæ Notitia,' or the Present State of England, besides the assistance he rendered Wood in his Athenæ.

ALLAN, *David* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Edinburgh, who died in 1796. There are several engravings from his pictures, one of which was entitled 'The Origin of Painting,' or the Corinthian Maid drawing the Shadow of her Lover; besides which there are four in aqua-tinta, by Paul Sandby, from drawings made by Allan when at Rome.

ALLAN, *George*, an attorney and antiquary of Darlington, in the county of Durham, wrote among other things, 1. 'A Sketch of the Life and Character of Bishop Trevor,' 1776. 2. 'The Life of St. Cuthbert.' 3. 'Collections relating to Sherborne Hospital,' &c.

ALLARD, *Claudius*, a monk of the order of St. Antony, at Viennois, who died in 1658; wrote, 1. 'Le Crayon des Grandeurs de S. Etienne de Viennois.' 2. 'Mirroir des Ames Religieuses,' or the Life of Charlotte Flandrine.

ALLARD, *Guy*, a native of Dauphiny, and counsellor to the king, died in 1716, leaving among the number of his works 1. 'Bibliotheque de Dauphiné,' 12mo. 1680, a new edition of which was published in 1797. 2. 'Inscriptions de Grenoble,' 4to. 1683. 3. 'Nobiliare du Dauphiné,' 12mo. 1671, 1697. 4. 'Histoire Genealogique du Dauphiné,' 4 vols. 4to. 5. 'Les Gouverneurs et Lieutenants au Gouvernement du Dauphiné,' 12mo. 1704.

ALLATIUS, or *Alazzi Leo* (*Biog.*) keeper of the Vatican at Rome, was born at Chios in 1586, and died in 1669. He was a strenuous advocate of the see of Rome, in his works, of which the following are the principal, 1. 'De Ecclesiæ Occidentalis et Orientalis Perpetua Consensione,' 4to. Colonn. 1648. 2. 'De Utriusque Ecclesiæ, &c. in Dogmate de Purgatorio Consensione,' 8vo. Rom. 1655. 3. 'De Libris Ecclesiasticis Græcorum,' 8vo. Paris, 1645. 4. 'De Templis Græcorum Recentioribus,' 8vo. Colonn. 1645. 5. 'Græcæ Orthodoxæ Scriptores,' 2 vols. 4to. Rom. 1652 and 1657. 6. 'Symmichta et Symmiha, sive Opusculorum Græcorum ac Latinorum,' &c. fol. Colonn. 1653. 7. 'De Mensura Temporum Antiquorum et præcipue Græcorum,' 8vo. Colonn. 1645. 8. 'Apes Urbanæ,' 8vo. Rom. 1633. 9. 'Dramaturgia,' &c.

ALLECTUS (*Hist.*) a prætorian prefect, who slew Carausius in England, and took possession of his throne for three years, from 294 to 297, when Constantius Cæsar landing in Britain with an army, an engagement ensued, in which Allectus was killed, and his forces routed. *Aurel. Vict.*

ALLECTUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the effigy of this usurper, as in the annexed figure, inscription, IMP. C. ALLECTUS *Pius Fil* AUG.; on the reverse LÆTITIA AUG. *Comment. Trist. Hist.*; *Med. Num. Impp.*

ALLEGRI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) an Italian burlesque poet of Florence, wrote among other things, 'Rime Piacevoli,' in four separate parts, 4to. Verona, 1605, 1607, and 1613, also at Florence in 1608.

ALLEGRI, vide *Corregio.*

ALLEGRI, *Gregorio*, an ecclesiastic and musical composer, was admitted in 1629 as a singer into the Pope's chapel, and died in 1640. His principal piece of composition was his 'Miserere.'

ALLEIN, *Richard* (*Biog.*) son of a puritan clergyman of Ditchet, in Somersetshire, was born in 1611, and died in 1681. His writings consisted mostly of tracts, except his 'Vindiciæ Pietatis,' or a Vindication of Godliness, 1664-6.

ALLEIN, *Joseph*, a non-conformist preacher, was born in 1633, and died in 1668, leaving many religious works.

ALLEN, *John* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Dublin in the reign of Henry VIII, was barbarously murdered in an insurrection set on foot by Thomas Fitzgerald, eldest son of the earl of Kildare, in 1534. He wrote some treatises which remain in MS.

ALLEN (*Her.*) the name of a family, which, after having been long seated in England, passed over into Holland, and thence into Ireland, when John Allen, Esq. who bore a captain's commission in the reign of king William, and was sworn of the privy council of his majesty George I, was advanced in 1717 to the dignities of baron Allen, of Stillorgan, and viscount Allen. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, two bars wavy, and a chief *azure*, on the latter an etoil between two escallops *or.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, a bezant charged with a talbot's head erased *sable.*

*Supporters.* Two talbots *sable.*

*Motto.* "Triumpho morte tam vita."

ALLEN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a descendant from Henry Alen, or Alan, lord of the manor of Buckenhall, in Staffordshire; was, in 1542, admitted scholar of Trinity college, Oxford, in

1561, and fellow in 1565; took his master's degree in 1567, and died in 1632. He was a great mathematician, but is known principally as an antiquary, on which subject he made a collection of MSS. of which a catalogue is given in Anthony Wood's papers in the Ashmolean Museum.

ALLEN, *Thomas*, a divine, who entered Brazennoze college, Oxford, in 1589, was elected a probationer fellow of Merton college in 1593, and died in 1638. He wrote 'Observationes in Libellum Chrysostomi in Esaiam.'

ALLEN, *Thomas*, a non-conformist, educated at Cambridge, was born in 1608, and died in 1673, leaving among his other works one on chronology, entitled 'Chain of Scripture Chronology, from the Creation to the Death of Christ, in Seven Periods,' 4to. 1639.

ALLEN, *Anthony*, a lawyer and antiquary of Great Hadham, in Hertfordshire, took his bachelor's degree in King's college, Cambridge, in 1707, and his master's in 1711, and died in 1754. He collected a biographical account of the members of Eton college, which by his will he ordered to be placed in the library of the two colleges, and a third copy to be given to his patron, Mr. Speaker Onslow. He also made a collection of words in the English language, which have changed their original meaning, as villain, knave, &c. which was never printed.

ALLEON, *Delac John Lewis* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Lyons, died at St. Etienne in 1768. He wrote, 1. 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle du Lyonnois, Forez et Beaugolais,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1765. 2. 'Melanges d'Histoire Naturelle,' first in 2 vols. 12mo. 1763; afterwards a new edition in 6 vols.

ALLESTRY, *Richard*, a divine and provost of Eton, was born in 1619 at Uppington, in Shropshire, entered a commoner of Christ Church in 1636, and after having done and suffered much in the royal cause, he died full of honour in 1680. Besides some sermons of his which are extant, he wrote a small tract entitled 'The Privileges of the University of Oxford, in point of Visitation.'

ALLESTRY, *Jacob*, of the same family as the preceding, was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1671, was elected student in 1672, took his degree in arts in 1679, and died in 1686. He published 'Examen Poeticum,' containing verses and pastorals, spoken in the theatre at Oxford in 1681, before James, duke of York, his duchess, and the lady Anne.

ALLETZ, *Pons Augustin* (*Biog.*) a French advocate of Montpellier, died at Paris in 1785, aged 82. He wrote on a variety of subjects, but his principal works are 'Les Princes célébres qui ont regné dans le Monde,' 4 vols. 12mo.; and 'L'Histoire des Papes,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Les Ornamens de la Memoire,' &c.

ALLEY (*Ecc.*) or *Alleigh, William*, bishop of Exeter, was born at Great Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, in 1528, educated at Eton and Oxford, and died in 1570 or 1571, according to Tanner; and 1576, according to Fuller. He wrote, 1. 'The Poor Man's Library,' 2 vols. fol. 1571. 2. 'A Hebrew Grammar,' but whether published or not is uncertain. 3. 'A Translation of the Pentateuch in the Version of the Bible,' undertaken by command of queen Elizabeth. 4. Three Epistles to Matthew Parker, in Latin, which are preserved in MS. in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. 5. 'Judgment concerning the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church,' in Strype's Annals.

ALLEY, *Peter*, a great-grandson of the preceding, rector of Donamow, in Queen's county, Dublin, for 73 years, died in 1763, at the great age of 110.

ALLEYN, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a celebrated comedian in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, but still better known as the founder of Dulwich college, was born in 1566, and died in 1626. He is said to have expended 10,000*l.* on the building of the college, which was endowed with 800*l.* per annum for the maintenance of one master, one warden, and four fellows; also six poor men, and as many women, besides 12 poor boys till the age of 14 or 16, when they were to be put out apprentice.

ALLIA (*Geog.*) a river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber, now *Aja*. The Romans were defeated with great slaughter on its banks by the Gauls under Brennus, A. C. 390. Virgil alludes to this disaster. *Æn.* 7, v. 717.

*Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen.*

Also Silius.

*Horrificis sese extulit Allia ripis.*

The day called *Alliensis Dies*, on which this event took place, was reckoned among the *infausti*, or unlucky days. *Ovid in Ibin.* v. 47.

*Hæc est in Fastis, cui dat gravis Allia nomen.*

*Lucan.* l. 7, v. 409.

*Et damnata diu Romanis Allia Fastis.*

*Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 4; *Liv.* l. 5, c. 37; *Val. Max.* l. 9, c. 11; *Plut. in Camill.*; *Suet. in Vitell.* c. 7; *Flor.* l. 1, c. 13.

ALLIBOND, *Peter* (*Biog.*) of an ancient family in Oxfordshire, was born in 1560, and died in 1628-9. He studied at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and wrote principally translations from foreign religious works.

ALLIBOND, *John*, son of the preceding, is known as the author of a satire against the parliamentary visitors, and their party, entitled 'Rustica Academiæ Oxoniensis nuper Reformatæ Descriptio, una cum Comitiis ibidem 1648 habitis.'

ALLIENI *Forum* (*Geog.*) a town of Italy, near Petavium, supposed to be now *Ferrara*. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3, c. 4; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.*

ALLIENA, *gens* (*Numis.*) a Roman family, which is known by some medals struck by Allienus, the proconsul, in the time of Julius Cæsar, whose cause he espoused. *Goltz. in Jul. Cæsar.*

ALLIFÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀλλίφαι, or Ἄλλιφα, a town of the Samnites, near the river Vulturnus, famous for the making of cups; whence the *Pocula Allifana* of Horace. Silius calls it *Allipe*.

*Sil.* l. 8, v. 536.

*Allipe, et Clanis contemtæ semper Acerræ.*

It is now *Allifi*. The inhabitants were called *Allifani*. *Diod.* l. 20, c. 35; *Cic. Agrar.* l. 2, c. 25; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 25, &c.; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Frontin. de Colon.*

ALLIFANUS *ager* (*Geog.*) the circumjacent country of Allifæ. [Vide *Allifæ*] Cicero calls it simply *Allifanus*. *Cic. pro Planc.* c. 9.

ALLIONI, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist of Piedmont, was born in 1725, and died in 1804, leaving many works on botany and medicine, of which the following are the principal: 1. 'Pedemontii Stirpium Rariorum Specimen Primum,' 4to. Taurin, 1755. 2. 'Oryctographiæ Pedemontanæ Specimen,' 8vo. Paris, 1757. 3. 'Enumeratio Stirpium Nicæensis,' 8vo. Paris, 1757. 4. 'Synopsis Methodica Horti Taurinensis,' 4to. Taurin. 1762. 5. 'Flora Pedemontana,' 3 vols. fol. Taurin. 1785. 6. 'Auctuarium ad Flora Pedemontana,' Taurin. 1789.

ALLIX, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a divine of the church of England although a native of France, was born at Alençon in 1641, and died in 1717, leaving behind him many testimonies of his literary abilities, and his theological zeal. Among the number of his writings are, 1. 'Dissertatio de Sanguine D. N. I. Christi.' 2. 'Dissertatio de Tertulliani Vita et Scriptis.' 3. 'Les Maximes du Vrai Chretien,' joined with 'Bonnes et Saintes Pensées pour tous les Jours du Mois,' Amsterdam, 1687. 4. 'Reflections upon the Books of the Holy Scripture, to establish the Truth of the Christian Religion,' republished by Bishop Watson in his 'Tracts.' 5. 'Some Remarks upon the Ecclesiastical History of the Ancient

Churches of Piedmont,' 4to. London, 1690. 6. 'Remarks upon the Ecclesiastical History of the Ancient Churches of the Albigenses,' 4to. Lond. 1692. 7. 'The Judgment of the Ancient Jewish Church against the Unitarians,' &c.

ALLOBROGES (*Geog.*) a warlike nation of Gaul, near the Rhone, who inhabited that part of the country now called *Savoy, Dauphine,* and *Vivarais.* Having taken part with Annibal against the Romans, they were conquered by Fabius, who, on that account, received the surname of *Allobrogicus*: but their ambassadors discovered Cataline's conspiracy, in which they were solicited to take a part; and, on that account, are commended for their fidelity by Cicero; but Horace ascribes it to their fickleness.

*Epod.* 16, v. 6.

*Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox.*

*Polyb.* l. 3; *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, &c.; *Cic. in Catilin. Orat.* 3; *Sallust. in Jugurth.*; *Liv.* l. 21, c. 31, &c.; *Vell. Pater.* l. 2, c. 10; *Strab.* l. 4; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 5; *Juven. Sat.* 7, v. 214; *Florus,* l. 3, c. 10; *Dio.* l. 37; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4, &c.; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1, c. 66; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 10; *Plut. in Annib.*

ALLOBROX (*Hist.*) a name given by Berosus to the fifteenth king of the Gauls; whence some have derived the name of the *Allobroges. Dupleix, Mem. des Gaules,* l. 2, c. 16.

ALLOISI, *Balthazar* (*Biog.*) an historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna in 1578, and died in 1638. He studied under the Caracci, and has been compared to Vandyk.

ALLORI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) called *Bronzino,* a painter of Florence, who successfully followed Michael Angelo, and died in 1607, after having gained a great reputation.

ALLORI, *Christophano,* son and disciple of the preceding, was born in 1577, and died at the age of 42, leaving many memorials of his skill in the art of painting, particularly small pictures, wherein he introduced a number of minute figures executed with remarkable correctness and delicacy.

ALLOTRIGES (*Geog.*) Ἀλλότριγες, or, as Casaubon will have it, Ἀλτριγόνες; an obscure people in the south of Spain. *Strab.* l. 3.

ALLOUETTE, *Francis de l'* (*Biog.*) who is styled *President de l'Allouette,* published in 1577 a work on the Nobility of France, a second edition of which was printed at Metz in 1597. A Treatise on the Origin of the French is also attributed to him.

ALLUCIUS (*Hist.*) a prince of the Celtiberi, to whom Scipio Africanus restored his beautiful bride, who had fallen into his hands in the course of the war, U. C. 544, A. C. 210. Plutarch calls this prince *Lucceius,* Valerius Maximus, *Indibilis. Liv.* l. 26, c. 50; *Plut. in Scip. Afric.*; *Val. Max.* l. 4, c. 3; *Aul. Gell.* l. 6, c. 8.

ALLUS (*Hist.*) a freedman of Augustus, who lent to Agrippa the Great a million pieces of silver.

ALMACHARARIA (*Geog.*) or *Almacharama,* a town of Mocha, in Arabia Felix, supposed to be the ancient city of Suphar, which was the most considerable in all Arabia.

ALMACHIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Christian who suffered martyrdom in the prefecture of Alypius, and reign of Theodosius. *Baron. Annal.*

ALMADA, *Andrew d'* (*Biog.*) son of Anthony d'Almada, the second of that name, devoted himself to the study of theology, regardless of all the dignities to which he was entitled by his birth. He died in 1642, leaving, as is said, a Treatise on the Incarnation.

ALMAGRO, *Diego* (*Hist.*) one of the conquerors of Peru, and the rival of Pizarro, was of such obscure origin that he died not knowing his parents. By the assassination of Pizarro, he gained the ascendancy for a time, but was afterwards defeated, and condemned to be strangled.

ALMAGRO, *Diego,* son of the preceding, being vanquished in an attempt to vindicate his father's cause, was, with 40 of his adherents, beheaded in 1542.

ALMAIN, *James* (*Biog.*) a professor of divinity in the college of Navarre at Paris, was a native of Sens, and died young in 1515. He wrote, 1. 'De Auctoritate Ecclesiæ,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1512. 2. 'De Potestate Ecclesiastica et Laica contra Ockam.'

AL MAMUN (*Hist.*) or *Abdallah III,* otherwise called *Mamun, Almaon,* &c; the son of Harun-al-Raschid, succeeded his brother Alamin in 814, and died in 833 in the 48th year of his age. He was an astronomer, and the patron of learning, having caused Ptolemy's Almagest to be translated into Arabic. *El-Macin. Hist. Saracen.* l. 2, c. 8; *Abulfarag. Hist. Dynast.*; *Leo. African. de Illust. Arab.*

ALMANSOR (*Hist.*) or *Almanzor,* king of Cordova, successor to Alhaca in the year 975, made frequent wars on the Christians, and died in the year of the Hegira 293, A. C. 1003. *Roder. Hist.* l. 5, c. 16; *Vas. Chron.* ann. 975.

ALMANSOR, *Joseph,* king of Morocco, died from the shot of an arrow while besieging Santaren, a town of Portugal, in 1158. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 35.

ALMANSOR, *Jacob,* a powerful king of Morocco, obtained the celebrated victory of Alcaros in Castille. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 36.

ALMANSOR, surnamed the *Victorious,* second caliph of the race of the Abassides, obtained the empire in the year of the Hegira 143, A. D. 753, and died after a reign of about 22 years, during which time the city of Bagdad was raised from the foundation, and became the residence of him and the future caliphs. *Dionys. Telmarens. apud Jos. Sim. Asseman.*; *Theophan. Chronograph.*; *El. Makin. Hist. Saracen.* p. 104, &c.

ALMANZA (*Geog.*) a small town of Murcia, in Spain, distinguished by a victory which was gained by the French over the allies in 1707. It is situated on the frontiers of Valencia. Lon. 1° 10′ W. lat. 38° 48′ N.

ALMARUS (*Ecc.*) *Ælmerus, Elmarus,* or *Elmerus,* abbot of St. Austin, in Canterbury, was made bishop of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, in 1022; but after his sight failed him that he could not discharge the duties of his station, he returned to his abbey where he died.

ALMEIDA (*Hist.*) one of the most illustrious houses in Portugal, the origin of which has been traced to Pelayo Amada, who lived in the time of Henry of Burgundy, count of Portugal, and died in 1112. He was of the family of Coelho, and assumed the name of Almeida after having taken the castle of Almeida in the time of Sancho I, king of Portugal, in 1190. The greater part of his descendants have held high offices at court, of whom the following are entitled to particular notice:

ALMEIDA, *Loup d',* the third in descent of the above family, was created first count d'Abrantes by Alphonsus V.

ALMEIDA, *Francis d',* fourth son of the preceding, and the first viceroy of India, was sent thither by king Emanuel; and after distinguishing himself by his military exploits, was killed, on his return in 1509, at a place near the Cape, in an affray between his men and the natives.

ALMEIDA, *Lawrence d',* son of the former, and a brave commander, was killed off Chaul in an engagement with the fleet of the sultan of Egypt.

ALMEIDA, *George d',* nephew of the abovementioned Francis, was the conqueror of Ceylon in 1632, and died soon after. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 1, &c.; *Jer. Osor. Hist. Eman.*

ALMEIDA, *Gasper d'* (*Ecc.*) son of Loup d'Almeida, and a priest, came to England for the purpose of exhorting Henry VIII to return into the bosom of the church, upon which Henry sent him 400 angels with the command to leave the kingdom immediately, recommending him at the same time to be more discreet in his zeal lest he should fall into worse hands.

ALMEIDA, *Apollinarius d'*, a Jesuit, and a missionary to Ethiopia, was stoned to death by the natives in 1538.

ALMEIDA, *George d'*, son of Loup d'Almeida, of the branch of the Avintes, was archbishop of Lisbonne, inquisitor-general of Portugal, and one of the regency when king Sebastian went into Africa. He died in 1585.

ALMEIDA, *Manuel* or *Emmanuel d'*, a Jesuit, and missionary to Ethiopia, was born at Visen, in Portugal, in 1580, and died at Goa in 1646, leaving, 1. 'A History of Upper Ethiopia,' fol. Coimbra, 1660. 2. 'Historical Letters,' in Italian, 8vo. Rome, 1629.

ALMEIDA (*Geog.*) one of the strongest fortresses of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa, near the borders of Spain. It was taken after an obstinate resistance, and much bloodshed, by the Spaniards in 1762, and it fell into the hands of the French in 1810, but was retaken by the British in the following spring.

ALMELOVEEN, *Thomas Jansen d'* (*Biog.*) a Dutch physician, was author of the Hortus Malabaricus, and Flora Malabarica, 13 vols. fol. 1678, et seq.

ALMELOVEEN, *Theodore Jansen Van*, a physician, was born in 1657 at Medrecht, near Utrecht, and died in 1712, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Hippocratis Aphorismi, Gr. et Lat.' 12mo. Amst. 1685. 2. 'Aurelius Celsus de Medicina,' 12mo. Amst. 1687; 8vo. 1713; 8vo. Patav. 1722. 3. 'Apicii Cælii de Obsoniis et Condimentis, sive de Arte Coquinaria Libri x.' 8vo. Amst. 1709. 4. 'Aurelianus de Morbis Acutis et Chronicis,' 4to. Amst. 1709. 5. 'Bibliotheca Promissa et Latens,' 8vo. 1688, 1698, 12mo. 1692; 8vo. Nuremberg, 1699. 6. 'The Anatomy of the Muscle,' 8vo. Amst. 1684. 7. 'Onomasticon Rerum Inventarum et Inventa Nova et Antiqua, id est Brevis Enarratio Ortus et Progressus Artis Medicæ,' 8vo. ibid. 1684. 8. 'Fasti Consulares,' 8vo. Amstel. 1705. 9. A beautiful but not very correct edition of Strabo, &c.

ALMENDARIS, *Henriquez Alphonso d'* (*Ecc.*) a native of Seville, and bishop of Cuba, died in 1623, leaving an account of the diocese over which he had presided.

ALMENSCHES (*Geog.*) an abbey of Normandy, in France.

ALMENSA, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) a native of Naples, and of the order of preaching friars, was employed on several important negotiations by the king of Naples, and died at Rome in 1493, while on a mission to the pope Alexander VI.

ALMEON (*Biog.*) an Arabian prince and mathematician of the 11th century.

ALMEON, surnamed *Almansor*, who wrote 'Astrological Observations respecting the Sun;' 'Astrological Aphorisms.' *Voss. de Scient. Math.* c. 35, § 3, 19.

ALMERIA (*Geog.*) a city in Grenada, of Spain, and a bishop's see. Lon. 2° 0' W. lat. 36° 51' N. When the Saracens were in Spain, it was so powerful as to have a king named Aben-Hut. It was taken from the infidels by Alphonsus VIII, king of Castille, in 1147. Some have taken it for the *Portus magnus* of the ancients.

ALMERICUS (*Hist.*) in French *Aumery;* the brother of Baldwin, and king of Jerusalem, conquered Egypt, and died in 1174.

ALMERICUS II, brother of Guido, was at first king of Cyprus; and, after the capture of Jerusalem by Saladin, king of Judæa, and died in 1239.

ALMERICUS (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Tours, presided with Hincmar at the council of Rheims in 853.

ALMERICUS, bishop of Senlis, died in 1161, after having obtained means to rebuild the cathedral of that city.

ALMERICUS, a patriarch of Jerusalem, died in 1180, after having compelled Almericus I to put away his wife Agnes, because she was his relation in the fourth degree, on condition, however, that the two children which he had by her should be considered as legitimate.

ALMERICUS, a heretic, who was burnt by order of Innocent III, for maintaining that ideas in the divine mind created and were created.

ALMERICUS, *Arnoldus*, archbishop of Narbonne, and first grand inquisitor against the Albigenses.

ALMERINUM (*Geog.*) a town of Estremadura, situated on the Tagus opposite to Santarin: it was formerly the residence of the Portuguese kings.

ALMICI, *Peter Camille* (*Biog.*) a priest who was born of a noble family at Brescia in 1714, and died in 1779. He wrote 'Critical Reflections on Febronius' Work,' entitled 'De Statu Ecclesiæ;' besides dissertations on various subjects.

ALMISSA (*Geog.*) a town of Dalmatia, in European Turkey, called by the Sclavonians *Omisk*, and supposed to be the Omæum of the ancients, but not Delminium, which was a maritime town. It is situated at the foot of a very high rock. Lon. 16° 58' E. lat. 43° 18' N. In the 13th and 14th centuries, this town distinguished itself by its piracies until it was sacked by the Venetians, and reduced to a state of poverty.

ALMO (*Geog.*) a small river near Rome, running from the Appian way into the Tiber, now called *Rio d'Appio.* On the 25th of March, the image of Cybele, and whatever was consecrated to her, was washed in this river, according to Ovid. *Fast.* l. 4, v. 387.

*Est locus in Tiberim quo lubricus influit Almo,*
*Et nomen magno perdit ab amne minor;*
*Illic purpureâ canus cum veste sacerdos*
*Almonis dominam, sacraque lavit aquis.*

*Lucan.* l. 1, v. 600.

*Et totam parvo revocant Almone Cybelem.*

*Val. Flac.* l. 8, v. 239; *Stat. Sylv.* l. 5; *Martial*, l. 3. ep. 47; *Claud. de Bell. Gild.; Ammian. Marc.* l. 28.

ALMODOVAR, *Duke d'* (*Biog.*) an ambassador from the court of Spain to the courts of Petersburgh, Lisbon, and St. James, died in 1792 at Madrid. He wrote a Journal entitled 'Decada Epistolen;' and a Translation of the Abbe Raynals' History.

ALMOGANENS (*Hist.*) vide *Adelittes.*

ALMOHADES (*Hist.*) a name of the fourth race of the kings of Fez and Morocco, of whom the following are entitled to notice:—

*Abdallah*, surnamed *Mohavedin*, a schoolmaster, was the first of the race, who seated himself on the throne in 543 of the Hegira, A. D. 1153.

*Abul-Mumen*, his successor, who made great conquests in Africa and Spain.

*James Almansor* the Third, who pushed his conquests farther.

*Mahommed-Enazir*, who, losing a great battle in Spain, died in 607 of the Hegira, A. D. 1217. After which his 10 sons disputed for his empire until it fell into the hands of the Merini.

AL MOCTAFY, *B'illah* (*Hist.*) a caliph of Bagdad, who died, after a reign of 24 years, in the 555th year of the Hegira, A. D. 1165.

AL MOEZ, *Ledina'llah* (*Hist.*) the first Fâtemite caliph of Egypt, succeeded his father Abu Thaher in the year of the Hegira 341, A. D. 961, and died after a reign of 24 years, in which he conquered all Syria and Egypt.

AL MOHDI (*Hist.*) the son of Al Mansur, succeeded his father as caliph of Bagdad in the year of the Hegira 159, A. D. 769, and died from eating a poisoned pear which accidentally fell in his way, after a reign of 10 years and one month.

AL MOHDI, the surname of Abu Mohammed Obeid'allah, the caliph of Kairwan, and founder of the dynasty of the Fâtemites, greatly extended his conquests in Africa, and, dying after a reign of 24 years, was succeeded by his son in the year of the Hegira 321, A. D. 931.

AL MOHDI, of the race of Ommayah, deposed Al Mowayah, and caused himself to be proclaimed caliph of Andalusia; but his rival having succeeded in regaining the throne, put him to death, in the year of the Hegira 400.

AL MOHTADI, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded Al Mo'tazz on the Moslem throne, in the year of the Hegira 255, A. D. 865, but was deposed and slain by the Turkish soldiery before he had completed the first year of his reign.

AL MOKTADER (*Hist.*) succeeded his brother Moctafi on the Moslem throne, in the year of the Hegira 295, A. D. 905, and was killed in battle by Munes, one of his generals, who rebelled against him, after a reign of 25 years.

AL MOKTADI, *Beamri'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his grandfather Al Kayem Beamri'llah, as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 467, A. D. 1077, and died after a reign of 20 years.

AL MOKTAFI, *Beamri'llah* (*Hist.*) was elected caliph of Bagdad on the deposition of Al Rashed, in the year of the Hegira 530, and died after a reign of 24 years.

ALMON (*Bibl.*) the same probably as Alemeth or Almeth.

ALMON (*Myth.*) the eldest son of Tyrrhus, was the first Rutulian killed by the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 532.

ALMON, *John* (*Biog.*) a bookseller and a writer, was born in 1738, and died in 1805. He edited, or wrote, many political pamphlets.

ALMONACID (*Geog.*) a town of New Castille, in Spain, four leagues from Toledo, which was built on the ruins of the ancient *Riccopolis*.

ALMONACIR, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican in the convent of Ciudad-Rodrigo, was a professor of theology for more than 40 years at Burgos and Alcala, and had the reputation of being one of the ablest theologians. He only published 'A Commentary on the Canticles,' 4to. Alcala, 1588, and died in 1604.

AL MONTASER, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) son of the caliph Al Motawakkel, succeeded his father, whom he caused to be assassinated in the year of the Hegira 247, A. D. 857, and died the next year.

AL MOSTACFI, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded Al Mottaki, as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 333, A. D. 943, and was deposed after a reign of little more than a year, when he had his eyes put out.

AL MOSTADER, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) son of Al Moktadi, succeeded his father on the Moslem throne, in the year of the Hegira 487, and died after a reign of 25 years.

AL MOSTADI, *Beamri'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Mostanjed, as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 566, A. D. 1176, and died after a reign of nine years.

AL MOSTA'IN (*Hist.*) succeeded Al Montaser as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 249, A. D. 859, and was obliged to abdicate after a reign of two years.

AL MOSTA'LI, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Mostanser in the caliphate of Egypt, in the year of the Hegira 487, A. D. 1097, and died after a reign of seven years.

AL MOSTANJED, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Moktafi as caliph of Bagdad, and was assassinated after a reign of 11 years.

AL MOSTANSER, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Thaher as Fâtemite caliph of Egypt, in the year of the Hegira 420, A. D. 1030, and died after a reign of upwards of 60 years.

AL MOSTANSER, *Bi'llah*, son of Al Dhâher Bi'llah, succeeded his father as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 639, A. D. 1249, and died after a reign of about 17 years.

AL MOSTARSHED, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Mostadher Bi'llah as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 512, A. D. 622, and was assassinated by the Batanists after a reign of 17 years and 7 months.

AL MOSTA'SEM, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Mostanser Bi'llah as caliph of Bagdad, and at his death, which was barbarously effected by the Mogul general Hulaku, the caliphate ended in the year of the Hegira 655, A. D. 1265.

AL MOTADED, *Bi'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Motamed as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 279, A. D. 889, and died after a reign of nine years and nine months.

AL MOTAMED, *Ala'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded Al Mohtadi as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 256, A. D. 866, and died after a reign of 23 years.

AL MOTASEM (*Hist.*) succeeded his brother Al Mamum as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 218, A. D. 828, and died after a reign of nine years.

AL MOTAWAKEL, *Ala'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his brother Al Watek as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 232, A. D. 842, and was assassinated after a reign of 14 years.

AL MOTAZZ (*Hist.*) was elected caliph of Bagdad on the deposition of Al Mostain, but was deposed and starved to death by the Turkish soldiers.

AL MOTI, *Li'llah* (*Hist.*) was created caliph of Bagdad on the deposition of Al Mostacfi, in the year of the Hegira 334, A. D. 944, and abdicated after a reign of 29 years.

AL MOTTAKI (*Hist.*) was elected caliph of Bagdad on the death of Al Kadi, in the year of the Hegira 329, and was deposed after a reign of less than four years.

AL MOWAYYAD (*Hist.*) caliph of Andalusia, was for a time stripped of his dominions by Al Mohdi, but regained them a short time after.

ALMUS (*Hist.*) nephew to Ladislaus, king of Hungary, attempted to get the throne from his brother Coloman, but being defeated, he was imprisoned and his eyes put out in 1095.

AL NASER, *Ledinc'llah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Mosthadi as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 574, A. D. 1184, and died after a reign of eight years.

ALOEUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλωεύς, the son of Titan and Terra, married Iphionidia, and having adopted her two sons Othus and Ephialtes, whom she had by Neptune, they were called after him Aloidæ.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 582.

*Hic et Aloidas geminos, immania vidi*
*Corpora, &c.*

*Luc.* l. 6, v. 419.

*Impius hinc prolem superis immisit Aloeus.*

*Hom. Il.* l. 5; *Schol. Apollon.* l. 1.

ALOIDÆ (*Myth.*) vide *Aloeus.*

ALONE (*Geog.*) the name of several ancient places. 1. Alonæ, Ἀλωναι, or Alon, now *Alicant*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Mela*, l. 2, c. 8; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 6. 2. An island of Æolis, in Asia Minor, between Lebedos and Teios. *Plin.* l. 2, c. 87. 3. A town of Great Britain, now *Lancaster*. *Camb. Brit.* 4. A town of Old Castille, now *Aillon*, which is a village.

ALONSO (*Hist.*) vide *Alphonso.*

ALONTIUM (*Geog.*) or *Aluntium*, Ἀλόντιον, a town on the north coast of Sicily, now *Filadelpho*. *Dionys. Halic.* l. 1; *Cic. in Verr.* act. 3, c. 43; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 4; *Fazell.* dec. 1, l. 9, c. 4.

ALONTIUM (*Numis.*) medals of the Sicilian town of this name bear the head of Apollo, Jupiter, and Hercules, with the inscription ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ. *Parut. Sicil. Descrit.*; *Hunter. Num. Urb.*; *Pellerin. Rec. des Med.* vol. iii.

ALONZO, *John* (*Biog.*) an architect, of whose skill the church of the Hieronomites at Guadaloupe, in Estremadura, remains a monument.

ALOPE (*Myth.*) Ἀλόπη, daughter of Cercyron, king of Eleusis, and mother of Hippothoon, by Neptune, was put to death by her father's order for having exposed her child

on a mountain. She was afterwards changed by Neptune into a fountain. *Hygin.* fab. 187; *Paus.* l. 1.

Alope (*Geog.*) or *Halope*, the name of six towns, namely, of Thessaly; of Attica; of Pontus, whence Penthesilea came; of Eubœa, near Delphos; and of Locris. *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 7; *Eustath. Il.* l. 2, v. 682; *Liv.* l. 42, c. 56; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

ALOPECE (*Geog.*) the name of several islands. 1. Ἀλωπεκίαι, an island in the Palus Mæotis, opposite to Tanais, now *L'isle des Renards*. *Strab.* l. 11. 2. In the Cimmerian Bosphorus. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 12. 3. In the Ægean sea, near to Smyrna. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 3. 4. Ἀλωπεκὴ, a village of Attica, very near to Athens on the east side. It was the birth-place of Socrates and Aristides. *Diogen. Laert. in Vit. Socrat.*

ALOPIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀλοπίης, a son of Hercules and Antiope. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 36.

ALORUS (*Geog.*) or *Halorus*, Ἄλωρος, now *Dianow*, a town of Pæonia. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 13.

ALPAGO, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a physician, who died at Venice in 1555, is known as the translator and annotator of Avicenna, Averroes, and Serapion.

ALPAIDE (*Biog.*) or *Althaide*, the beautiful wife of Pepin Heristel, was the mother of Charles Martel, who retired to a convent after her husband's death. *Dupleix in Childebert.*

Alpaide, daughter of Louis le Debonnaire, and wife of Begon, count of Paris, was the mother of Letard and d'Etard.

ALP, *Arslan* (*Hist.*) second sultan of the race of the Seljuks, and a great conqueror, was assassinated in 1072, by a Carizmian, whom he had condemned to death, in the year of the Hegira 465, A. D. 1075.

ALPATRAGIUS (*Biog.*) an Arabian mathematician, who composed astrological commentaries, supposed to be the same as Alpetrege. *Voss. de Scient. Math.* c. 64, § 3.

ALPENACUM (*Geog.*) a village in Helvetia, famous for the slaughter of the Austrians, now *Alpenack*.

ALPENOR (*Myth.*) a soothsayer, killed by Ulysses.

ALPENUS (*Geog.*) Ἀλπηνὸς, the capital of Locris, north of Thermopylæ. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 177, 216.

ALPERT (*Biog.*) a monk and writer of Metz in the 11th century, wrote a history of his own times.

ALPES (*Geog.*) the *Alps* or mountains which separate Italy from Gaul, Spain, Rhætia, &c. which are celebrated by the poets for their loftiness.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 3, v. 474.

*Tum sciat, aërias Alpes, et Norica si quis*
*Castella in tumulis, et Iapydis arva Timavi.*

*Ovid. Metamorph.* l. 2, v. 226.

*Aëriaque Alpes, et nubifer Apenninus.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 4.

*Fama per Ausoniæ turbatas spargitur urbes,*
*Nubiferos montes, et saxa minantia cælo*
*Accepisse jugum, Pœnosque per invia vectos.*

*Catul.* el. 11.

*Sive trans altas gradietur Alpes.*

They are variously denominated according to their situation, as

*Alpes Maritimæ*, on the coast of the Mediterranean, called by the Italians *Montagne di Tenda*, by the French *Col de Tende*, in Provence.

*Alpes Cottiæ*, or *Cottianæ*, part of the Piedmontese through which the Po runs, now *Mount Cenis* and *Genevre*.

*Alpes Graiæ*, or *Graius Mons*, begun where the Cottiæ ended, and separated the Allobroges from the Alassi, now *Little St. Bernard*. Part of these was Mount Sempronius.

*Alpes Pennina*, or *Peninæ*, separated a part of Insubria and Piedmont from the Allobroges, now *Great St. Gothard*.

*Alpes Summæ*, the loftiest of the Alps, according to most authors, but according to Cæsar the smallest, in the territory of Helvetia and Insubria, now *St. Gothard*.

*Alpes Lepontiæ*, near to the Lepontiæ or Grisons, forming part of the Rhæticæ, otherwise Rhætiæ, which separated the Rhæti from the Insubres, in the country of Tyrol, now *Monte Bernina Tridentina*.

*Alpes Noricæ*, or *Mons Taurus*, in the district of Tyrol, Salzburg, and Carinthia, now *Tarn*.

*Alpes Juliæ*, or *Carnicæ*, according to Ptolemy, lay between the Carni and the Norici, now *Zughe* and *Alpes de Carniole*.

*Alpes Vindelicia*, the Alps separating Tyrol from Bavaria. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 21, &c.; *Plin.* l. 3, &c.; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15, &c.; *Appian. in Civil. Bell.* l. 1; *Solin.* c. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3, &c.; *Aurel. Vict. de Imperatoribus*; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 15, &c.; *Cassiodor. Var.*; *Procop. de Goth. Reb.* l. 1; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 13, c. 8; *Paul. Diacon. de Reb. Longobard.*

ALPHA (*Geog.*) a river of Germany, now *Aa*.

ALPHABUCELIS (*Geog.*) Ἀλφαβούκηλις, now *Avezzano*, a town of the Marsi. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1.

ALPHÆUS (*Bibl.*) Ἀλφαῖος, the name of two persons mentioned in the New Testament.

Alphæus, the father of St. James the minor. *Matt.* x. 3; *Luke* vi. 15.

Alphæus, the father of Levi, or Matthew the apostle and evangelist.

ALPHANUS, *Benedict* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Palermo, was the author of the lives of some saints, in verse, &c. He died in 1086.

Alphanus, *Bernardin* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Perouse, who wrote 'Collectanea, seu Reportata Juris Civilis in Centurias Decem,' Venet. 1605. He died in 1590.

Alphanus, *John Baptist*, of the same family as the above, wrote 'De Arbitris Compromissis.'

Alphanus, *Tindarus*, son of the preceding, was the author of a work, 'De Testibus.'

Alphanus, *Accursius*, a brother of the above, left a volume of 'Councils.'

Alphanus, *Vincent*, a Neapolitan, doctor of civil law, wrote, 'De Vera Substantia Dotis ad Ulpianum,' &c. 4to. Neapol. 1707.

ALPHARABUS (*Biog.*) an Arabian philosopher and astronomer. *Genebr. in Sylvest. Blancanus Chron. Mathemat.*

ALPHEIA (*Myth.*) Ἀλφεια, an epithet for Diana in Elis, where she deceived Alphæus, who was pursuing her. *Paus.* l. 6, c. 22.

Alpheia, a name for the nymph Arethusa, because she was beloved by the god Alphæus. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, v. 487.

ALPHENOR (*Myth.*) one of Niobe's sons, according to Ovid. *Ovid. Met.* l. 6, fab. 6.

ALPHENUS (*Hist.*) a skilful lawyer mentioned by Lampridius. *Lamprid. in Vit. Sever.*

Alphenus (*Biog.*) vide *Alfenus*.

ALPHERY (*Biog.*) *Nikephor*, or *Nicephorus*, a Russian prince, who, during the troubles in his country in the latter end of the 16th century, was sent into England for his education, and having taken orders was appointed rector of Woolley, in Huntingdonshire, where he continued till the rebellion, soon after which, being incapacitated by age from performing his duty, he retired to Hammersmith, and died at the age of 80.

ALPHESIBŒA (*Myth.*) Ἀλφεσίβοια, daughter of Phlegeus, and wife of Alcmæon, the son of Amphiareus, was abandoned by her husband for Calirrhoe, the daughter of Achelous. He afterwards attempted to obtain a necklace from her which she had received as a bridal present, and was killed by the brothers of Alphesibœa in revenge for the affront offered their sister.

*Propert.* l. 1, eleg. 15.

*Alphesibœa suos ulta est pro conjuge fratres,*
*Sanguinis et chari vincula rupit amor.*

ALPHESIBŒUS (*Myth.*) a shepherd, mentioned frequently in Virgil's Eclogues.

ALPHEUS (*Geog.*) Ἀλφειός, a river of Elis, a city of Arcadia, now *Orfea*. It is fabled by the poets to run under the sea and to mix with Arethusa, a fountain in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse.

*Pind. Nem.* od. 1, v. 1.

Ἄμπνευμα σεμνὸν Ἀλφεοῦ,
κλεινᾶν Συρακοσσᾶν θάλος Ὀρτυγία
δέμνιον Ἀρτέμιδος.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 694.

*Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem*
*Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc*
*Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.*

*Mosch. Idyll.*; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 7; *Lucan.* l. 3, v. 176; *Sil. Ital.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 102, &c.; *Stat. Theb.* l. 1, &c.; *Plut.* l. 3, c. 16; *Paus.* l. 5, c. 71; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 15; *Claud. de Get.*; *Sidon. Apoll. Carm. ad Felicem.*

ALPHIUS (*Biog.*) or *Alfius*, a usurer whom Horace pleasantly describes as commending the rustic life, while he is grasping at his usurious gains. *Horat.* epod. 2, v. 67.

ALPHIUS, *Avitus*, a poet in the reign of Severus, who wrote the lives of illustrious men, of whom his cotemporary, Terentius Maurus, says,

*Ut pridem Avitus Alphius*
*Libros poeta plusculos,*
*Usus dimetro perpeti,*
*Conscripsit excellentium.*

*Pris.* l. 8; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3.

ALPHONSUS (*Hist.*) or *Alphonso*, a name common to several kings of Spain, Arragon, Portugal, and Naples. The name is of German origin, Helfius, i. e. Help us; the family being descended from the Goths, kings of Spain of this name.

ALPHONSUS I, surnamed *the Catholic*, gained many victories over the Moors, and died in 759, after a reign of 18 years. *Marian. de Reb. Hispan.* l. 7, c. 4; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 738, 744. The effigies of this and the following kings are given, as in the subjoined figures.



ALPHONSUS II, surnamed *the Chaste*, reigned 41 years, and died A. D. 887. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, l. 2, c. 21.

ALPHONSUS III, surnamed *the Great*, succeeded his father Ordogno, and after having abdicated in favour of his son Garcia, died A. D. 912. *Marian.* l. 7, c. 17, 18.

ALPHONSUS IV, surnamed *the Monk*, after having shut himself in a monastery, endeavoured to regain his throne, and had his eyes put out. *Ambros. Moral.* l. 16, c. 7, &c.; *Marian. Hist. Hispan.* l. 8, c. 5.

ALPHONSUS V, was slain by an arrow while fighting against the Moors, A. D. 1027. *Marian.* l. 8, c. 10; *Geneb. Chron. Ann.* 1000.

ALPHONSUS VI, surnamed *the Bold*, reigned 43 years, in which time he took Toledo and many cities from the Moors. Cid and Rodrigo lived during his reign. He died at Toledo, aged 70, A. D. 1109. *Roder. de Tol.* l. 6, c. 21, et seq.; *Marian.* l. 9, c. 11, et seq.

ALPHONSUS VII, grandson of the former, was first king of Arragon, and styled emperor of Spain. He took many towns from the Moors, and was killed in battle A. D. 1137, after a reign of 30 years. *Marmol.* l. 2, c. 33; *Marian.* l. 10, c. 8, et seq.; *Geneb. Chron. Ann.* 1119.

ALPHONSUS VIII, surnamed *the Good*, the son of Raimond count of Burgundy, was crowned emperor by the archbishop of Toledo. He died in an expedition against the Moors, A. D. 1157. *Marmol. L'Afrique*, c. 35; *Marian. Hist. Hispan.* l. 10, c. 12, et seq.; *Geneb. Chron.* 1122.

ALPHONSUS IX, surnamed *the Noble*, was successful against the Saracens. He died A. D. 1214, aged 59, after a reign of 54 years. *Marian. Marmol. Geneb. Vasæus Chronol.*



ALPHONSUS X, surnamed *the Wise*, succeeded his father Ferdinand III, A. D. 1252. He was the author of the Alphonsine tables, and died after a reign of 32 years. [Vide Plate V.] *Roderic. Mariana. Genebrard. &c.*

ALPHONSUS XI, succeeded his father Ferdinand IV, A. D. 1340; and after having killed no less than 200,000 Moors in different battles, he died of the plague A. D. 1350. He was succeeded by Peter the Cruel. *Roder. Marian. Geneb. &c.*

*Kings of Arragon of this Name.*

ALPHONSUS I, was Alphonsus VII of Spain.

ALPHONSUS II, son of Raymond Berenger, count of Barcelona, succeeded, in right of his mother Donna Petronilla, to the throne of Arragon, in 1162; the government of which was at first administered by his mother, until he was 12 years of age, when she resigned the kingdom into his hands. He died after a glorious reign in 1196. *Luc. Tudens. Chron.*; *Roder. Tolet. de Reb. Hisp.*; *Vas. Chron.*; *Marian.*; *Indic. Rer. ab. Arragon. Reg. Gest. &c.*

ALPHONSUS III, surnamed *the Benevolent*, succeeded his father Peter III, A. D. 1285, and died without issue, A. D. 1291.

ALPHONSUS IV, surnamed *the Pious*, succeeded his father James, and died A. D. 1337, after a reign of eight years.

ALPHONSUS V, surnamed *the Magnanimous*, was a great patron of literature. He succeeded his father Ferdinand, A. D. 1416, and died A. D. 1458. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



*Kings of Portugal.*

ALPHONSUS I, son of Henry of Burgundy, defeated five Moorish kings near the Tagus, A. D. 1139, the year he began to reign, and died in 1185. He instituted the order of the Avis.

ALPHONSUS II, surnamed *the Fat*, succeeded his father Sancho in 1211, and died 1223, aged 38.

ALPHONSUS III, succeeded his brother Sancho II, in 1248, and after many dissensions with the clergy and the pope, died in 1279, aged 69.

ALPHONSUS IV, surnamed *the Bold*, succeeded his father Denys in 1325, and assisted Alphonso XI, against the Moors, and died May 28, 1357, aged 66.

ALPHONSUS V, surnamed *the African*, succeeded his father Edward in 1438, and died of the plague in 1481, aged 49. He was engaged in a quarrel with Ferdinand and Isabella.

ALPHONSUS VI, succeeded his father John, but being of weak

intellect was deposed by his brother Don Pedro. He died in 1683, aged 41. *Marian. de Reb. Hisp.; Roder. Tolet. de Reb. Hisp.; Marmol. L'Afrique; Vasæus. Hisp. Chron. Geneb. Chron.*

*Kings of Naples.*

Alphonsus I, the same as Alphonsus V of Arragon.

Alphonsus II, succeeded his father Ferdinand I, in 1494, but abdicating his throne in favour of his son Ferdinand II, in 1495, he died soon after. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. *Philip. de Comm.* l. 7, c. 11; *Paul. Jov. Elog. Guichard, &c.*



*Other Princes and Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Alphonsus, of France, count of Poictiers and Toulouse, son of Louis VIII, was engaged in the crusades with his brother St. Louis, and was taken prisoner, but being ransomed, he returned home and died in 1271.

Alphonsus of Spain, son of Ferdinand the Infanta of Castille, and grandson of Alphonsus X, was dispossessed of the crown by his grandfather in favour of his uncle Sancho, and retiring into France died in 1284. He made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the throne which Sancho had violently wrested from his father.

Alphonsus, the first count of Provence, was the second king of Arragon of that name.

Alphonsus, the second count of Provence, was the second son of Alphonsus, the second king of Arragon of this name.

Alphonsus was also the name of four different dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

Alphonsus of Portugal, the 12th grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was the natural son of Alphonsus I of Portugal. It is said that he was put to death by his brother Sancho I, in 1207.

Alphonsus, Infanta of Castille, and younger son of John II, king of Spain, was called to the throne of his father by the grandees, after they had deposed his elder brother Henry IV; but a war ensuing between the two brothers, Alphonsus died in the interval, in 1468, before its termination.

Alphonsus (*Ecc.*) son of Emanuel, king of Portugal, and archbishop of Lisbon, was created a cardinal by Leo X. He was born in 1509, and died in 1540, leaving a reputation for distinguished piety and attachment to letters. He wrote many things both in prose and verse, but they are for the most part lost.

Alphonsus, a Spanish Jew of Burgos, became a Christian convert, and bishop of that city; he wrote, among other things, an abridged history of Spain, entitled 'Anacephaleosis Regum Hispaniæ.' *Vas. in Chronic.; Marian. Hist. Hispan. &c.*

Alphonsus, *Chacon*, an historian of Seville, and patriarch of Alexandria, under Gregory XIII, wrote 'Vitas Gestaque omnia Pontificum Romanorum ab D. Petro usque ad Clementem VIII, &c.'

Alphonsus, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jew of the 12th century, became a Christian convert, and wrote, 1. A treatise 'De Scientiâ et Philosophiâ.' 2. 'A Dialogue between a Jew and a Christian,' Cologne, 1536.

Alphonsus, *de Zamora*, a rabbi of Zamora, in the 15th century, became a convert to Christianity, and wrote, among other things, 1. 'Vocabularium Hebraicum et Chaldaicum.' 2. 'Catalogus eorum quæ in utroque Testamento aliter scripta sunt vitio scriptorum, quam in Hebræo et Græco.'

Alphonsus, *de Barros*, a poet of Segovia, in the reigns of Philip II and III, wrote 'Perla de Proverbias Morales,' &c.

Alphonsus, *de Barzana*, a jesuit, wrote in five languages of the Indians, 'Lexica,' 'Præcepta,' 'Grammatica,' 'Doctrinæ Christianæ Catechismus,' &c.

Alphonsus, *de Garcias*, a jesuit of Cordova, wrote, 1. 'Historia de la Ciudad de Cordova,' 2 vols. 2. 'Historia Moral y Natural de las Isles de Canaria.'

ALPINI, *Prospero* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist of Venice, was born in 1553, and died in 1617; leaving, amongst his works, 1. 'De Medicina Ægyptiorum Libri IV,' 4to. Venet. 1591; Paris. 1645; and Lugd. Bat. 1735. 2. 'De Balsamo Dialogus,' 4to. Venet. 1591; Patav. 1640. 3. 'De Plantis Ægyptii Liber,' 4to. Venet. 1592; Patav. 1640. 4. 'De Plantis Exoticis Libri II,' 4to. Venet. 1627. 5. 'Historiæ Naturalis Ægypti Libri IV,' 2 vols. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1735. 6. 'De præsagienda Vita et Morte Ægrotantium Libri VII,' 4to. Patav. 1710. 7. 'De Medicina Methodica Libri XIII,' fol. Patav. 1611; 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1719. 8. 'Dissertatio de Rhapontico,' 4to. Patav. 1612.

ALPINUS, *Julius* (*Hist.*) one of the Helvetic princes, who, being active in stirring up the war against the Romans, was put to death by Cæcina. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1, c. 68.

Alpinus, *Montanus*, was sent by Antonius Primus with letters to Civilis, a prefect of the Vitellian cohorts, on a treaty of peace. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4, c. 31, &c.

Alpinus, son of Achaius, a king of Scotland, succeeded Dougal V in 819, and being taken prisoner by Brudus, king of the Picts, was put to death in 834. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



Alpinus, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, whom Horace describes by the epithet *turgidus. Horat.* l. 1, sat. 10, v. 36.

ALPS (*Geog.*) a chain of mountains, extending from the Gulf of Genoa to that of Venice, a distance of upwards of 600 miles. [Vide *Alpes*]

ALPTEGHIN (*Hist.*) a Turkish slave of Achmet, son of Ismael II, sultan of the Samanides, having obtained his freedom by his address and talents, rose gradually to the highest offices of state; and on the death of this prince, succeeded by force of arms in getting possession of the city of Gazna, where he reigned as a sovereign for 16 years, and at his death was succeeded by his son-in-law Sebecteghin, who was the father of Mahmud, the founder of the great Gaznian monarchy, in the year 353 of the Hegira, A. D. 963.

ALPUXARES (*Geog.*) in Spanish *Los Alpuxarras*, high mountains in Grenada, of Spain, near the Mediterranean. They are so called, as is said, from Alpuxar, a Moorish captain who settled in that part.

AL RADI, *Billah* (*Hist.*) was proclaimed caliph of Bagdad, after his uncle Al Kaher had been deposed in the year of the Hegira 322, A. D. 932, and died after a reign of six years and ten months.

AL RASCHID (*Hist.*) Harun or Aaron al Raschid, a caliph of Bagdad. [Vide *Aaron*]

AL RASHED, *Billah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Mostarshed, as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 529, A. D. 1139; but was shortly after deposed.

ALREDUS (*Biog.*) *Alfredus* or *Aluredus*, an historian, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and died about the year 1128.

ALRIC (*Hist.*) a king of Kent, in the 8th century, the son of Withred, and brother of Elbert and Edilbert, who had successively worn the crown, was a brave prince, but unfortunate at the close of his life in losing a battle against the king of Mercia.

Alric (*Ecc.*) a hermit of Cumberland, who passed his life in a wood near Carlisle, and died in 1107.

Alric, *Moses* (*Biog.*) a rabbi and commentator on the Bible, in the last century, whose works were printed in folio at Venice and Constantinople.

ALSACE (*Geog.*) called by the Germans *Elsass*; a province of Germany, bordering the Rhine, which has been at different times in the hands of the French and the Germans.

ALSATIA (*Geog.*) that province of Germany which is now called *Alsace*. It was the country of the Tribocci, who retained it till the time of Otho I, in the 10th century.

ALSIUM (*Geog.*) now *Palo*, a maritime town of Etruria. *Cic.* l. 9, c. 6; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 3; *Sil.* l. 8, v. 476.

ALSOP, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a poet and miscellaneous writer, was elected from Westminster school to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of A.M. in 1696, and of B.D. in 1706, and died in 1726. His writings are, 1. 'Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus,' 8vo. Oxon. 1698. 2. A book of poems, entitled 'Antonii Alsopi, Ædis Christi olim alumni, Odarum libri duo,' besides several pieces in Dodsley's collection, &c.

ALSOP, *Vincent*, a non-conformist minister, was a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1703. He wrote, 1. 'Antisozzo,' against Dr. Sherlock, 1675. 2. 'Melius Inquirendum,' in an answer to Dr. Goodman's Compassionate Inquiry, 8vo. 1679. 3. 'The Mischief of Impositions,' in answer to Stillingfleet's 'Mischief of Separation,' 1685. 4. 'Duty and Interest united in Praise and Prayer for Kings.' 5. 'Practical Godliness the Ornament of Religion,' 1696; besides several sermons.

ALSTEDIUS, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a German divine, and a voluminous writer, was born at Herborn, in the county of Nassau, and died in 1638, aged 50. He wrote, 1. 'An Encyclopædia.' 2. 'Triumphus Bibliorum Sacrorum, seu Encyclopædia Biblica,' 12mo. 1620, &c.

ALSTON, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist, was born in 1683, and died in 1760; leaving, 1. 'Index Plantarum præcipue Officinalium, quæ in Horto Medico Edinburgensi, Studiosis demonstrantur,' 8vo. 2. 'Index Medicamentorum Simplicium Triplex,' 1752. 3. 'Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense,' 1753. 4. 'Lectures on the Materia Medica,' published after his death: besides single papers in the Edinburgh Medical Essays.

ALSTROEMER, *Jonas* (*Biog.*) the reviver of manufactures in Sweden, was born in 1685, at Alingsas, a small town of Sweden, and died in 1761. He was of poor extraction, but rose to wealth and honour by his industry and talent.

ALSTROEMER, *Claude*, the eldest son of the preceding, and pupil of Linnæus; was born in 1736, and died in 1794. He was addicted to the study of botany in particular, and in correspondence with several societies.

ALT, *Francis Joseph Baron d'* (*Biog.*) the descendant of an ancient patrician family of Friburg, in Switzerland, was born in 1689, and died in 1771; leaving an 'Histoire de la Suisse,' 10 vols. 8vo. 1750 to 1753.

ALTAMONT, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis Sligo.

ALTAMURA (*Geog.*) a town of Terra di Barri, in Naples, at the foot of the Apennines, supposed by some to be the ancient *Petilia*.

AL TAY, *Lillah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Moti, as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 363, A.D. 973; and was deposed by Baha'oddawla, the Emir al Omra, after a reign of about 12 years.

ALTER, *Francis Charles* (*Biog.*) a German critic, was born at Englesberg, in Silesia, in 1749, and died in 1804. He is said to have published 250 volumes and dissertations. His principal works are, 1. 'Novum Testamentum ad Codicem Vindobonensem Græce expressum,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1786-7. 2. A German Translation of Harwood's Classics, 8vo. Vienna, 1778: Lysias; Ciceronis Quæst. Acad. Tusc.; Lucretius; Homer's Iliad; with various readings from the MSS. in the Imperial Library, and Homer's Odyssey, &c.; with various readings from the Palatine library, 8vo. 1785-94. 3. Some of Plato's Dialogues, 8vo. 1784. 4. Thucydides, 8vo. 1785. 5. The Greek Chronicle of George Phranza, or Phranzes, not before printed; Vienna, fol. 1796. 6. Notices on the Literary History of Georgia, in German, 8vo. 1798.

ALTFRIDE (*Ecc.*) the third bishop of Munster in the 9th century, who succeeded Gerfride in 839, and died in 849. He wrote a Life of S. Ludyer, the first bishop of Munster.

ALTHÆA (*Myth.*) Ἀλθαία, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, and mother of Meleager, being enraged with her son for killing his two uncles, threw the log into the fire, which, according to the oracle, caused his immediate death, after which she killed herself for grief at the loss of him. *Senec. in Med.*

*Piæ sororis, impiæ matris facem*
*Ultricis Althææ vides.*

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 1.

*Utque cremasse suum fertur sub stipite natum*
*Thestias, et melior matre fuisse soror.*

*Hom. Il.* l. 9, v. 551; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 8; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8, fab. 4; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 45.

ALTHÆMENES (*Myth.*) Ἀλθαιμένης, or Ἀλθημένης; a son of Creteus, king of Crete, who fled to Rhodes that he might not, according to an oracle, be his father's murderer; but the father going some years after in pursuit of his son, the latter taking him for an enemy killed him on his first landing, and afterwards, by his own entreaty, was swallowed up in the earth that opened upon him. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 2; *Diodor.* l. 5, c. 9.

AL THAHER (*Hist.*) the fourth Fatemite caliph of Egypt, succeeded his father in the year of the Hegira 411, and died after a reign of 15 years.

ALTHAMERUS, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was a native of Brentz, in Suabia, and died about 1540. He wrote, 1. 'Conciliationes Locorum Scripturæ,' 8vo. Lips. 1528. 2. 'Annotationes in Jacobi Epistolam.' 3. 'De Peccato Originali.' 4. 'De Sacramento Altaris.' 5. 'Sylva Biblicorum Nominum.' Basil, 1535. 6. 'Notes upon Tacitus de Situ, Moribus et Populis Germaniæ.'

ALTHEPIUS (*Myth.*) son of Neptune and Leis, succeeded his father-in-law Orus in the kingdom of Trœzen, in Peloponnesus, which received the name of Althepia from him. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 30.

ALTHORPE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl Spencer.

ALTHUSEN (*Biog.*) or *Althusius, John*, a German lawyer of the 16th century, wrote, among other things, 'De Jurisprudentia Romana,' &c.

ALTIEMPI, *Mark* (*Ecc.*) son of Wolfgang, count of the empire, and a sister of Pius V, was created a cardinal in 1561. He presided at the council of Trent in the character of legate, from which he was called to oppose the Lutherans, who threatened Rome in 1595, and died soon after.

ALTIEMPI, *John Angelo Duke d'* (*Biog.*) was distinguished by his love of learning, and died in 1627.

ALTIEMPI, *Gaudentius*, who died in 1677, was the author of 'The Life of St. Chrysostom,' and 'Sanctity Persecuted and Triumphant.'

ALTIERI (*Hist.*) a noble family of Rome, which originally bore the name of Parraluci till the year 1431, when Laurentius, conservator of the Roman people, took the surname of *Altieri*. The principal members of this family are,

ALTIERI, *Jerome*, grandson of the preceding, who, in 1556, was governor of Tivoli, and many times conservator of the Roman people.

ALTIERI, *Jerome*, another brother of Laurentius, was viceroy of Naples.

ALTIERI, *John Baptist* (*Ecc.*) grandson of the preceding, who was a nuncio at Florence, and created cardinal by Urban VIII in 1643, died in 1643.

ALTIERI, *Æmilius*, brother of the preceding, bishop of Camerino, nuncio at Naples, secretary to the congregation of

bishops, &c. was created cardinal by Clement IX, and succeeded him in the papal chair under the name of Clement X.

Altieri, *Paluzzo-Paluzzi*, who was adopted by the preceding, and in consequence assumed the name of Altieri for his former one of Albertoni; he had been already created cardinal by Alexander VII; and, after enjoying very many ecclesiastical dignities, died in 1699.

Altieri, *Laurentius*, grand-nephew of the preceding, was created a cardinal by Alexander VIII in 1696.

Altieri, *John Baptist*, was created a cardinal by Benedict XIII.

ALTILIO, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of the 15th century, was born at Basilicata, in Naples, and died bishop of Policastro in 1501. His principal poem is the 'Epithalamium.'

ALTING, *Menso* (*Biog.*) a German divine of Fleda, in West Friezland, wrote in defence of Calvin, and against Luthur.

Alting, *Henry*, son of the former, a German divine, was born at Embden, Feb. 17, 1583, and died Aug. 25, 1644, leaving, as his works, 1. 'Notæ in Decadem Problematum Joannis Behm de Glorioso Dei et Beatorum Cœlo,' Heidelberg. 1618. 2. 'Loci Communes,' 3 vols. Amst. 1646. 3. 'Exegesis Augustanæ Confessionis,' Amst. 1647. 4. 'Methodus Theologiæ,' 4to. Amst. 1654. 5. 'Historia Ecclesiastica Palatinæ,' 4to. Amst. 1644. 6. 'Explicatio Catacheseos Palatinæ,' 4to. Amst. 1646.

Alting, *James*, son of the above, was born at Heidelberg, Sept. 27, 1618, and died Aug. 20, 1679. He was Hebrew Professor at Groningen, and wrote, 1. Dissertations on Oriental Antiquities. 2. Commentaries on many Books of the Bible. 3. A Syrio-Chaldaic Grammar. 4. A Treatise on Hebrew Punctuation; making together 5 vols. fol. Amst. 1687.

Alting, *Menso*, probably of the same family, and a burgomaster of Groningen, was born in 1636, and died 1713. His works are, 1. 'Notitia Germaniæ Inferioris,' fol. Amst. 1697. 2. 'Descriptio Fusiæ inter Scaldis portum Veterem et Amisiam,' fol. Amst. 1701.

ALTINUS, *Julius* (*Hist.*) was one who fell under the suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy of Piso against Nero, for which he was banished to the Ægean island.

ALTIS (*Myth.*) from ἄλσος, a grove; a place in Olympia, which has a grove and a temple sacred to Jupiter. In this temple were placed the statues of the Olympic victors. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 20, &c.

ALTISSIMO (*Biog.*) a poet of the 15th century, who was in such high repute that his name was changed from Christopher to that of Altissimo. Of his poems, there remains only a translation of the first book of the romance, entitled 'I Riali di Francia,' 4to. Venice, 1534.

ALTMAN (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Padua, and legate of the holy see to Germany in the 11th century, suffered much for defending the rights of the church against the emperor Henry IV under the pontificate of Gregory VII, Victor III, and Urban II. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 1081.

Altman (*Biog.*) a monk of Hautvilliers, in the diocese of Rheims, in the 9th century, wrote a Life of St. Memme, first bishop of Chalons; a Lamentation on the Ravages of France by the Normans; the Lives of Sindulphus, a Hermit, and the Empress St. Helena; and a History of the Translation of her Relics to the Abbey of Hautvilliers, &c.

ALTMANN, *John George* (*Biog.*) a Swiss historian and divine, was born in 1697, and died in 1758. He wrote, 1. 'Tempe Helvetica,' 6 vols. 8vo. 1735-43. 2. 'Versuch einer Historisch-und Physischen Beschreibung der Helvetischen Eisberg,' 8vo. Zurich. 1751. 3. 'Metelemata Philologica-critica, quibus Difficilioribus N. Test. Locis ex Antiquitate Lux affunditur,' 3 vols. 4to. 1753. 4. 'Principia Ethica ex Monitis Legis Naturæ et Præceptis Religionis Christianæ deducta,' 2 vols. 8vo. Tigur. 1754.

ALTON (*Hist.*) or *Althunckham*, a king of Cathay, who, being defeated by Oktai Khan, the son of Genghiskhan, burnt himself, and all that he had, that he might not fall into the hands of the victor.

ALTONA (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, which was burnt by the Swedes in 1712. It is situated on the Elbe, 2 miles W. Hamburg. Lon. 9° 58′ E. lat. 53° 34′ N.

ALTONIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Hampshire, now *Alton*.

ALTORF (*Geog.*) the capital of Uri, a canton of Switzerland, where Tell is said to have shot the apple from his son's head. Lon. 8° 40′ E. lat. 46° 48′ N.

ALTORFER (*Biog.*) or *Alldorfer*, *Albrecht*, or *Albert*: an architect, painter, and engraver of Altdorff, in Bavaria, was born in 1488, and died in 1578. His cuts of 'The Passion,' 'Jael and Siserah,' 'Pyramus and Thisbe,' 'Judah and Thamar,' are reckoned among the best of his performances.

ALVA, *Ferdinand Alvarez Duke d'* (*Hist.*) a famous general, descended from an ancient family in Spain, was employed by Charles V against the pope, whom he compelled to sue for peace; and by Philip II against the insurgents in the Low Countries, where he rendered himself very unpopular by the rigour with which he executed his commission. He was afterwards employed in Portugal against Don Antonio, whom he expelled from the throne, and died in 1582, aged 74, full of military glory. [Vide Plate XIII]

Alva (*Biog.*) or *Petrus d'Ava* and *Astorga*, a Franciscan, who died in 1667, leaving not less than 40 folio volumes on matters touching the foundation of his order and the founder.

ALVAND (*Hist.*) or *Aluend Mirza*, son of Joseph Beg, and 12th sultan of the Turcomans, was dispossessed of his kingdom by his brother Mohammed Mirza, and died in the year of the Hegira 910, A. D. 1520.

ALUANI (*Hist.*) the father of Zohak, king of Persia, of the first dynasty.

Aluani (*Biog.*) surname of Sherfeddin Abdallah Ben Mohammed, author of a Commentary on the Arbains, or, the Forty Chosen Traditions.

ALVANLEY (*Her.*) or *Baron Alvanley*, of Alvanley, in the county of Cheshire; a title conferred on Richard Pepper Arden, who is descended from the Hardens, or Ardernes, an ancient family of Cheshire. This gentleman, being bred to the law, and succeeding lord Eldon as lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1801, was elevated to the peerage by the above title. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Gules three cross crosslets fitchy *argent*, a chief *or*, a crescent for difference.

*Crest.* A plume of feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet.

*Motto.* "Patientia vinces."

ALVAR, *Dom* (*Biog.*) an Augustin, who was chosen preceptor to the children of the Infanta Peter, and followed them into Flanders when they went to seek the protection of their aunt Elizabeth.

ALUARDI (*Biog.*) author of a poem entitled 'Mocaddemat Al Vardiat,' or an Explication of Dreams.

Aluardi, *Ebn Aluardi*, author of a geography entitled 'Kheridat al Algiaib.'

ALVAREZ (*Hist.*) the name of some Christian kings of Congo, who, on their conversion to Christianity, took the names of the Portuguese, by whom they were discovered, and with whom they entered into a strict alliance.

Alvarez I, son of don Henriquez, succeeded his father in the time of don Sebastian, king of Portugal. He was a wise and brave prince, and a zealous Christian, and dying after a long and thorny reign of 40 years, was succeeded by his son Alvarez II.

Alvarez II, the son and successor of the preceding, was a

less zealous than his father in the cause of Christianity, which, having fallen into decay in consequence of the troubles of the former reign, was, by the assistance of Philip II of Spain, re-established. He died after a peaceful reign of 27 years, leaving his crown to his eldest son Bernard.

ALVAREZ III, the second son of Alvarez II, succeeded his brother in 1615, and died after a reign of seven years, leaving the reputation of a wise and generous prince, and a zealous promoter of Christianity.

ALVAREZ IV, succeeded don Ambrosio in 1631, and died after a five years' reign.

ALVAREZ V, successor of the preceding, was killed in a battle which he fought against the duke of Bamba, his brother, by whom he was succeeded.

ALVAREZ VI, brother of the preceding, and the fourteenth Christian king of Congo, was murdered by his brother Garcia.

ALVAREZ VII, seized on the crown at the death of don Antonio, but was dethroned by his own subjects for his cruelty and wickedness.

ALVAREZ VIII, the nineteenth Christian king, was a wise and promising prince, but began his reign at a time when the kingdom was torn with civil dissensions. He was dethroned by the marquis of Pemba, a prince of the royal family, after a reign of four years.

ALVAREZ, *Capral Peter*, commander of a fleet sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, two years after the voyages of Columbus, discovered Brazil in 1500, and wrote a Narrative of the Discovery.

ALVAREZ, *de Luna* (*Biog.*) vide *Luna*.

ALVAREZ, *de Cordova*, in the ninth century, wrote the Life of St. Eulogius, who was put to death by Abderames, king of the Moors.

ALVAREZ, *John*, a priest, wrote Memoirs of Don Ferdinand, the son of John I, king of Portugal, whose secretary he had been.

ALVAREZ, *Francis*, a Portuguese priest of the 15th century, was born at Coimbra, and died in 1540, leaving behind him an Account of his Embassy from Emanuel, King of Portugal, to David, King of Ethiopia.

ALVAREZ, *Balthasar*, a jesuit, was born in 1533, and died 1580, leaving, among other things, 'Tractatus de Modo et Ratione Loquendi de Rebus Spiritualibus.'

ALVAREZ, *Emanuel*, a grammarian, was born at Madeira in 1526, and died in 1582. He wrote, 1. 'De Institutione Grammatica.' 2. 'De Mensuris Ponderibus et Numeris.'

ALVAREZ, *Antony*, a physician of Alcala, wrote 'Epistolarum,' &c. 1585.

ALVIANO, *Bartholomew* (*Hist.*) a general in the service of Venice, who obtained some signal advantages over the armies of the emperor Maximilian. He died in 1515, at the age of 60, so poor that his children were supported at the public expense.

AL WALAD I, (*Hist.*) the son of Abdalmalek, succeeded his father in the caliphate of Bagdad in the year of the Hegira 85, A. D. 695, and died after a reign of nine years and eight months.

AL WALAD II, son of Yezid, succeeded his uncle Hesham, in the year of the Hegira 125, A. D. 735, and died the following year.

AL WATHEK, *Billah* (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Al Mótasem, as caliph of Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 227, A. D. 837, and died after a reign of four years, leaving the reputation of an enlightened prince, and a patron of learning.

ALYATTE (*Geog.*) Ἀλυάττη, a country of Bithynia, so called from Ἀλυάττης, their king. *Steph.*

ALYATTES (*Hist.*) Ἀλυάττης, fourth king of Lydia, of the family of Mermnadæ, and descended from the Heraclidæ, was the father of Crœsus. He succeeded Sardyattes his father, A. M. 3421, A. C. 614, and reigned 57 years. *Herod.* l. 1.

ALYCUS (*Hist.*) Ἄλυκος, the son of Sciron, who was slain by Theseus near Aphidnæ. *Plut. in Thes.*

ALYPIUS, *Falconius Probus* (*Hist.*) a Roman prefect in the reign of the emperor Theodosius, in whose prefecture S. Almachius is said to have been killed by gladiators.

ALYPIUS (*Ecc.*) or *Alipius*, surnamed the *Cionite* or *Stilite*, was born at Adrianople, in the reign of Heraclius the emperor. He retired to a mountain, and spent the remainder of his life on a pillar which stood there.

ALYPIUS, the friend of St. Augustine, was baptized with him at Milan in 388, and was made bishop of Tagasta in 394, dying, as is supposed, in 430.

ALYPIUS (*Biog.*) or *Alipius*, of Antioch, of the fourth century, was an architect under Julian the apostate. He was banished on a charge of magic.

ALYPIUS, the subtlest dialectician of his day, eclipsed his cotemporary Iamblichus, who notwithstanding wrote his life with much commendation.

AMABLE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a priest in the fifth century, built two churches, and performed many other acts of piety, which obtained him a place in the calendar.

AMADEUS (*Hist.*) or *Ame*, a name common to several counts of Savoy, &c.

AMADEUS, surnamed the *Queue*, because when he accompanied the emperor, Henry III, on his journey to Rome, he would not enter the emperor's palace at Verona without his suite, which he called his queue. He died in 1047.

AMADEUS I, succeeded his father Odo in 1060, and accompanied Henry IV into Italy, after which he died in 1095.

AMADEUS II, succeeded his father, Humbert II, accompanied Henry V to Rome, crusaded with Louis *the Younger*, and died on his return at Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus, in 1149.

AMADEUS III, succeeded his father, Thomas, in 1233, and was made vicar-general of the emperor Frederic II, for whom he negotiated with Innocent IV, and died in 1253.

AMADEUS V, surnamed *the Great*, was born in 1249, and succeeded his uncle, Philip, in 1285. He was present at 32 sieges, and defended Rhodes against the Turks, on which account he took the device of F. E. R. T. "Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit." He died in 1323. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



AMADEUS VI, surnamed the *le Comte Verd*, because he went to a tournament in green armour, succeeded his father Amon in 1343, and after a successful and warlike reign of 40 years, died in 1383.

AMADEUS VII, surnamed *le Rouge*, a warlike prince, was killed by a fall from his horse in chasing a wild boar, in 1392.

AMADEUS VIII, *the Pacific*, first duke of Savoy, succeeded his father, Amadeus VII, in 1392, and after having erected his principality into a dukedom in 1416, retired to a hermitage, which he left to take the papal chair, under the name of Felix V, in opposition to Eugene IV; but quitting it soon after, in favour of Nicholas V, he died in 1451. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



AMADEUS IX, surnamed *the Happy*, on account of his goodness, succeeded his father, Louis, in 1435, and died after an excellent reign in 1436. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



AMADEUS, a descendant from Thomas I, of Savoy, succeeded his father, James, as count

of Piedmont, in 1366, under the tutelage of Amadeus VI, and died in 1402.

Amadeus, *Victor*, vide *Victor*.

Amadeus (*Ecc.*) lord of Hauterive, and related to the emperor, Henry V, retired to the convent of Carthusians, near Vienna.

Amadeus, son of the preceding, followed his father's course, and taking the habit of the order was made bishop of Lausanne, and died in 1158, leaving eight Homilies on the Blessed Virgin.

Amadeus, a noble Portuguese, who fought with distinguished valour against the Moors, entered afterwards into the order of Franciscans, and became confessor to Sextus IV. He died in 1482, leaving, as is said, a Book of Mystical Revelations.

AMADOCUS (*Hist.*) Ἀμαδόκος, a king of Thrace, who was defeated by Seuthes, his antagonist, according to Aristotle. *Arist. de Repub.* l. 5, c. 10.

AMAD'ODDAWLA (*Hist.*) founder of the dynasty of the Buijians, obtained possession of Persia, where he reigned 16 years, having fixed his residence at Schiraz. He died in the year of the Hegira 338, A. D. 948, leaving his dominions to his nephew Adado'ddawla.

AMADO'DDIN, *Zenki* (*Hist.*) founded the Atabek dynasty in Irak, in the year of the Hegira 521, A. D. 1131; and after extending his conquests throughout Syria, was assassinated by his own slaves in the year of the Hegira 540.

AMAFINIUS (*Hist.*) or *Amafanius*, a Roman and an Epicurean, who was active in disseminating the doctrines of Epicurus. He wrote a work, entitled, 'Physica Epicurea.' *Cic. ad. Fam.* l. 15, ep. 19; *Acad.* l. 1, c. 2; *Luscul.* l. 4, c. 3.

AMAIA, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a native of Antiquera, and professor of law at Ossuna and Salamanca, wrote, 1. 'Observationes Juris,' Salamanca, 1626. 2. 'Commentaria in Posteriores Libros Codicis Justiniani,' Lugd. 1639, Genev. 1655.

AMAK (*Biog.*) or *Abulnagib al Bokharie*, because he was a native of Bokhara, was styled Ustad al Schoara, that is to say, Master of the Poets. He flourished in the reign of Kheder Khan, the great patron of learning, and died at the age of 100. His principal work is the 'Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskhah,' a romance in Persian verse, besides his Elegies, of which the most distinguished is that on the death of Mamuk, the sister of the Sultan Mahmoud.

AMALABERQUE (*Hist.*) niece of Theodoric, king of the Goths, in Italy, wife of Hermenfroi, king of Thuringia, instigated her husband to kill his two brothers, Bandi and Berthier, who were partners with him in the kingdom; in consequence of which he was afterwards precipitated from a tower, by the order of Thierri, king of Metz, and the princess retiring to Athalaric, king of the Ostrogoths, spent the remainder of her life in privacy. *Paul. Æmil.*

AMALAFRIDA (*Hist.*) daughter of Valamer, and sister of Theodoric, king of the Goths, had by her husband two children, Theodat, or Theodathade, and the above-named Amalaberque. She was afterwards married to Thrasimond, king of the Vandals, in Africa, who, dying childless, was succeeded in 523 by Hilderic, who sent Amalafrida to prison, where she died in 526.

AMALARIC (*Hist.*) or *Amauri*, the son of Alaric the Second, succeeded his father on the throne of the Visigoths, in Spain, in 583, and married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis; but treating her with great cruelty on account of her adherence to the Catholic religion, he was engaged in a war with Childebert, king of France, and was slain in a church, where he had taken refuge, or, as some say, was assassinated by his own subjects, in 521. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



Amalaric (*Biog.*) vide *Almericus*.

AMALARIUS, *Fortunatus* (*Ecc.*) an archbishop of Treves, died in 813. He wrote only a 'Treatise on Baptism.'

Amalarius, *Symphosius*, abbot of Hornbac, wrote, A Treatise on the Offices; The Order of the Antiphonal; The Office of the Mass; and Letters; which are preserved in D'Achery's Specilegium, and Martenne's Anecdotes.

AMALASONTE (*Hist.*) or *Amalasunte*, daughter of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, and wife of Eutharic, governed during the minority of her son Athalaric with great prudence, and at his death placed the crown on the head of Theodat, her cousin german, and son of Amalafride, who in return for her kindness exiled her, and afterwards put her to death in 534.

AMALEK (*Bibl.*) עמלק, son of Eliphaz and Timna his concubine, and grandson of Esau. He succeeded Galam in the government of Edom, south of Judah. *Gen.* xxxvi. 12, 16; 1 *Chron.* i. 36.

Amalek, a mountain in the land of Ephraim, where Abdon, son of Hillel, the judge of Israel, was buried. *Judg.* xii. 14, 15.

AMALFI (*Geog.*) or *Amalphi*, a small town of Naples, in the principality of Salerno. 10 miles S. W. Salerno. Lon. 14° 20′ E., lat. 40° 35′ N.

*History of Amalfi.*

This town, which in the Latin of the middle ages was called *Melphis*, was taken by the emperor Lotharius II, in 1133, when the place was given up to pillage; but the emperor would have no other share of the booty than a volume of the 'Pandects of Justinian,' which were preserved there. It was afterwards famous as the birth-place of Flavio Goia, the reputed inventor of the magnetic needle. This city belonged at first to the house of St. Severin, afterwards to that of Picolomini, and in the 17th century it was erected into a duchy in favour of Octavio Picolomini. Amalfi is an archbishop's see, having Capri, Scala, Menori, Lettere, and Ravello, for suffragans. Pope Nicholas II assembled a council here in 1059, for the purpose of better regulating the election of popes, and preventing the schisms which had so frequently been produced by setting up of antipopes. *Sgon. de Regn. Ital.* l. 2; *Blond. Hist.* l. 15; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

AMALON (*Hist.*) a duke of Champaign, who was killed by a girl in his sleep, to whom he offered violence. *Greg. Tur.* l. 4, c. 27.

AMALRIC (*Ecc.*) or *Amauri*, archbishop of Tours, presided at the council of Soissons in 853.

Amalric, bishop of Senlis, was very zealous in the repair of his cathedral. He died in 1161.

Amalric, *Arnaud*, archbishop of Narbonne, was appointed inquisitor against the Albigenses, and employed in uniting Christian princes against the Moors. After being at the council of Montpelier, he died in 1225.

Amalric, *Augeri* (*Biog.*) a biographer of the 14th century, who wrote a history of the popes, entitled, 'Chronicum Pontificale.'

AMALTHÆA (*Myth.*) Ἀμαλθεία, the nurse of Jupiter, whom she fed with goats' milk, was, according to Lactantius, said to be the daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, but, according to Diodorus, the name of a goat, whom Jupiter afterwards placed in heaven as a constellation. Jupiter is said to have given one of her horns to the nymphs who brought him up, by which they had the power of obtaining what they wished: whence the proverb of Amalthææ cornu, to signify plenty; but as to this horn, and other circumstances respecting Amalthæa, authors differ widely. *Diodorus*, l. 4, c. 5; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5, v. 113; *Strab.* l. 10; *Hygin.*; *Paus.* l. 7, c. 26; *Lactant. contra Gent.* l. 1, c. 22; *Suidas*; *Erasm. Adag.* chil. 1, cent. 6.

Amalthæa, *Demophilus*, or *Hierophylus*, the Sibyl, who carried the nine books of Prophecies to Tarquin the Proud. *Tibull.* l. 2, el. 5, v. 67.

*Quicquid Amalthea, quicquid Marpesia dixit.*

*Varr. de Ling. Lat.*

AMALTHEI (*Biog.*) *Jerome, John Baptist*, and *Cornelius*, were brothers and poets of the 16th century, who were born at Odenzo in the state of Venice.

Amalthei, *Jerome*, who died in 1744, wrote several Latin pieces, which were collected and published at Venice in 1627, and afterwards by Grævius in 1689.

Amalthei, *John*, who died at the age of 47, wrote poems in Italian as well as Latin.

Amalthei, *Cornelius*, the youngest, left some few Latin poems of the same cast as those of his brothers', which were much admired in their day. He died probably in the prime of life.

AMALTHEUM (*Ant.*) Ἀμαλθεῖον, a Gymnasium, founded by Atticus, in Epirus, called after Amalthæa, because learning is supposed to nourish the mind as she nourished Jupiter with her milk.

AMAMA, *Sixtinus* (*Biog.*) a professor of the Hebrew, was born in 1593, and died in 1629. He wrote, 1. 'Censura Vulgatæ Latinæ Editionis Pentateuchi,' 4to. Francken. 1620. 2. 'Bybelsche Conferenci,' or a Collation of the Dutch Version with the Originals. 3. 'Antibarbarus Biblicus.' 4. 'De Nomine Tetragrammato.'

AMANA (*Bibl.*) Ἀμάνα, a mountain, mentioned *Cant.* iv. 8, supposed by some to be mount Amanus.

AMAND, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Bourdeaux in the fifth century, who wrote many letters to his catechist, S. Paulinus. *Gregor. Turon. de Confess.* c. 45; *Baill. Vies de Saintes, au Juin.*

Amand, *St.*, a bishop of Maestricht, who founded an abbey near Tournay, and died in 679.

Amand, *John St.*, surnamed *Faye*, or *Fayeta*, persuaded Clement VII to exterminate a sect of heretics, called *Flagellants*, and died in 1394. He wrote 'De Esu Carnium;' 'Manipulum Exemplorum;' 'Quæstiones super Sententias,' &c.

Amand, surnamed *Du Chastel*, or *de Castello*, abbot of Marchiennes, in Arras, lived about 1113, and wrote, besides several treatises, a life of St. Odin, bishop of Cambray.

Amand, *de Liriezee*, a Franciscan, so called from his native place in Zealand, died in 1534. He wrote 'De LXX Hebdomadibus Danielis;' 'Commentaria in Genesim, Jobum, et Ecclesiasten;' 'De XL Mansionibus;' 'De S. Annæ Conjugio.'

AMANDUS, *Cneus Salvius*, (*Hist.*) an usurper, and a colleague in the command with Aulus Pomponius Ælianus, in Gaul, under Dioclesian, took the title of Augustus U. C. 1038, A. D. 285, and was killed the year following in battle, by Maximianus Herculius.

Amandus (*Numis.*) one medal of this usurper, if it be genuine, bears the inscription IMP. C. C. AMANDUS, P. F. Aug. or IMP. C. CN. SAL. AMANDUS, &c. *Goltz. Thes.*

AMANICÆ *Pylæ* (*Geog.*) Ἀμανικαὶ πύλαι, narrow defiles in the mountain Amanus, through which Darius passed into Cilicia. They are called by Strabo Ἀμανίδες; by Pliny, *Amani Portæ*; by Curtius, *Amanicæ Pylæ*; by Ptolemy, *Ciliciæ vel Syriæ Portæ*, now *Stretto di Scanderona. Polyb.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5.

AMANTEA (*Geog.*) a seaport of Calabria, on the Mediterranean. Lon. 16° 10′ E., lat. 39° 12′ N. It has a strong castle, and during the wars of Charles VIII and Louis XII, in Italy, it displayed its fidelity to the house of Arragon.

AMANTIA (*Geog.*) a town on the coast of Illyria, to the south of Apollonia; the inhabitants of which were called Amantes, or Amantini, or Amantiani. *Cic. Phil.* l. 11, c. 11; *Cæs. Bell. Civ.* l. 3, c. 40; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 23, 24.

AMANTIUS (*Hist.*) grand chamberlain to the emperor Arcadius, introduced Porphyry, bishop of Gaza, to this prince, by whom he was persuaded to destroy the heathen temple in that city. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 401.

Amantius, a præfect under the emperor Anastasius, who aimed at placing his friend Theocritus on the throne, but being supplanted by Justin, was put to death with his friend in 518. *Evagr.* l. 4, c. 1.

Amantius, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Lansberg in the 16th century, wrote 'Flores Celebrarum Sententiarum Græcarum et Latinarum.'

AMANUS (*Myth.*) Ἀμανὸς, the god of the Persians; the word *amanus* signifying, as is supposed, the sun of the Persian language.

Amanus (*Geog.*) Ἀμανὸν, a mountain of Cilicia, branching off from the Taurus, the straits of which are called *Amanicæ Pylæ*, [vide *Amanicæ Pylæ*] and, according to Lucan, reaching as far as Cappadocia.

*Luc.* l. 3, v. 244.

*Cappadoces, duri populus nunc cultor Amani.*

It is celebrated as the retreat of wild beasts.

*Appian.* Κυνηγ, l. 3.

Κάμπας τε πάγης καὶ πρῶνας Ἀμάνη.

*Val. Flacc. Argon.* l. 1.

*Mater in adverso catulis venatur Amano.*

*Cic. ad Famil.* l. 2, ep. 10; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 5, ep. 20; *Plut. in Cicer.*; *Arrian.* l. 2, &c. [Vide *Amanicæ Pylæ*]

AMARA *Singha* (*Biog.*) a Hindoo in the first century, was the author of a Sanscrit dictionary, entitled, 'Amara Kocha,' not written in alphabetical order, but divided into sections, including the names of stars, elements, &c. The first part of this dictionary was published by Father Paulin, in 1798, at Rome, entitled, 'Amara Singha, Sectio Prima de Cœlo Ex tribus ineditis Codicibus Manuscriptis,' 4to. A MS. of the whole is preserved in the Royal Library at Paris.

AMARACUS (*Myth.*) an officer of Cinyras, who was changed into sweet marjoram, whence the poetical and botanical name of *Amaracus* for that plant. *Serv. in Æn.* l. 1, v. 697.

AMARAH, *Ben Aliemieni* (*Hist.*) a poet, who was proclaimed caliph by the Alides after the death of Adhed, last caliph of the Fatimites in Egypt, but was deposed by Saladin.

Amarah (*Biog.*) the surname of *Nagmeddin al Jemieni*, who was the author of a history of the caliphs of Cairo, entitled, 'Nokt al Asarth.'

AMARAL, *Andrew* (*Hist.*) a Portuguese nobleman, grand chancellor, and grand cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, being offended with Philip, of the Isle Adam, grand master of this order, betrayed the island of Rhodes to the sultan Soliman II, for which act of treachery he was degraded and beheaded.

Amaral, *Don Louis d'* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Vizeu, in Portugal, assisted at the council of Basle in 1433, which deposed Eugene IV, and elected Felix V, by whom he was made cardinal, and died in 1444.

Amaral, *Peter d'* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese jesuit of Coimbra, died in 1711, leaving a discourse in honour of the Virgin, entitled, 'Canticum Marianum,' Evor. 1709.

Amaral, *Prudence d'*, a Portuguese jesuit, died in 1715. He wrote, 1. 'Os Feitos dos Bispos y Arcebispos da Bahia,' fol. Lisbon. 1710. 2. 'Elegiarum Liber de Pietate erga Beatam Mariam Virginem.' 3. 'Molæ Saccharia Poetica Descriptio.'

AMARAMUS (*Hist.*) Ἀμαράμος, an inhabitant of Mya, beyond Jordan, who, with Annibas and Eleazer, caused a sedition; but being taken by Fadus, governor of Judæa,

was sent into exile, with his companion Eleazer. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 1.

AMARIAH (*Bibl.*) אמריה, eldest son of Meraioth, and father of the high priest Ahitub. He exercised the office of high priest in the time of the judges. 1 *Chron.* vi. 7. 11.

AMARIAH, one who separated from his strange wife. *Ezra* x. 42.

AMARIAH, grandfather to the prophet Zephaniah, and father of Gedaliah. *Zeph.* i. 1.

AMARICON, *John* (*Hist.*) an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and a descendant from a respectable family in Auvergne, served the king against the leaguers, by whom he was imprisoned, and died before the murder of Henry III, in 1590. He left Commentaries on Cicero and Horace.

AMARSIAS (*Myth.*) Ἀμαρσίας, the pilot who conducted Theseus into Crete to the Minotaur. *Plut. in Vit. Thes.*

AMARYNTHUS (*Geog.*) Ἀμαρυνθὸς, a village of Eubœa, where Diana was worshipped under the title of Amarysia, and her festivals there are called Amarynthia. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 31.

AMARYSIA (*Myth.*) Ἀμαρυσία, a surname of Diana in Amarynthus.

AMASA (*Bibl.*) עמשא, son of Jether and Abigail, David's sister, was treacherously slain by Joab, A. M. 2981. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 25.

AMASA, son of Hadlai, opposed the admission into Samaria of such captives as were taken from the kingdom of Judah in the reign of Ahaz. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 12.

AMASAI (*Bibl.*) עמשי, the son of Elkanah. 1 *Chron.* vi. 25.

AMASAI, a Levite, and one of king David's thirty gallant men, supposed to be the same as the first Amasai. 1 *Chron.* xii. 17.

AMASENUS (*Geog.*) a river of the Privernates, running into the Mediterranean.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 685.

*—— quos, dives Anagnia, pascis,*
*Quos, Amasene Pater.*

*Serv. in Virg.*; *Vib. Sequest.*

AMASEO, *Romulus* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Udina in Italy, was born in 1489, and died in 1552. He wrote, 1. Latin Translations of Xenophon's Cyropædia, fol. Bonon. 1533, and of Pausanias, 4to. Rom. 1547. 2. 'Orationes,' consisting of 18 Latin speeches, delivered on different occasions. 4to. Bonon. 1580.

AMASEO, *Pompilio*, son of the former, and a Greek professor, translated part of Polybius, and wrote a History of his own Times, which was never published.

AMASIA (*Geog.*) Ἀμασία, or Ἀμασεία, a town of Pontus, and birth-place of Mithridates the Great, and Strabo the geographer, by which the river Iris flows. It is still a considerable place under the same name, but is called by the Turks Amnæsan. It was formerly an archbishop's see, where St. Basil, one of its bishops, suffered martyrdom in 319. *Strab.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 3.

AMASIA, a town of Germany, now *Marburg*. *Ptol.* l. 2.

AMASIA, capital of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 35° 4′ E., lat. 40° 25′ N., is the ancient Amasia. [Vide *Amasia*]

AMASIA (*Numis.*) some medals of this town are extant while it was an independent state, but a still greater number under the emperors Trajan, Plotina, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina jun., Commodus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Alexander Severus, and Mamæa. It received different names from the emperors, as *Hadriana*, on account of the favours which it received from Adrian; *Severina*, from Septimus Severus; *Antoniniana*, from his son Caracalla; *Alexandriana*, from Alexander Severus. It was made a metropolis by Adrian, and afterwards declared to be the first, in distinction from Neocæsarea and Tomorus, which were also metropoles of Pontus. Amasia was likewise constituted Neocora by the same emperor; wherefore several of the inscriptions contain all its titles, as ΑΔΡ. ΣΕΥ. ΑΝΤ. ΑΛΕΞ. ΑΜΑCΙΑ ΜΗΤ. ΝΕ. ΠΡ. ΠΟΝ. ΕΤ. CΛΔ. i. e. *Hadriana, Severina, Alexandrina, Amasia, Metropolis, Neocori, Prima Ponti, Anno 234.* The epocha is dated from the time of Augustus, U. C. 743. The name itself of this town is abridged in inscriptions, as AM. AMA. AMAC. AMACI. &c. *Vaill. Græc.*



AMASIS (*Hist.*) Ἄμασις, a subject of Apries, king of Egypt, who having rebelled against his master took him prisoner, and got possession of his throne. He died during the reign of Cambyses. Apries, whom he succeeded, is called *Hophra* in scripture. *Herod.* l. 1, 2, 3.

AMASIS, a general of Darius, who was sent against the Cyrenians, l. 4, c. 201, &c.

AMASIUS (*Geog.*) vide *Amisia*.

AMASTRIS (*Hist.*) Ἄμαστρις. [Vide *Amestris*]

AMASTRIS, wife of Dionysius, tyrant of Heraclea, and daughter of Oxyathris, the brother of that Darius whom Alexander conquered. *Strab.* l. 12.

AMASTRIS (*Numis.*) a medal of the abovementioned queen bears on the obverse her head, as in the annexed cut; and on the reverse, the turreted head of a female sitting and holding a victory in her hand; inscription, ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. Whence the epithet Amastriacus.



*Ovid. in Ibin.* v. 331.

*Aut ut Amastriacis quondam Lenæus ab oris*
*Nudus Achilleâ destituaris humo.*

AMASTRIS (*Geog.*) Ἄμαστρις, a town of Pontus, formerly called Sesamis, now *Semastro*. It derived its name from Amastris, the wife of Dionysius, who was its founder. *Strab.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 2.

AMASTRIS (*Numis.*) this town struck many medals of Domitia, Nerva, Plotina, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina sen., M. Aurelius, Faustina jun., L. Verus, Crispina, Caracalla, Jul. Mœsa, Gordianus Pius; the inscriptions ΑΜΑCΤΡΙC ΑΜΑCΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Some medals bear the head of Homer, inscription, ΟΜΗΡΟC; because he was supposed to be a native of Smyrna, in which this town was in alliance. Amastris also represented on its coins its tutelary deities, Juno, Jupiter, Æsculapius, Hygia, &c.; with the inscriptions, ΖΕΥC СΤΡΑΤΗΓΟC ΑΜΑCΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ, i. e. *Jupiter Imperator Amastrianorum.* ΗΡΑ ΑΜΑCΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ, &c. *Juno*; ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΟC, *Æsculapius*, &c. [Vide *Amisus*] *Vaill. Num. Græc.*; *Patin. Imp. Rom.*; *Tristan. Comment. Histor.*

AMASTRUS (*Myth.*) an auxiliary in the war of Perses with Æetes, king of Colchis. He was killed by Argus, son of Phryxus. *Flacc.* l. 6, v. 544.

AMATA (*Myth.*) the wife of king Latinus, who favoured Turnus and opposed Æneas, as the lover of her daughter. Upon the success of the latter she hung herself.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 12, v. 600.

*Se causam clamat, crimenque, caputque malorum;*
*Multaque per mæstum demens effata furorem,*
*Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,*
*Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altâ.*

AMATA (*Hist.*) the first virgin who devoted herself to the goddess Vesta, whence the name was given in honour of her to the superior Vestal, according to Aulus Gellius, l. 1, c. 12.

AMATA, *Antonia Felix* (*Biog.*) a noble lady of Palermo, sister to the jesuit John Maria Amatus, [vide *Amatus*] died as a nun in 1701, leaving a collection of pious pieces, entitled 'Ghirlande Celeste di Orationi Devote per Coronarne tutte le Opere Buone de Giorno,' &c. 16mo. Genoa, 1692.

AMATH (*Bibl.*) vide *Emath*.

AMATHEANS (*Bibl.*) descendants of Amath, the son of Canaan.

AMATHOESA (*Geog.*) 'Αμαθόεις, the name of Pylus, so called from the river Amathus, which runs through it.

AMATHUS (*Bibl.*) 'Αμάθος, a city beyond Jordan, which Eusebius places 21 miles from Pella, southwards. It was taken and destroyed by Alexander Jannæus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 10, &c.; *De Bell.* l. 1, c. 6.

AMATHUS (*Geog.*) now *Limisso*, a town on the south side of Cyprus, where Adonis was worshipped. It was sacred to Venus.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 51.

*Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphus, atque Cythera,*
*Idaliaque domus.*

And the inhabitants were said to be changed into bulls by Venus. Ovid speaks of its metals,

*Met.* l. 10, v. 530.

*Piscosamque Cnidon, gravidamve Amathunta metalli.*

*Scylac. Peripl.*; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 31; *Tac. Annal.* l. 3, c. 62; *Paus.* l. 9, c. ult.; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 14.

AMATO, *Michel d'* (*Biog.*) a prothonotary apostolic of Naples, died in 1729. He wrote in Latin, 1. A Dissertation, Historical, Dogmatical, and Moral, on the Sort of Balm which ought to be employed in the Holy Unction, 8vo. Naples, 1722. 2. A Dissertation, Historical, Physiological, and Moral, on the Custom of Eating Birds as well as Fish during Lent, 8vo. Naples, 1723. 3. Four Dissertations on other Usages of the Church, &c. 4to. Naples, 1728.

AMATUS (*Ecc.*) *Aimable* or *Aimé*, archbishop of Sens, in the seventh century, was banished to Peronne by king Thierri, and died in the monastery of Merville, in 690.

AMATUS, *Aimable* (*Ecc.*) or *Aimé*, archbishop of Bourdeaux, was employed by Gregory VII on many important negociations, particularly in regard to the dissolution of the marriage of William VII, count de Poitou, with a daughter of Audebert, count de Perigord, to whom he was too near a kin. He died in 1101.

AMATUS (*Biog.*) or *Amato*, a monk of Mount Cassin, who wrote four books on the acts of St. Peter and St. Paul, dedicated to Gregory VII, and eight books on the History of the Normans.

AMATUS, or *Amato, John Roderigo*, a Portuguese physician and a Jew, was born at Castel Blanco, in 1511. He wrote, 'Exegemata in priores duos Dioscoridis de Materia Medica Libros,' 4to. Antv. 1536.

AMATUS, *Avellus*, a fiscal advocate of Naples, wrote, 1. 'Prolegomena Feudalia,' 4to. Neapol. 2. 'Responsum in Causis Jurisdictionalibus.' 3. 'Consiliorum seu Responsorum Centuria,' fol. Neapol. 1616.

AMATUS, *John Maria*, a jesuit of Palermo, was born of noble parents in 1660, and wrote, 1. 'Oratio Prima in Literarii Anni Renascentis,' &c. 2. 'Oratio Secunda, in Solemni Studiorum Lustratione,' &c. 3. 'La Conca d'Oro in Tripudio per l'Anno Ventesimo del Catolico Re delle Spagne,' &c. 4. 'Elogio di D. Francisco Schafani,' &c. 5. 'Concilium Provinciale Panormitanum anno 1388,' &c.

AMAURI (*Hist.*) count of Jaffa, and king of Jerusalem, succeeded Baldwin III, in 1163; and died after an unsuccessful attempt against Egypt in 1172.

AMAURI, king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Guy, and died in 1205. He was unsuccessful against the Saracens.

AMAURI, king of the Visigoths. [Vide *Amalaric*]

AMAURI, count of Montfort. [Vide *Montfort*]

AMAURI (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Jerusalem, who refused to crown Amauri I, unless he put away his wife Agnes, his relation in the fourth degree. He died in 1180.

AMAURI (*Biog.*) or *Amalric de Chartres*, professor of philosophy, was born near Chartres, in the 13th century. He wanted to form a new system of religion on the metaphysics of Aristotle, but was prevented by Eugene IV, who condemned his doctrines. Although he was obliged to recant, yet he is supposed to have retained his opinions, to which he left many adherents after his death.

AMAXIA (*Geog.*) 'Αμαξία, a town situated on a hill in Cilicia, on which grew wood that was fit for the building of ships. *Strab.* l. 14.

AMAXITUS (*Geog.*) 'Αμαξιτὸς, a town of Troas, where was the temple of Apollo, of which Chryses was the high priest. *Strab.* l. 13; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 39.

AMAZENES (*Hist.*) or *Mazenes*, Μαζήνης, a prince of the island Ouractus, who for some time accompanied Alexander's expedition to India. *Arrian.*

AMAZIAH (*Bibl.*) אמציה, eighth king of Judah, succeeded his father Joash, and after a reign of 52 years was assassinated A. M. 3194, A. C. 810. 2 *Kings* xiv. &c.

AMAZIAH, a priest of the golden calves at Bethel, who procured from Jeroboam the banishment of the prophet Amos, because he prophesied the destruction of the high places consecrated to idolatry, about A. M. 3215, A. C. 789. *Amos* vii. 10, 11.

AMAZON (*Geog.*) a river rising in Peru, of South America, the greatest in the world, being at its mouth 150 miles broad, receiving in its course, which is 3300 miles, nearly 200 rivers, some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile.

AMAZONES (*Geog.*) 'Αμάζονες, a celebrated nation of warlike women, who inhabited the country of Thermodon, in Cappadocia, and extended themselves even to Lybia, according to some. They are said to have cut off their right breast for greater convenience in managing the bow, from which circumstance they derive their name; i. e. from α priv. and μάζος, a breast. Virgil, speaking of their queen Penthesilea, calls them Amazonides.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 490.

*Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis*
*Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,*
*Aurea subnectens exertæ cingula mammæ.*

Homer designates them by the epithet ἀντιάνειραι, i. e. men-haters; and other poets have described their mode of equipping for war, and their military habits. Martial speaks of the Peltæ.

*Mart.* l. 9, epig. 104.

*Peltatam Scythico discinxit Amazona nodo.*

*Claudian. de Rapt. Proserpin.* l. 2, v. 62.

*Qualis Amazonidum peltis exultat aduncis*
*Pulchra cohors, quoties Arcton populata virago*
*Hippolyte niveas ducit post prælia turmas.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 5.

—— *Amazonià latus intercludere peltas.*

Horace speaks of their axes.

*Hor.* l. 4, od. 4.

*Quibus*
*Mos unde deductus per omne*
*Tempus Amazonià securi*
*Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli.*

*Seneca Agamem.* act. ii.

*Non picta pharetras, et securigera manu*
*Peltata Amazon.*

Propertius speaks of their bared breasts.

*Propert.* l. 3, eleg. 12, v. 15.

*Qualis Amazonidum nudatis bellica mammis*
*Thermodoonteis turba lavatur aquis.*

Their mode of cohabiting occasionally with the male sex, and their treatment of their male offspring, has been variously stated by different writers; and Strabo questions their existence altogether, as a nation; but Diodorus, Justin, and others, specify their queens by name, of which the following are the principal:

*Queens of the Amazons.*

*Marthesia* or *Marpesia*, Μαρπησσία and *Lampedo*, reigned

conjointly in the time of Ægeus. They are said to have built Ephesus, and other cities of Asia Minor.

*Antiope* and *Orethya,* were conquered by Hercules and Theseus. Apollodorus calls Antiope, Hippolyte; and Apollonius calls Orethya, Otrere.

*Penthesilea,* went as an auxiliary to Priam, to the Trojan war, where she is said to have been killed by Achilles.

*Minithya* or *Thalestris,* their last queen, paid a visit to Alexander the Great, that she might have offspring from so warlike a prince. *Hom. Il.* l. 3, &c. *& Eustath. in Il.; Herod.* l. 4, c. 110; *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 3; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 11; *Hygin. Fab.* 14; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 7, &c.; *Plut. in Thes.; Justin.* l. 2, c. 4; *Quint. Curt.* c. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 10; *Paus.* l. 7, c. 2; *Palæphat. de Incred.*

AMAZONES (*Numis.*) were represented on medals mostly with a battle-axe, of which an example is given under the head of Amisus. [Vide *Amisus*]

AMAZONIA (*Hist.*) a mistress of the emperor Commodus, on whose account he descended into the arena to fight as a common gladiator. He took the name of Amazonius, and gave it also to the month of December in honour of her. *Lamp. in Vit.*

AMAZONIA (*Geog.*) a country of South America, so called by its discoverer Francisco Orellana, who, sailing down the river Amazon for the first time in 1580, observed on its banks numbers of women in arms, wherefore he designated the country and the river by the names which they now bear. Amazonia is 1400 miles long, and 1960 broad, being bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guayana; on the E. by the Atlantic ocean and Brazil; on the S. by Paraguay; and on the W. by Peru. The Spaniards have made many unsuccessful attempts to settle there, but the Portuguese have some settlements between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon.

AMAZONIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀμαζόνειον, a place in Attica, where Theseus defeated the Amazons. *Plut. in Thes.* Also a town of Cumæ, where the Amazons lived. *Steph. Byz.*

AMAZONIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀμαζόνιος, an epithet of Apollo in Laconia, from the defeat of the Amazons by Theseus. *Paus.* l. 3.

AMAZONIUS (*Hist.*) the title which the emperor Commodus took, and gave to the month of December in honour of his mistress. [Vide *Amazonia*]

AMAZONIUS *Mons* (*Geog.*) or *Amazonicus Mons,* a part of Mount Taurus called after the Amazons.

AMAZONS (*Geog.*) vide *Amazon.*

AMBACIA (*Geog.*) a town of Touraine, in France, now *Amboise.*

AMBARVI (*Geog.*) a people of Celtic Gaul, who inhabited the country now called *Chalois. Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7; *Liv.* l. 5, c. 34.

AMBERGER, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a painter of Nuremberg, of the 16th century, is known by his History of Joseph in 12 pictures. He also painted a portrait of Charles V, and died in 1550.

AMBERKELET (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, who succeeded Eugene VI in 697, and was killed whilst on an expedition.

AMBIALITES (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Celtica, who inhabited the country now called *L'Amballe. Merul. in Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 3, c. 9.

AMBIANI (*Geog.*) a people of Belgium, who took up arms against Cæsar. They inhabited what is now called *Picardy. Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 8, c. 4; *Liv. Epit.* 114; *Strab.* l. 4.

AMBIANUM (*Geog.*) capital of the Ambiani, now *Amiens,* is celebrated as the theatre of Cæsar's exploits. It was afterwards embellished by the emperors Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, and chosen as a place of residence by Constantine, Constantius, Julian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, and Theodosius; but suffered much from the barbarians, particularly the Normans, by whom it was almost entirely burnt down in 925. Its earliest bishop was St. Fermin, whose successors Fermin the Martyr, Fermin the Confessor, Honorius, Berchaud, Sylvius, and Godefroi, were enrolled in the calendar of saints. Its cardinals were Jean de la Grange, Jean le Jeune, Charles Hemand, Claude de Longue, Nicolas de Pellevé. It likewise reckons among its distinguished natives the celebrated antiquarian Du Cange. [Vide *Amiens*]

AMBIATINUM (*Geog.*) or *Ambiatinus vicus,* a village of the Treveri, in Germany, now *Capelle,* at the confluence of the Rhine and Maese. Caligula is said to have been born there. *Suet. in Cal.* c. 8.

AMBIBARETI (*Geog.*) vide *Ambivareti.*

AMBIGATUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Celtæ, who, finding the population of his country to be excessive, sent out colonies under his two nephews, Bellovesus and Sigovesus. The auguries decreed the Hyrcanian woods to the latter, and Italy to the former. *Liv.* l. 5, c. 34, et seq.

AMBIORIX (*Hist.*) a king of the Eburones, in Gaul, and a formidable enemy to the Romans, was at last totally routed by Cæsar, with the loss of his whole army, and himself obliged to seek safety by flight. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5, c. 11; l. 6, c. 30, et seq.

AMBIVARETI (*Geog.*) or *Ambibareti,* a people of Celtic Gaul, who occupied the country now called *Nivernois. Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

AMBIVARITI (*Geog.*) a people of Belgic Gaul, supposed by Ortellius and others to have inhabited Brabant. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 4.

AMBIVIUS, *Marcus* (*Hist.*) succeeded Coponius in the government of Judæa, whose successor was Annius Rufus, A. D. 53. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 3.

AMBIVIUS, *Turpio* (*Biog.*) a comic actor, who performed some of the plays of Terence.

AMBLETEUSE (*Geog.*) *Ambletosa,* a seaport of Picardy, in the department of Pas de Calais, defended by a battery, 4 miles S. Boulogne. Lon. 1° 40′ E. lat. 50° 40′ N. Its harbour was destroyed by the English in the 17th century, and rebuilt by Louis XIV. It is situated on the English channel, 8 miles N. Boulogne, and remarkable for being the place where king James II landed on his leaving England in 1688.

AMBOISE (*Geog.*) *Ambacia,* a town of Touraine, in the department of Indre and Loire, 5 leagues E. Tours. Lon. 0° 34′ E. lat. 47° 21′ N. Charles VIII, who greatly enlarged its royal chateau, was born and died here; Foulques III, count of Anjou, founded the collegiate church of the Florentines; and Lewis XI here instituted the order of St. Michael in 1466. Amboise is an ancient town frequently mentioned in history, particularly by Gregory of Tours, who informs us that Clovis and Alaric had an interview in the island near St. Amboise. The seignory of Amboise was in the possession of the house of Berric for many centuries.

AMBOISE (*Hist.*) an ancient and illustrious house, which derived its name from the seignory of Amboise, in France, which came into the possession of the house of Berrie in 1100. [Vide *Amboise*] The most distinguished of its members are as follow:

AMBOISE, *Louis d',* viscount de Thouan, prince de Talmond, &c. having taken part with the English, was made prisoner by order of Charles VII, and his estates confiscated, but restored to him some time after. He died in 1469.

AMBOISE, *Frances d',* wife of Peter II, duke of Britanny, was born in 1427, and contributed much to the refinement of manners among the Bretons. Although exposed to much ill treatment from her father, she refused to marry the duke of Savoy at the death of her husband, and died in a convent in 1485.

AMBOISE, *Aimezi d',* grand prior of France, and fortieth grand

master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, gained a victory over the sultan of Egypt, and died in 1512.

AMBOISE, *Charles d'*, marshal and admiral of France, commanded the army of Louis XII at the battle of Aignadel in 1509, and died at Correggio in 1511.

AMBOISE, *James d'*, lord of Bussi, was killed at the battle of Marignan in 1515.

AMBOISE, *Hughes d'*, was made lieutenant-general, in Tuscany, for his valour at the engagement of Fornone in 1495. He was killed at the battle of Marignan in 1515.

AMBOISE, *James d'*, baron d'Ambijoux, died at the siege of Marseilles, which he defended against Charles V in 1536.

AMBOISE, *George d'* (*Ecc.*) brother of Aimezi d'Amboise of the above-mentioned house of Amboise, a cardinal and archbishop of Rouen, and prime minister of Lewis XII; was born in 1460, and died in 1510, to the universal regret of all France, to the benefit of which he devoted his talents and his property.

AMBOISE, *Francis d'* (*Biog.*) a writer of the 16th and 17th centuries, died about 1620. He wrote, 1. 'Notable Discours en Forme de Dialogue, touchant la Vraie et Parfaite Amitié,' 16mo. Lyons, 1577. 2. 'Dialogue et Devis des Demoiselles pour les rendre Vertueuses et Bienheureuses en la Vraye et Parfaite Amitié,' 16mo. 1581-3. 3. 'Regrets Facetieux et Plaisantes, Harangues Funebres sur la Mort de divers Animaux,' Paris, 1583. 4. 'Les Napolitaines,' a Comedy, 16mo. Paris, 1584. 5. An Edition of the works of Abelard, 1616. 6. 'Desperades ou Eglogues Amoureuses,' 8vo. Paris. 1672.

AMBOISE, *Adrian d'*, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1551, and died bishop of Treguier in 1616. He wrote 'Holophernes,' a sacred drama.

AMBOISE, *James d'*, brother of the preceding, obtained a doctor's degree in 1594, and died of the plague in 1606. He wrote, 1. 'Orationes Duæ,' against the Jesuits, 8vo. Paris, 1595. 2. 'Questiones Medicinales.'

AMBOISE, *Michael d'*, a poet, was born at Naples at the beginning of the 16th century, and died in 1547. Niceron has given a list of his poetical pieces.

AMBOYNA (*Geog.*) the chief of the Molucca islands in the eastern seas, the capital of which of the same name is lon. 128° 15′ E. lat. 3° 40′ S. This island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1516, who made a settlement there in 1546, and built Fort Vittoria on the S. E. coast. The Dutch expelled the Portuguese in 1605, and the English made an unsuccessful attempt to form a settlement upon the island in 1615, but subsequently established a factory there, the members of which were all treacherously murdered by the Dutch governor in 1622. Amboyna fell into the hands of the English in 1796, was restored in 1801, recaptured in 1810, and delivered up again by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

AMBRACIA (*Geog.*) Ἀμβρακία, or Ἀμπρακία; a city of Thesprotia, now *Larta*, in Epirus, and the residence of king Pyrrhus, was originally called *Epuia, Peralia*, and after the victory of Augustus *Nicopolis*, according to Strabo; but Ptolemy makes Ambracia and Nicopolis to be distinct. *Herodot.* l. 9, c. 28; *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 80, &c.; *Polyb.* l. 4, c. 63; *Liv.* l. 38, c. 4; *Pomp. Mela*, l. 2, c. 3; *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 1; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 14; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 23; *Flor.* l. 2; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*

AMBRACIA (*Numis.*) being a colony of the Corinthians, or the Cretans, represented most frequently the Pegasus or Minotaur on their medals, but sometimes the head of Jupiter, or the figure of Apollo; the inscriptions A. AMB. AMBR. AMBPAKI. AMBPAKIΩTAN. *Goltz. Græc.; Hunt. Num. Urb.; Pellerin. Rec. des Med. &c.*

AMBRACIUS, *Sinus* (*Geog.*) a part of the Adriatic adjacent to Epirus, now the *Gulf of Larta*, which, according to Polybius, was 100 stadia in length, and the same in breadth; but Strabo has assigned much greater dimensions to it. [Vide *Ambracia*]

AMBROGI, *Antoine Marie* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born at Florence in 1713, and died at Rome in 1788. He wrote, 1. A Translation of Virgil into Blank Verse,' 3 vols. fol. Rome, 1763. 2. Translations of some of Voltaire's Tragedies, and Cicero's Epistles. 3. A Latin Oration on the Election of Joseph II to be King of the Romans. 4. 'Museum Kircheranum.' 2 vols. fol. 1765. 5. A Latin Poem on the Cultivation of the Lemon-tree in MS. 6. A Translation of Jesuit Noceti's two Poems on the Iris and the Aurora Borealis.

AMBROGIO (*Biog.*) or *Ambrosius Theseus*, an Italian orientalist, was born in 1469, and died in 1539. He wrote his Introduction to the Chaldean, Syrian, Armenian, and ten other tongues, with the alphabetical characters of about forty different languages, 4to.

AMBRONES (*Hist.*) a people of Gaul, who, after being driven from their country by inundations, became plunderers; whence the word *ambro* was used for a robber or vagrant. They were subdued by Marius. *Liv. Epitom.* l. 68; *Strab.* l. 4; *Plut. in Mar.*

AMBROSE (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Ambrosius*, deacon of Alexander about the year 250, was converted from the Valentinian heresy by the eloquence of Origen, whose disciple he was. According to St. Jerome, he left some 'Epistles,' which are not now extant.

AMBROSE, *St.*, son of Ambrosius, a pretorian prefect in Gaul, was born at Treves about 333, and died at the age of 57, in the reign of Valentinian. He was elevated to the dignity of archbishop of Milan, which post he filled with honour to himself and benefit to the church. The works of this distinguished father, which consist of numerous treatises, have been frequently reprinted; but the best edition is that of the Benedictines, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1686—1690.

AMBROSE, *St.*, bishop of Cahors in 752, died in 770, having resigned his bishopric to become a hermit.

AMBROSE, a dominican of Sienne, in Tuscany, was employed on different missions to the popes Clement IV and Gregory X, in behalf of his native place. He died in 1287.

AMBROSE, a monk and general of the monks of Camalduli, was born in 1378, and died in 1439. He was a distinguished Greek scholar, and employed by pope Eugene IV to maintain the rights of the Holy See at the councils of Basle, Ferrara, and Florence. His works, besides lives of several of the fathers, and his letters in 25 books, were an itinerary entitled 'Hodoëporicon,' containing an account of some convents that he visited, 4to. Florent. 1431; a Translation of Diogenes Laertius, &c.

AMBROSE, *Isaac*, a presbyterian teacher in the times of the rebellion, left several treatises of a religious nature, which were collected in one volume, fol. 1674, &c.

AMBROSINI (*Biog.*) the name of two brothers, who were both botanists and physicians at Bologna.

AMBROSINI, *Bartholomew*, died in 1657. He wrote, 1. 'Modo, e Facile Preserva, e Cura di Peste, a Beneficio del Popolo di Bologna,' 4to. 1631. 2. 'Theorica Medicina in Tabulas digesta,' 4to. Bonon. 1632. 3. 'De Pulsibus,' 4to. 1645. 4. 'De Externis Malis Opusculum,' 1656. 5. 'De Urinis,' &c.

AMBROSINI, *Hyacinth*, died in 1666. He wrote, 1. 'Hortus Bononia Studiosorum consitus,' 4to. Bonon. 1654-7. 2. 'Phytologia, hoc est, de Plantis, Partis Primæ, Tomus Primus,' &c. fol. 1666.

AMELEK (*Bibl.*) המלך, father of Joash, whom king Ahab ordered to keep Micaiah, the prophet, in custody. *2 Chron.* xviii. 25.

AMELES (*Myth.*) Ἀμελής, a river of hell, the waters of which no vessel could contain. *Plato de Repub.* l. 10.

AMELIA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Ameria*; a town of Spoleto, in Italy, with a bishop's see, dependant immediately on the

Holy See. It is situated on a mountain between the Tiber and the Mera, 8 miles S. S. W. Spoleto. Lon. 12° 19′ E. lat. 42° 25′ N.

AMELIN, *John d'* (*Biog.*) a gentleman of Sarlat, translated some parts of Livy into French, and wrote other things which are not now known.

AMELINE, *Claude* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic, was born at Paris about 1629. He wrote, 1. 'Traité de la Volonté,' 12mo. Paris, 1684. 2. 'Traité de l'Amour de Souverain Bien,' 12mo. Paris, 1699.

AMELIUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of the third century, the cotemporary of Porphyry, and disciple of Plotinus, wrote above a hundred treatises, none of which are extant. *Porphyr. in Vit. Plot. Eunap. Theod; Ions.* l. 3, c. 16.

AMELIUS, or *Amelio, Peter*, an Augustine, accompanied St. Gregory XI from Avignon to Rome, an account of which removal he wrote in Latin verse, and died bishop of Senigaglia in 1365.

AMELIUS, *George* (*Biog.*) a celebrated lawyer of Friburg, addressed a letter to Frederic Nausea, bishop of Vienna.

AMELIUS, *Martin*, son of the preceding, was in the service of the marquis of Baden, by whom he was sent on a mission to the emperor Ferdinand, and was well received at the court of Vienna.

AMELONGUS (*Hist.*) a soldier under Remoald, king of the Lombards, of such prodigious strength that, with a blow of his staff, he could knock a rider off his horse, and whirl him over his head.

AMELOT (*Hist.*) a family originally from Orleans, which produced a great number of magistrates, who held high offices in the state, of which the following are entitled to particular notice.

AMELOT, *James*, lord of Carnetin, was the first who went from Orleans to Paris, and became advocate to the Parliament in the reign of Francis I: in which capacity he distinguished himself, and died in 1630.

AMELOT, *Michael*, marquis de Gournay, and baron de Brunelles, filled all the highest offices of state, and was employed on the most important negotiations at Venice, in Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain; all which he executed with the greatest ability and integrity. He died in 1724, after having assisted at the consecration of Louis XV.

AMELOT, *de la Housaye, Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an historian and scholar, was born Feb. 1634 at Orleans, and died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1706. He wrote, 1. 'Histoire du Government de Venise,' &c. Paris, 1676. 2. 'La Morale de Tacite,' 1686. 3. A Translation of Palafox's Theological and Moral Homilies upon the Passion of our Lord; besides Translations into French of Machiavel's Prince; Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent; Balthasar Gracian's 'Oraculo Manual;' and the first six books of Tacitus's Annals. Niceron also gives a list of some other pieces.

AMELOTTE, *Denis* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Saintonge in 1606, and died in 1678. His works are, 1. 'La Vie du P. de Gondren,' 4to. Paris, 1643. 2. A French Translation of the New Testament, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1666-8. 3. 'Abrégé de la Theologie,' 4to. Paris, 1675. 4. 'Les Epitres et les Evangiles de toute l'Annee,' &c.

AMENANUS (*Geog.*) Ἀμενάνος, a river of Sicily, now *Judicello*, that has its source in Mount Etna, and sometimes runs in a very small stream, to which Ovid alludes.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 4, v. 467.

*Necnon Sicanias volvens Amenanus arenas*
*Nunc fluit; interdum suppressis fontibus aret.*

*Strab* l. 5.

AMENANUS (*Numis.*) some medals of Catana commemorate this river which watered its country, by the inscription ΑΜΕΝΑΝΟC and ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ.

AMENIDES (*Hist.*) secretary to Darius, whom Alexander set over the Arimaspi. *Quint. Curt.* l. 7, c. 3.

AMENOCLES (*Hist.*) a native of Corinth, and the first Grecian, as it is said, who built a three-oared galley at Corinth and Samos. *Thucyd.* l. 1.

AMENOPHIS (*Hist.*) Ἀμένοφις, the name of three kings of Egypt.

AMENOPHIS I, succeeded Chebron, A. M. 2218, Julian period 2928, A. C. 1786. He reigned 20 years and 7 months, or 24 years and 7 months according to Julius Africanus.

AMENOPHIS II, or *Memnon*, succeeded Thetmosis Jul. per. 3504, A. C. 1210, and reigned 30 years and 10 months.

AMENOPHIS III, or *Belus*, surnamed *Ramesses*, began to reign Jul. per. 3689, A. C. 1025, and reigned nine years and six months. He was succeeded by Sethosis, or Sesostris.

AMENTA, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was born at Naples in 1659, and died in 1719. His writings are, 1. Seven prose Comedies, 'La Costa,' 'Il Forca,' &c. 2. 'Rapporti di Parnasso,' 4to. Naples, 1710. 3. 'Il Torto e il Diritto del non si puo,' &c. 8vo. Naples, 1717. 4. 'Della Lingua Nobile d'Italia,' &c. 4to. Naples, 1723. 5. The Lives of Scipio, Pasquali, and Lionardo, a Neapolitan poet. 6. Twenty-four 'Capitoli,' i. e. Satirical Pieces.

AMERBACH, *John* (*Biog.*) a printer of Suabia, who edited the works of St. Augustin, and began those of St. Jerome in 1515, but was prevented by death from completing them, which task devolved upon his sons.

AMERBACH, *Boniface*, the eldest son of the former, and law professor at Basle, wrote, in conjunction with his brother Erasmus, 'the Bibliotheca Amerbachiana,' 4to. Basil. 1659.

AMERBACH, *Basil*, son of Boniface, founded a new professorship in the university of Basle called the Amerbachian professorship.

AMERBACH, *Vitus*, a native of Suabia in the 16th century, at first embraced the doctrines of Luther, but afterwards returned to the Romish church. He died in 1557, leaving the Orations of Isocrates and Demosthenes translated; also translations of the Treatises of St. Chrysostom on Providence, and Epiphanius on the Catholic Faith, &c.

AMERIA (*Geog.*) Ἀμερία, Ἀμέριον, or Ἀμήριον, now *Amelia*, a city of Umbria, the inhabitants of which were called Amerini. It was built, according to Pliny, on the authority of Cato, 960 years before the Persian war, i. e. 583 years before the building of Rome, A. M. 2900, A. C. 1135, and, according to Festus, had one Amerius for its founder. It is distinguished as the birth-place of Sextus Roscius, so ably defended by Cicero; and its oziers, *Amerinæ salices*, are celebrated for their use in training the vine.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 1, v. 265.

*Atque Amerina parant lentæ retinacula viti.*

The gentile name is *Amerinus*. *Cic. pro Sex. Rosc.* c. 7; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 14.

AMERIAS (*Biog.*) or *Amerius*, a grammarian of Macedon, often quoted by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 1, c. 12, &c.

AMERICA (*Geog.*) the largest of the four grand divisions of the world.

*Extent and Division.* America is of such a length as to comprehend the whole of the torrid, besides a considerable part of the temperate and frigid zones, to the extent altogether of not less than 10,000 miles, being in breadth from 1800 to 2000 miles. It is naturally divided into two great continents, namely, North and South America, which are separated from each other by the isthmus of Darien.

North America comprehends

1. The British provinces of Canada, Upper and Lower, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, to which are added New Britain and the island of Cape Bretain.
2. The United Provinces, known under the name of the United States, namely, Massachusets, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, &c.

3. The viceroyalty of New Spain, comprehending Mexico, Vera Cruz, Merida, &c.

South America contains Brazil, the Caraccas, Chili, Guiana, Terra Firma, New Grenada, Amazonia, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, and Patagonia.

The principal towns in North and South America are as follow:

*Principal Towns in North America.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quebec | in | Lower Canada. |
| Halifax | in | Nova Scotia. |
| Boston | in | New England. |
| Philadelphia | in | Pennsylvania. |
| New York | in | New York. |
| Halifax | in | Virginia. |
| Savanna | in | Georgia. |
| Charleston | in | S. Carolina. |
| New Orleans | in | West Florida. |
| Mexico | in | Mexico. |

*Principal Towns in South America.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carthagena | in | Terra Firma. |
| Rio Janeiro | in | Brazil. |
| St. Salvador | in | Brazil. |
| Quito | in | Quito. |
| Lima | in | Peru. |
| Truxillo | in | Peru. |
| Buenos Ayres | in | Paraguay. |
| Jago | in | Chili. |

*Mountains, Capes, Isthmuses, &c.* The most considerable chains of mountains are the Andes, in South America, and the Alleghany mountains in the North, which form immense ranges, that are also reckoned to be the loftiest in the world. Among these the mountain Potosi, in Peru, is the richest. The principal capes, isthmuses, &c. are Cape Horn, Cape St. Maria, Cape St. Lucas, Cape Breton, Isthmus of Darien, &c.

*Rivers, Lakes, Gulfs, Straits, &c.* The rivers of America are the grandest in the world, the principal of which are the river St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Amazons, the Oronoco, the river de la Plata, &c. The lakes are Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Maracaibo, Valencia, &c. The principal gulfs are the Gulf of Mexico, of Florida, of California, of St. Lawrence, &c.; and the bays are the Bay of Honduras, Hudson's Bay, Baffin's Bay, &c. The straits are the Straits of Magellan, Davis's Strait, Hudson's Strait, &c.

*Islands.* The principal islands are those which are known under the name of the West Indies, or West India Islands, as Jamaica, St. Domingo, Cuba, the Bahamas, the Caribbees, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Tobago, &c.

*History.* America is generally supposed to have been first discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, although it received its name from Americus Vespucius, who, having three years after drawn up a particular account of this newly-discovered country, obtained the credit of being considered as its discoverer. Whether any part of this continent were known to the ancients or not is a matter of some uncertainty; but it may be collected from different writers that they looked upon the three continents, Europe, Asia, and Africa, not to be the extent of the habitable globe. Plato, in his 'Timæus,' makes mention of an island called Atlantis, which, according to the account given by the Egyptian priests to Solon, exceeded any of the three continents in extent; and this narrative, though considered by some as fabulous, is confirmed by Proclus, Porphyry, and others. Aristotle, in the book attributed to him, 'De Mundo,' intimates that there are other islands besides Europe, Africa, and Asia, which were then known; and Diodorus expressly states that the Carthaginians discovered a large island beyond the Pillars of Hercules, which, for reasons of state, they would not suffer to become known to the Europeans. ***Plut. in Tim.; Aristot. de Mund.; Diod. Sic.*** **l. 2;** ***Plin.*** **l. 2, c. 92;** ***Tertull. de Pall.*** **c. 2,** ***et Apolog.*** **c. 40;** ***Arnob. adv. Gent.*** **l. 1;** ***Turnel. Adv.*** **l. 20, c. 11;** ***Voss. de Mathem.*** **c. 42.**

Among the number of those who contributed to the discovery of America were Alonzo de Ojeda, Nunez de Balboa, Ferdinand Cortez, and Francis Pizarro, by which two last adventurers Mexico and Peru were discovered and conquered. At the time when the Spaniards arrived in those countries, Motezuma was the king of the Mexicans, and Ahatualpa the inca of the Peruvians. The following is a list of the princes who reigned in these countries from the foundation of the two monarchies to their conquest by the Spaniards.

*Succession of the Kings of Mexico.*

*Acamapixtli*, who died after a useful reign of more than 40 years, during which he did much towards the improvement of the country, and was succeeded by

*Vitzilocutly*, his son, who was unanimously elected to the throne, but died after a short reign.

*Chiluapopoca*, his son, although only ten years of age, was elected; but being treacherously murdered by the Tepeacans, a neighbouring people, he was succeeded by his uncle,

*Izcoalt*, who, among other wise regulations, confided the election of the Mexican princes to six electors, who were to be themselves princes. Izcoalt died after a prosperous reign of 12 years.

*Motezuma I*, a warlike prince, who died after a reign of 28 years, leaving the reputation of an experienced general and a wise monarch.

*Tezazic*, son of the preceding, a weak prince, was poisoned after an inglorious reign of four years.

*Axayaca*, brother of the preceding, reigned prosperously and wisely for 11 years.

*Autzal* died after a reign of 11 years, deeply regretted by his subjects.

*Motezuma II*, a magnanimous but unfortunate prince, was killed by his own subjects in a seditious tumult, which was occasioned by the invasion of the Spaniards.

*Quilava*, who, dying in the first year of his reign, was succeeded by

*Guatimozin*, nephew and son-in-law to Motezuma, who made the last desperate effort to rescue his country from the Spaniards; but being taken prisoner in the struggle, and afterwards convicted of conspiring against his enemies, was hanged, with some of his adherents, by order of Cortes in 1521. With him terminated the Mexican monarchy, and the existence of his nation.

*Succession of the Incas of Peru.*

*Manco Capac*, the founder of the Peruvian monarchy, was fabled to be the offspring of the sun and moon; and his wife, who was also his sister, was named Caya Mama. They are said to have been sent by their parents among the Peruvians to refine their morals, introduce religion, and establish good government. Manco Capac reigned between 30 and 40 years, after which, as he informed his subjects, he returned to his father. He was succeeded by his son,

*Sinchi Roca*, who improved and enlarged the institutions of his parent, during a long and prosperous reign.

*Llogue Yupanqui*, succeeded his father; and after a reign of some years, in which he was devoted no less to arms than to the arts, he died, with the reputation of being the greatest captain and statesman that had yet filled the Peruvian throne.

*Mayta Capac*, son of the preceding, died in the 30th year of his reign, full of honour and glory, acquired both in peace and war.

*Capac Yupanqui*, succeeded his father, and displayed, during a reign of many years, all the qualities of a prudent, politic, and brave monarch.

*Roca* imitated the virtues of his father during a reign of 50 years.

*Yahuarhuac* was a less wise and happy prince than any of his predecessors, being compelled by the rebellion of his subjects to resign the government to his son.

*Virachoa*, who rendered a long reign illustrious by the splendour of his conquests and the wisdom of his government.

*Pachacatec*, who died after a long and glorious reign, and was succeeded by

*Yupanqui*, who had rendered himself popular by his military exploits during his father's life-time, distinguished his reign by the conquest of Chili.

*Tupac Yupanqui*, the son and successor of the preceding, extended the boundaries of the Peruvian empire by his conquest.

*Huana Capac*, his son and successor, completed the conquest of Quito, which he left at his death to his natural son Atahualpa, and thereby laid the foundation for the civil war which raged in Peru on the arrival of the Spaniards.

*Huascar*, the 13th inca of the Peruvians, was engaged at the period of the Spanish invasion in a civil war with his brother Ahatualpa, who, after three successful battles, took him prisoner, and mounted the throne in his place. He was soon afterwards put to death by his brother's order, to prevent him from obtaining his liberty by the help of the Spaniards.

*Atahualpa*, the usurper of his brother's throne, was soon compelled to defend his ill-gotten kingdom against the Spaniards, by whom he was taken prisoner and beheaded.

*Manco Capac II*, brother of Huascar, succeeded to the tottering throne of his ancestors, and endeavoured, in vain, to regain his independence. After having escaped from the hands by whom he was taken prisoner, he was accidentally killed by a refugee Spaniard, who had sought his protection. After his death the Indians chose Sayri Tapac, the nearest akin to Manco Capac, to preserve the dignity and title of an inca; and on his death, which happened soon after, he was succeeded by Tapac Amra, whose violent death on the scaffold, by order of Francisco de Toledo, put an end to the male race of the blood royal, and to the empire of the Peruvians. This happened in 1541, since which time Mexico, Peru, and other parts of South America, have been in the hands of the Spaniards and Portuguese; whilst the Northern parts of this continent were colonized by Great Britain, and remained subject to the British crown till the period when they asserted their own independence, and established a republic, under the name of the United States of North America, in 1776, which, after a seven years' war, was finally ratified by the peace with England in 1783.

AMERICUS (*Biog.*) vide *Vespucius*.

AMERINUS (*Geog.*) a gentile name for what belongs to Ameria. *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc.; Plin.* l. 15, c. 15.

AMERSBURY (*Geog.*) vide *Amesbury*.

AMERSFORT (*Geog.*) a town of Utrecht, in Holland, on the river Ems, 10 m. E. N. E. Utrecht. Mention is made of this place as early as 1006, in the reign of Henry II, while Ansfrid, count de Teysterband, was 18th bishop of Utrecht. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1624, and by the French in 1672.

AMERSHAMUM (*Geog.*) or *Agmundeshamum*, a town of England, now *Amersham*.

AMES, *William* (*Biog.*) a polemical writer in the reign of James I and Charles I, was born of an ancient Norfolk family in 1576, and died at Rotterdam in 1633. His works are mostly controversial, and but little known at present.

AMES, *Joseph*, a typographer, was born at Yarmouth in 1668-9, and in 1759 he wrote, 1. 'Typographical Antiquities; being an Historical Account of Printing in England, with some Memoirs of our Ancient Printers, and a Register of Books printed by them from the Year 1471 to 1600; with an Appendix, concerning Printing in Scotland and Ireland to the same Time,' 4to. 1749. 2. 'A Catalogue of English Printers, from 1471 to 1700,' 4to. 3. 'An Index to Lord Pembroke's Coins.' 4. 'A Catalogue of English Heads;' or, An Account of about 2000 Prints, describing what is peculiar on each, as the Name, Title, or Office of the Person; the Habit, Posture, Age, or Time when done; the Name of the Painter, Graver, Scraper, &c.; and some remarkable Particulars relating to their Lives, 8vo. 1748. 5. 'The Parentalia,' or Memoirs of the Family of Wren, fol. 1750.

AMESIUS, *William* (*Biog.*) an English protestant, professor of theology at Franeker in the 17th century, who wrote against Bellarmin; also against the Socinians, Armenians, &c.

AMESSIS (*Hist.*) the sister of Amenophis I, succeeded her brother on the throne of Egypt, A. M. 2239, B. C. 1765, and reigned 21 years 7 months, or, according to Eusebius, 48 years. *Joseph. Antic. contra Appion.* l. 1, c. 5; *Euseb. in Chron.; User. Annal.* ann. 2239.

AMESTRATUS (*Geog.*) Ἀμήστρατος, or *Amestra*, a town of Sicily, now *Mistretto*, near the Halesus, besieged by the Romans three different times, and taken in the third siege, when the inhabitants were sold as slaves.

*Silius*, l. 14, v. 2[?]7, calls this *Amastra*.

*Comitata Nomæis*
*Venit Amastra viris.*

It is called Μυτίστρατος, by Polybius; Μυτιστράτον, by Zonaras; and the inhabitants *Mutustratini*. *Polyb.* l. 1, c, 24; *Plin* l. 3, c. 8; *Zonar. Annal.*

AMESTRATUS (*Numis.*) some medals of this town are known by the inscription, ΑΜΗΣΤΡΑΤΙΝΩΝ. *Hunt. Numm. Vet. Popul. &c.*

AMESTRIS (*Hist.*) Ἀμήστρις, the queen of Persia, and wife of Xerxes, who barbarously maimed the mother of Artiante, her husband's mistress, by cutting off her ears and nose. She likewise caused 14 noble youths of Persia to be buried alive, as an expiatory sacrifice to the deities. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 61; l. 9, c. 111.

AMESTRIS, a daughter of Oxyartes, wife to *Lysimachus*. *Diod.* l. 20.

AMEYDEN, *Theodore d'* (*Biog.*) a priest of Bois-le-duc, in great favour with Innocent X. He wrote, 1. 'De Pietate Romanâ,' 8vo. Rom. 1625. 2. 'Tractatus de Officio et Jurisdictione Datarii,' &c. fol. Rom. 1645. 3. 'Il Can dell' Ortolano: Comedia tradotto del Spagnuolo,' 12mo. Viterbo. 1642.

AMHARA (*Geog.*) a province of Abyssinia, bounded by the Nile on the west. It is famous for its mountains of Ghesghen and Ambacel, where the king's sons are shut up until his death, when the eldest is allowed to come out to succeed to the throne. Amhara is divided into 36 counties, the names of which are given by Ludolph.

AMHERST, *Richard* (*Hist.*) the son of Richard Amherst, Esq. of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was made sergeant at law to queen Elizabeth, and was founder of the alms-houses at Pembury. He died about 1632.

AMHERST, *Jeffry*, first lord Amherst, of Montreal, in Kent, and the second son of Jeffry Amherst, Esq. of Riverhead, in Kent, was born in 1717, and died in 1797, after a life of active service for the benefit of his country, and his own honour. He engaged early in the profession of arms, and

by his distinguished exploits, during a war of six years in North America, he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of all the British forces; after which he was made commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, raised to the rank of a field-marshal, and elevated to the dignity of the peerage. [Vide *Amherst*, under *Heraldry*]

Amherst (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, which is of Saxon original, and is said to have been originally written Ham de Hurst. In the 22d year of the reign of Richard II, John Amherst was living at Amherst, in the parish of Pedenbury, or Pembury, in the county of Kent. Descended from this family was Jeffrey Amherst, above mentioned, who was elevated to the peerage in 1776 by the style and title of baron Amherst, of Holmesdale, in the county of Kent, and in 1788 was created lord Amherst, of Montreal, in Kent. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, three tilting spears erect *or*, headed *argent*, confirmed to Richard Amherst, Esq. by William Cambden, in 1607.

*Crest.* On a wreath *or* and *gules*, a mount *vert;* and on it three tilting spears, the middle one erect, the others saltierwise *or*, headed *argent*, encircled round their middle with a chaplet *vert*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter a Canadian war Indian, his exterior arm embowed, holding a war axe *proper*, rings through his nose and ears, and bracelets on his arms and wrists *argent;* over his shoulders two buff belts in saltier, one with his powder horn, the other holding his scalping knife; about his waist a small apron *azure*, stringed *gules*, having gaiters on his legs *azure*, stringed *gules*, seamed *or;* the legs fettered and fastened with a chain, to the bracelet on the exterior wrist. On the sinister a like Canadian, holding in his exterior hand a staff *argent*, thereon a human scalp *proper*.

*Motto.* "Constantia et virtute."

Amherst, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a poet and miscellaneous writer of the same family, and the son of a clergyman, was born about 1706, and died in 1742. He wrote, 1. 'Terræ Filius.' 2. 'Oculus Britanniæ.' 3. 'The Craftsman,' a political paper, in conjunction with Lord Bolingbroke, Mr. Pulteney, and other leaders of the opposition, who, on their coalition, with the ministry, abandoned him to his fate.

AMICI, *Flamand* (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Jerusalem, and successor to Stephen, died in 1146.

Amici, *William*, a native of Limoges, and bishop of Chartres, died, as is said, in 1360.

Amici, *Francis d'* (*Biog.*) a Neapolitan doctor of law, wrote 'De Usibus Feudorum,' &c.

AMICIA (*Hist.*) countess d'Artois was married to Robert II, count d'Artois, grandson of Louis VIII, by the dispensation of Urban IV in 1262, and was the mother of Philip d'Artois.

AMICO, *Antonine d'* (*Biog.*) historiographer to Philip IV, king of Spain, died in 1641. His works are, 1. 'Trium Orientalium Latinorum Ordinum, post captam a Duce Gothofredo Hierusalem, &c. Notitiæ et Tabularia,' fol. Panorm. 1636. 2. 'Dissertatio Historica et Chronologica de antiquo Urbis Syracusarum Archiepiscopatu,' 4to. Neapol. 1640. 3. 'Series Ammiratorum Insulæ Siciliæ, ab anno 842 ad 1640.' 4to. Panorm. 1640. 4. 'De Messanensis, prioratus Sacræ Hospitalitatis Domus Militum Sancti Joan. Hierosolymitani Origine,' 4to. Panorm. 1640. 5. 'Chronologia de los Virreyes, &c. de Sicilia,' 4to. Panorm. 1640.

Amico, *Bartholomew*, a jesuit of Anzo, in Lucania, was born in 1562, and died in 1649. He wrote a work on Aristotle's writings, entitled, 'In Universam Aristotelis Philosophiam Notæ et Disputationes, &c.

Amico, *Laurentius*, a gentleman of Milazzo, became a Franciscan in 1648, and afterwards a teacher of canon law. He wrote, 1. 'Dissertationes Epistolares.' 2. 'Liber Ceremoniarum Ecclesiasticarum.' 3. 'Vita de Papino Martyre.' 4. 'Panegyrici,' &c.

Amico, *Philip*, was born at Milasso, of a noble family, in 1654. He wrote, 'Riflessi Historici sopra quello che scrive ed attesta della Città di Melazzo,' &c. 4to. Catan. 1700.

Amico, *Bernardine*, an artist and Franciscan of Gallipoli, in Naples, wrote a work, entitled, 'Trattato delle Pitture ed Imagini dei Sacri Edifizi della Terra Santa,' fol. Fir. 1619.

Amico, *Vito Maria*, a professor of theology at Catania, in Sicily, was born of a noble family in 1693, and is principally known by two of his publications on the antiquities of his country, namely, 1. Sicilia Sacra, Disquisitionibus et Notitiis Illustra,' 2 vols. fol. Panorm. 1733; which was reprinted in the same year under the title of 'Siciliæ Sacræ Libri IV, integra Pars Secunda,' 2 vols. fol. 2. 'Catania Illustrata,' Catan. 4 vols. fol. 1741—1746.

AMICONI, *Giacomo* (*Biog.*) a painter of Venice, who died in 1752, painter to the king of Spain. His style of painting is condemned by lord Orford.

AMID (*Hist.*) *Aboulfadhi Mohammed Ben Houssain*, surnamed *Alkareb*, i. e. *the writer*, was the vizier of the sultan Rokneddulat: but still more known as an orator and poet. He brought the Arabic characters to perfection, and died in the year of the Hegira 360, A. D. 970.

Amid, *Amolk*, vizier of Togrul Begh, first sultan of the Selgiucides, was put to death by his successor Alp-Arslan.

AMIDA (*Myth.*) a god of the Japonese, whom they honour very much, having a temple erected to him in most of their towns.

Amida (*Hist.*) or *Amides*, son of Mulei-Hassen, took possession of his father's throne in 952 of the Hegira, A. D. 1562; but was defeated and deposed by Selim II, emperor of Constantinople.

Amida (*Geog.*) Ἄμιδα, a town of Mesopotamia, was taken several times by the barbarians; but once in particular, after a long and valiant resistance by Sapor, king of Persia. It was enlarged and beautified by Constantine, who gave it the name of Constantinus; but afterwards it fell into the hands of the Turks, from whom it received its present name of *Diarbec*, or *Caramit*. [Vide *Diarbec*] It was formerly a see, of which St. Agatius was bishop in the fifth century, in the time of the emperor Theodosius. *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 18, c. 22; *Hieron. Chron.* ann. 11; *Procop. de Bell. Pers.* l. 1, c. 8; *Salmas. Exercitat.; Plin.* p. 488; *Baillet. Topog. des Saintes.*

AMIENS (*Geog.*) *Ambianum*, or *Samobriva Ambianorum*, capital of the province of Picardy, and the department of the Somme, in France, is a town illustrious for its antiquity, [Vide *Ambianum*] the bishop of which is a suffragan of the archbishop of Rheims. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, and retaken by Henry IV. A treaty of peace was concluded here between England and France in 1802. Amiens is situated on the river Somme, which traverses it with three of its branches, 20 m. S. E. Abbeville, 75 N. Paris. Lon. 2° 18′ E., lat. 49° 54′ N.

AMILCAR (*Hist.*) Ἀμίλκαρ, a name common to several noble Carthaginian commanders.

Amilcar, a son of Hanno, went against Gelon, at the persuasion of Xerxes, and was killed near Himera, in the 75th Olympiad, A. C. 480; and, according to Herodotus, on the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis, he burnt himself, that his body might not be found among the slain. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 165, &c.

Amilcar, surnamed *Rhodanus*, was in such favour with Alexander the Great, that his countrymen put him to death on his return, in the 112th Olympiad, A. C. 332. *Justin.* l. 21, c. 6.

Amilcar, a Carthaginian general, entered into a league with

Agathocles, on which account he was condemned by the senate, and escaped punishment by a timely death. *Justin.* l. 22, c. 2.

Amilcar, son of Giscon, commanded the Carthaginians against Agathocles, and was killed at Syracuse, in the 117th Olympiad, A. C. 309. *Diodor.* l. 20; *Justin.* l. 22, c. 3, &c.

Amilcar, surnamed *Barcas*, father of Annibal, the bitterest enemy of the Romans, after fighting with success against every enemy but Rome, was killed in Spain, U. C. 526, A. C. 228. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 21, c. 1; *Corn. Nep. in Vit.; Plut. in Annib.*

Amilcar, a general who put himself at the head of the Insubri, and was taken prisoner by the consul Cn. Cornelius, U. C. 554, A. C. 199. *Justin.* l. 44, c. 5; *Eutrop.* l. 4; *Oros.* l. 4, c. 19.

AMILCON (*Hist.*) vide *Imilco.*

AMILIA, *Michael* (*Biog.*) grand vicar of M. Caulet, bishop of Pamiers, had a turn for poetry, which he employed in recommending the doctrines of Christianity.

AMILOS (*Geog.*) or *Amilus*, a river of Mauritania, where the elephants are said to have gone in companies at stated periods to wash themselves by moonlight. *Plin.* l. 8, c. 1.

AMIMONE (*Myth.*) or *Amymone*, a daughter of Danaus, is said to have been changed into a fountain near Argos. *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 5.

AMIN, *Ben Haroun* (*Hist.*) named *Mohammed*, and surnamed *Amin* or *Faithful*, was sixth caliph of the Abassides. He succeeded his father Haroun Al Raschid in the year of the Hegira 193, A. D. 803; and was killed by Thaher, a general under his brother Mamoun, who rebelled against him, in the year of the Hegira 198, A. D. 808.

Amin, *Mohammed Amin Ben Obedallah Al Moumin Al Abadi Al Bokhari* (*Biog.*) author of a book entitled, 'Amliat Fil Foroû,' which was a commentary on the Mussulman's law.

Amin, *Al Doulat*, or *Amin Eddoulat*, a christian physician, so called by the caliphs who employed him, signifying *faithful to the princes and state.*

AMINADAB (*Bibl.*) אמינדב, otherwise called *Aminadab of Judah*, was the son of Aram, and the father of Elisheba, the wife of Aaron the high priest. *Exod.* vi. 23.

Aminadab, whose chariots are mentioned, *Cant.* vi. 12.

Aminadab, son of Koath, a brother of Korah. 1 *Chron.* vi. 22.

Aminadab, or *Abinadab*, son of Saul, was killed with him in the battle of Gilboa, A. M. 2949, A. C. 1055. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 2; 1 *Chron.* viii. 33, x. 2.

Aminadab, or *Abinadab*, a levite of Kirjath-jearim, with whom the sacred ark was deposited, after it was brought back from the Philistines. 1 *Sam.* vii. 1; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 6, c. 2.

AMINANDER (*Hist.*) king of the Athemenes, joined the Romans against Philip, the king of Macedonia. *Liv.* l. 31, c. 28.

AMINEA (*Geog.*) 'Αμιναία, or *Amminea*, a country of Campania, famous for its vines.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 2, v. 97.

*Sunt etiam Amineæ vites, firmissima vina.*

The people are called Aminæi. *Cato. de Re. Rust.* c. 6; *Varro.* l. 1, c. 25; *Gal.* κατὰ τόπ; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, c. 16; *Scalig. in Fest.*

AMINIAS (*Hist.*) 'Αμεινίης, son of Pronapus, archon of Athens.

Aminias, an Athenian, distinguished himself above all others at the battle of Salamis.

Aminias, a pirate, was employed by Antigonus against Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea. *Polyæn.* l. 4, c. 18.

AMINIUS, *Rebius* (*Biog.*) a distinguished lawyer at Rome, during the consulship of Q. Volusius, and P. Scipio, who after a life of debauchery, opened his veins and bled to death, that he might escape the pains of old age.

Aminius (*Geog.*) 'Αμίνιος, a river of Arcadia, flowing into the Elyssus, a little before the confluence of the latter with the Alpheus. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 30.

AMINOCLES (*Hist.*) 'Αμεινοκλῆς, son of Cratinus, a native of Magnesia, and a farmer of Sepias, enriched himself by the gold and silver which he found after the shipwreck of the Persian fleet under Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 190.

AMIOT, *Father* (*Ecc.*) a Chinese missionary, was born at Toulon, in 1718, and died in 1794, aged 77. He published a Chinese poem in praise of the city of Monkden, by the emperor Kien Long translated into French, 8vo. Paris, 1770. 'The Chinese Military Art,' 4to. Paris, 1772. 'Letters on the Chinese Characters.' 'On the Music of the Chinese.' 'The Life of Confucius.' 'Dictionnaire Tartar Mantcheon François,' 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1789.

AMIOUS (*Hist.*) the proper name of Pharoah, who was drowned in the Red Sea.

AMIPSIAS (*Biog.*) 'Αμειψίας, a comic poet, who, as the scholiast of Aristophanes says, wrote a comedy against Socrates. *Diog. Laert. in vit. Socrat.*

AMIRAS (*Hist.*) a Saracen prince, who conquered Hormisdas, king of the Persians, took Jerusalem, and made himself master of Egypt and all Syria, in 632.

AMIRUTZES (*Ecc.*) a great philosopher of Trebizonde, who was at the council of Florence, and afterwards turned Mahometan. *Du Pin. Biblioth.*

AMISIUS (*Geog.*) or *Amisia*, 'Αμασία, 'Αμάσιος, now the *Ems*, a river of Germany, running through Friezland into the ocean. *Mel.* l. 3, c. 3; *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 14; *Tac. Annal.* l. 1, c. 60; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 11; *Cluv. Antiq. German.*

AMISODARUS (*Myth.*) companion to the pirate Chimæra, killed by Bellerophon. *Plut. de Virt. Fem.* c. 14.

AMISSUS (*Hist.*) one of Alexander's officers, who was employed with two others to bring about a reconciliation between Meleager and Perdiccas, after the death of Alexander. *Quint. Curt.* l. 10, c. 8.

AMISTRATUS (*Geog.*) vide *Amestratus.*

AMISUS (*Geog.*) 'Αμισὸς, a maritime town of Pontus, now called by the Greeks *Simsoni*, or *Samsoun*; and by the Turks *Amid*, or *Hemid*; which Strabo designates ἀξιό λογος, illustrious; was built by the Milesians, colonized by the Athenians, subjected by the kings of Persia, liberated by Alexander the Great, and after falling into the hands of the kings of Pontus, was taken from Mithridates, and restored to its liberty by Lucullus. Pharnaces afterwards gained possession of it, and Cæsar liberated it; but Anthony having subjected it to regal power, it was governed by Strato the tyrant, from whom it regained its liberty, and was confirmed as a free city by Augustus. *Cic. pro Man. Leg.* c. 8; *Strab.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 6; *Plut. in Lucull.*; *Polyæn.* l. 7.

Amisus (*Numis.*) this town struck several medals of Adrian, Sabina, Ælius Cæsar, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Caracalla, Diadumenianus, and Maximinianus; and dated its epocha from its liberation from the tyranny of Strato, U. C. 721, as appears from the inscription on a medal of Ælius Cæsar; AMICOY EΛEYΘEPAC AYTONOMOY BC; i. e. *Amisi Liberæ suis legibus Viventis*, anno 202. Some of its inscriptions show its alliance with the Milesians, as AMICHNΩN MIΛHCIΩN, *Amisenorum Milesiorum*, i. e. *Concordia*; also with the town of Amastris, a medal of which, as in the annexed cut, represents two Amazons turreted, and standing by an altar with their right hands joined, one bearing an axe, and the other a spear; to denote that these two towns, which deduced their origin from two Amazons named Amisus and Amastris, entered into an alliance with each other.



AMITERNINUS (*Geog.*) the gentile name for the people or country of Amiternum, contracted into Amiternus by the

poets, as the *Amiterna cohors* of Virgil; *Amiternus ager* of Martial. [Vide *Amiternum*]

AMITERNUM (*Geog.*) Ἀμιτέρνης or Ἀμιτέρνον, a town of the Sabines, according to Strabo; or of the Vestini, according to Ptolemy; illustrious as the birth-place of Sallust, was situated near the fountain of Alernus. Amiterno was once a bishop's see, and near its ruins, in Abruzzo, have been erected a burg called Vittorino, after St. Victorinus, its first bishop, who suffered martyrdom. The gentile name was Amiterninus, which Virgil has contracted for the sake of the verse into Amiternus, when speaking of the people, whom he says assisted Turnus against Æneas.
*Æn.* l. 7, v. 710.

*Unà ingens Amiterna cohors, priscique Quirites.*

*Dionys. Ital.* l. 1, c. 11; *Liv.* l. 26, c. 11, &c.; *Strab.* l. 5; *Silius*, l. 8, v. 415; *Mart.* l. 13, epig. 20; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 12; *Paul. Diacon. Longob. Rer.* l. 2, c. 20; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* &c.

AMITHAON (*Myth.*) or *Amythaon*, father to Melampus the prophet. *Stat. Theb.* l. 3, v. 451.

AMLINCUS, *Wolfgang* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine of Munerstad, in Franconia, who died in 1606, leaving many controversial works.

AMMAN, *Josh* or *Justus* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver, was born at Zurich in 1539, and died in 1591. He was distinguished for the prints which were at that time used in adorning the printed books, particularly the classics. He also drew portraits of the kings of France, which were printed with short memoirs, in 1586; but his principal performance was his 'Panoplia omnium Liberalium Mechanicarum et Sedentiarium Artium Genera continens,' containing 115 plates of the various artificers at work, Franckfort, 1564.

AMMAN, *Paul*, otherwise called *Dryander*, a physician and botanist, was born at Breslau in 1364, and died in 1691. He wrote, 1. 'A Critical Extract from the different Decisions in the Registers of the Faculty of Leipzig.' 2. 'Parænesis ad Docentes occupata circa Institutionum Medicarum Emendationem,' 12mo. Rudulst, 1673. 3. 'Archæas Syncopticus, Eccardi Leichneri, &c. oppositus,' 12mo. 1674. 4. 'Irenicum Numæ Pompilii cum Hippocrate, quo Veterum Medicorum et Philosophorum Hypotheses,' &c. 8vo. Francof. 1690. 5. 'Praxis Vulnerum Lethalium,' 8vo. Francof. 1690. 6. 'Character Naturalis Plantarum,' 1676.

AMMAN, *John Conrad*, a Swiss physician, was born at Schaffhausen in 1669, and died in 1724. He applied himself to teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, and wrote on this subject 'Surdus Loquens,' 8vo. Harl. 1692. 'De Loquela,' 12mo. Amst. 1700. He also published an edition of 'Cœlius Aurelianus, with Janson d'Almeloveen's Notes,' 4to. 1709.

AMMAN, *John*, son of the preceding, and a physician, was born in 1707, and died in 1740. He published 'Stirpium Rariorum in Imperio Rutheno sponte Provenientium Icones et Descriptiones,' 4to. Petrop. 1739.

AMMANATI, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) an architect and sculptor, was born at Florence in 1511, and died in 1592. Among other works he made the colossal statue of Neptune, in St. Mark's place at Venice; and the statue of Hercules, in the Montava palace of Padua; and erected the tomb of cardinal de Monti, at Rome; and in addition to which he published an architectural work entitled, 'La Cita.' His wife, the daughter of John Antony Ballifcri, was also distinguished as a poet, particularly as the author of the poems, 'L'Opere Toscane,' 1560. She died in 1589.

AMMAR, *Ben Jasser* (*Biog.*) one of the first followers of Mahomet, of whom the Mussulmen tell many wonderful stories.

AMMAR, *Ben Mansor*, a Sheikh of great repute among the Mussulmen.

AMMEDERA (*Geog.*) a colony of Numidia, and a bishop's see, suffragan to the archbishop of Carthage. Goltzius makes mention of a medal of Domitian, with the inscription ΑΜΜΕΔΕΡΩΝ. ΤΗΣ. ΙΕΡΑΣ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, which is supposed to refer to this place. *Antonin. Itin.*; *Collat. Carthag.* c. 125, 207; *Goltz. Thesaur.* p. 207; *Harduin. Num. Antiq. Illustrat.*

AMMEREN (*Geog.*) a town of Juliers, in Germany, on the river Swalm; supposed to be the ancient *Mederiacum*.

AMMIANUS (*Biog.*) vide *Marcellinus*.

AMMIEL (*Bibl.*) or *Amial*, עמיאל; son of Gemal, of Dan, one of the twelve sent to examine the land of Canaan. *Numb.* xiii. 12.

AMMIEL, native of Lodebar, a city of Simeon. Ammiel was father of Machir and of Bathsheba, who married Uriah, and was seduced by David. 1 *Chron.* iii. 5; 2 *Sam.* ix. 4, 5.

AMMIEL, son of Obededom, a levite, was made porter of the temple under David. 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 5.

AMMIHUD (*Bibl.*) עמיהוד, Ἀμιὼδ; people of praise, from עם, a people; and הוד, praise; son of Ephraim, and father of Elishama. *Numb.* i. 10; 1 *Chron.* vii. 26.

AMMIHUD, of Simeon, father of Shemuel or Samuel. A very different person from the prophet Samuel. *Numb.* xxxiv. 20.

AMMIHUD, of Naphthali, father of Pedahel. *Numb.* xxxiv. 28.

AMMIHUD, father of Talmai, king of Geshur. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 27.

AMMIRATO (*Biog.*) or *Ammirati, Scipio*, an historian of Lucca, was born in Naples, in 1531, and died in 1601. His works are, 1. 'Arguments,' in Italian verse, 4to. Venice. 1548. 2. 'Il Decalione Dialogo del Poeta,' 8vo. Naples, 1560. 3. 'Istorie Fiorentine dopo la Fondatione di Fierenze insino all' anno 1574.'

AMMON (*Bibl.*) עמון, or *Ben-amni*, son of Lot, by his younger daughter; was the father of the Ammonites, the enemies of Israel. *Gen.* xix. 38. He was born A. M. 2108, Jul. per. 2818, B. C. 1896. *Usser. Annal. Ann.* 2108.

AMMON (*Myth.*) Ἀμμὼν, Ἄμμων, or *Hammon*; the title under which Jupiter was worshipped, in Libya, where a temple was erected to him, from which oracles were delivered for many ages, but had almost entirely ceased in the time of Plutarch.
*Ovid. Met.* l. 4, v. 671.

*Andromedam pœnas injustus jusserat Ammon.*

They had been consulted by Hercules, Perseus, and Alexander the Great; the latter of whom they pronounced to be the son of Jupiter. This flattery tended greatly to bring them into discredit, until they finally ceased altogether, in the reign of Theodosius. Ammon is supposed to be a deification of Ham, whose posterity peopled Africa. There was also another oracle of Ammon, in Æthiopia. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 6, l. 2, c. 9, &c.; *Diod. Sic.* l. 17; *Hygin. Fab.* 33; *Strab.* l. 1, 11, 17; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 39; *Plut. cur Oracula edi desierant. et in Isid.*; *Quint. Curt.* l. 4, c. 7; l. 6. c. 10, &c.; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 18; *Justin.* l. 1, c. 9, &c.; *Arrian*, l. 3, c. 2.

AMMON, a king of Lybia, who gave his name to the temple of Ammon. He is reputed to have been the father of Bacchus. *Diod.* l. 3, c. 68; *Paus.* l. 4; *Euseb. Prepar. Evang.* l. 9, c. 27.

AMMON, a pugilist, who with his brother Brothas is celebrated by Ovid. *Met.* l. 5, v. 107.

AMMON (*Geog.*) a town, according to Ptolemy; and a country, according to Arrian; where was the temple and oracle of Jupiter Ammon.
*Lucan.* l. 10, v. 38.

*Nec sterilis Libya, nec Syrticus obstitit Ammon.*

According to Ovid and other writers, there was a fountain near it, whose waters were cold at noon and midnight, and warm in the morning and evening.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 15, v. 309.

*Medio tua, corniger Ammon,*
*Unda die gelida est; ortuque, obituque calescit.*

*Lucret.* l. 6, v. 847.

*Esse apud Ammonis fanum fons, luce diurnâ*
*Frigidus, at calidus nocturno tempore fertur.*

*Claud. de Laud. Stil.* l. 1.

*Et velox Garamas, nec quamvis tristibus Ammon*
*Responsis.*

*Diod.* l. 17, c. 50; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 103; l. 5, c. 9; *Q. Curt.* l. 6, c. 10.

AMMON (*Numis.*) one of the distinguishing epithets of Jupiter, who was worshipped under that name, not only in Africa, but in different parts of Asia and Greece. His head is represented κριοπρόσωπος, or adorned with rams' horns on the medals of Alexandria, Aphyta, in Macedonia; Bostra, in Arabia; Cæsarea, Cassandria, in Macedonia; Catana, in Sicily, Cleonæ, &c. in Africa; Laodicea, in Caria, &c.; also of Mytilene, in Lesbos. [Vide *Jupiter*] Inscription, ΘΕΟϹ ΑΜΜΩΝ. *Pembrok. Mus.*; *Spenheim*, vol. i. p. 297.




AMMONIA (*Myth.*) Ἀμμωνία, a name given to Juno, in Elis, as the wife of Jupiter Ammon. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 15.

AMMONITES (*Bibl.*) עמונים, the descendants of Ammon, the son of Lot, and long the enemies of the Israelites, until they were subdued by David, A. M. 2977, A. C. 1037. 2 *Sam.* x. 1; 1 *Chron.* xix.; *Usser. Annal. Ann.* 2977.

AMMONIUS (*Hist.*) a Carthagenian general, surnamed *Barcas*, who assisted Ptolemy Philopater against Antiochus the Great. *Polyb.* l. 5.

AMMONIUS, a general under Alexander Balas, and governor of Antioch, was taken prisoner and put to death by Ptolemy Philometer, A. M. 3856, A. C. 148. *Liv.* l. 50, epist.

AMMONIUS, an Egyptian ambassador, sent to Rome by Ptolemy Auletes, to obtain assistance against his rebellious subjects. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 1, epist. 1.

AMMONIUS (*Ecc.*) surnamed *Saccas*, an Alexandrine philosopher of the third century; who, according to Porphyry, left the Christian faith, in which he was bred, to follow philosophy; Eusebius and Jerom, however, maintain that he was a steady believer to the end of his life. He had Plotinus for one of his scholars, and wrote among other things, 'The Conformity of Moses with Jesus,' and 'Diatessaron,' or 'Monotessaron,' explaining the harmony of the four gospels. *Porphyr. in Vit. Plotin.*; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6, c. 14; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.*; *Hist. Eccles.* l. 6, c. 6; *Hieron. in Catal.*; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 22; *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. i.; *Tillemont, Mem. pour l'Hist. Eccles.*; *Du Pin, Bibl. Eccles.*

AMMONIUS, and *Ammonaria*, two martyrs in the reign of Decius.

AMMONIUS, an eastern monk, who cut off one of his ears, that he might be disqualified for the office of a bishop, but notwithstanding was elected.

AMMONIUS (*Biog.*) Ἀμμώνιος, a native of Lampria, and successor of the celebrated Aristarchus, in the school of Alexandria; lived, as is supposed, a little before the Augustan age. To him is attributed a work on Sacrifices, and another on the Harlots of Athens. *Athen.* l. 11, c. 7; *Suidas.*

AMMONIUS, a philosopher of Potamon, and preceptor to Plutarch, flourished about A. D. 54. *Plut. in Vit. Themist.*

AMMONIUS, a surgeon, surnamed the *Lithotomist*, because he invented the operation of cutting for the stone. *Le Clerc, Hist. de la Medec.*

AMMONIUS, a poet and historian in the reign of Arcadius and Theodosius the younger, wrote a History, in verse, of the War against Gainas the Goth. *Neoeph. Hist.* l. 3; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 1, c. 18.

AMMONIUS, a grammarian of the fourth century, who applied himself particularly to the Greek, and is supposed to be the author of the Greek synonymes, the best edition of which is that by Valknaer, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1739. But others attribute this work to the Ammonius that follows. *Voss. de Sect. Philos.* c. 1, § 18.

AMMONIUS, son of Hermias, a peripatetic philosopher of the sixth century, and disciple of Proclus, wrote commentaries on Aristotle, and as some suppose on the Greek synonymes. *Phot. Biblioth.* sect. 242.

AMMONIUS, one of the Greek fathers, who wrote on the gospel of St. John, and other parts of Scripture. *Anastas. in Præf. Anagog. Quæst.*

AMMONIUS, *Andrew*, of Lucca, born in 1477, and died in 1517. He was secretary to Henry VIII, and author of, 1. 'Scotici Conflictus Historiæ,' according to Gessner, l. 1. 2. 'Bucolica seu Eclogæ.' 3. 'De Rebus Nihili.' 4. 'Panegyricus Quidam.' 5. 'Epigrammata.' 6. 'Poemata Diversa.'

AMMONIUS, *Levinus*, vulgarly called *Vander Maud*; a Carthusian monk and friend of Erasmus, wrote a Life of William Bibauc, general of the Carthusians; 'Tractatus in Parabolam de Filio Minore Natu.'

AMNER, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born in 1736, and died in 1803. He wrote, 1. 'An Account of the Occasion and Design of the Positive Institutions of Christianity, extracted from the Scriptures only,' 8vo. 1774. 2. 'An Essay towards an Interpretation of the Prophecies, with occasional Remarks upon some of the most celebrated Commentaries on them,' 8vo. 1776. 3. 'Considerations on the Doctrine of a Future State and the Resurrection, as revealed, or supposed to be so, in the Scriptures; on the Inspiration and Authority of the Scripture itself; on some Peculiarities in St. Paul's Epistles; on the Prophecies of Daniel and St. John, &c.; to which are added some Strictures on the Prophecies of Isaiah,' 8vo. 1798.

AMNISUS (*Geog.*) Ἀμνισὸς, a river and town of Crete, where was a cave of Lucina. *Strab.* l. 10; *Paus.* l. 1.

AMNON (*Bibl.*) אמנון, the eldest son of David, by Ahinoam, who was slain by his brother Absalom, to avenge the cause of his sister Tamar, A. M. 2974; Jul. per. 3684; A. C. 1030. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 26; *Usser. Annal. Ann.* 2974.

AMNON, the son of Shinion. 1 *Chron.* iv. 20.

AMNON (*Biog.*) a Jew of Mentz, in 1242, who was condemned to death for judaism, but instead of suffering the punishment of death, he had his fingers and toes cut off, which he salted and laid up in the synagogue. The Jews give a marvellous account of this man.

AMOEBEUS (*Biog.*) Ἀμοιβέος, a player of Athens, who performed at the nuptials of Demetrius and Nicæa. *Æl. Var. Hist.* l. 3, c. 39; *Hist. Anim.* l. 6, c. 1.

AMON (*Bibl.*) אמון, a governor of Samaria, kept the prophet Micaiah in custody, by king Ahab's order. 1 *Kings* xxii. 26.

AMON, fourteenth king of Judah, son of Manasseh and Meshullemeth, the daughter of Haruz; died after a wicked reign of two years, A. M. 3361, Jul. per. 4071, B. C. 643. 2 *Kings* xxi. 18, 19. Clemens Alexandrinus calls him Ἀμώς. *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 1.

AMOND (*Hist.*) a king of Sweden. [Vide *Amund*]

AMONTONS, *William* (*Biog.*) a French mechanic, was born in Normandy in 1663, and died in 1705. He studied the nature of barometers and thermometers, invented a hygroscope, and contrived a sort of telegraph; besides which he wrote 'Remarques et Experiences Physiques sur la Construction d'une nouvelle Clepsydre, sur les Barometres, Thermometres, et Hygrometres;' and several contributions to the Journal des Sçavans.

AMORGINUS (*Biog.*) Ἀμόργινος, the surname of Simo-

nides the poet, from his birth-place Amorgus. [Vide *Amorgus*]

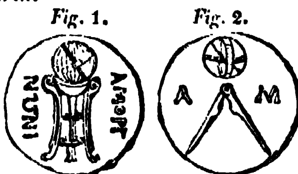
AMOREUS (*Hist.*) a king of Derbice, who was slain in a battle with Amorges, the ally of Cyrus Ctesias.

AMORGES (*Hist.*) Ἀμόργης, a king of the Sacæ, who was at first the opponent of Cyrus, but became afterwards his faithful ally. *Ctes.*

AMORGES, a Persian general, who was killed in Caria, in the reign of Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 121.

AMORGUS (*Geog.*) Ἀμοργὸς, one of the Sporades, celebrated as the birth-place of Simonides the poet. Pliny says it was once called *Hypere* and *Patage*, or *Platage*; Stephanus assigns to it the names of *Pancale* and *Psychium*; to which may be added that of *Tripolis*, because it contained the three cities, Arcesine, Minoa, and Psychia. It is now called *Morgo*, or *Murgo*. The red stuff from which the Greeks made a part of their dress, Ἀμόργινα ἱμάτια, was manufactured in this island, to which also condemned persons were banished, as Tacitus relates was the case with Vibius Serenus. The gentile name is Amorginus. *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 12; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 30; *Jul. Poll. Steph. Byz.*; *Suid. Harpocrat. Phavorin.*

AMORGUS (*Numis.*) two medals of this island represent, as in figs. 1 & 2, a globe on a tripod, or a globe over a pair of compasses; inscriptions ΑΜΟΡΓΙΝΩΝ and AM.




AMORITE (*Bibl.*) אמרי, Ἀμοῤῥαῖος; a people descended from Amorrhæus, the fourth king of Canaan. They were conquered by Moses (*Numb.* xiii. 29), A. M. 2553, Jul. per. 3262, A. C. 1452. *Usser. Annal.* ann. 2553.

AMORIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀμόριον, Ἀμώριον, or *Amurium*, in the Peutingeriana Tabula, a town of Phrygia Major, and an archbishop's see. In the 9th century, about the year 840, it was almost totally ruined by the sultan Motassem. *Strab.* l. 10.

AMORIUM (*Numis.*) this town is known by several medals of Trajan, Julia Domna, Antoninus, Geta, and others, bearing the gentile name ΑΜΟΡΙΑΝΩΝ.

AMORT, *Eusebius* (*Biog.*) a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, who died in 1775 at the age of 82, wrote, 1. 'Philosophia Pollingana,' fol. August. 1730. 2. 'A Theological History of Indulgences.' 3. 'A Supplement to Pontas' Dictionary of Cases of Conscience,' &c.

AMORY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born at Taunton in 1701, and died in 1774. His works consist principally of sermons, besides 'A Dialogue on Devotion,' and 'Forms of Devotion for the Closet.'

AMOS (*Bibl.*) עמוס, the fourth of the minor prophets in the reign of Jeroboam, was, it is supposed, a native of the little town of Tekoah, in Judah, four leagues south of Jerusalem; because hither he retired when driven from Bethel, A. M. 3207, Jul. per. 3917, B. C. 797. *Amos* vii. 10, &c.; *Q. Epiphan. de Vit. Prophet. Amos*, c. xii.; *Isid. de Vit. et Mort.*; *Usser. Annal.* ann. 3197.

AMOS, the father of the prophet Isaiah, was, it is said, son of king Joash, and brother to Amaziah. Some have supposed him to be the prophet before spoken of, but the names are differently written; namely, עמס, *Amos*, the prophet, and אמוץ, *Omutz*, the father of Isaiah. *Isaiah* xxxvii. 21; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* l. 61; *St. Hieron. in Isai. et Amos.*; *St. August. de Civit. Dei.* l. 18, c. 27; *St. Basil. in cap.* i. *Isai.*; *Bellarnan. de Script. Eccles.*; *Usser. Annal.*

AMOS, son of Nahun, and father of Mattathias, in the genealogy of our Saviour. *Luke* iii. 25.

AMOS (*Hist.*) vide *Amasis*.

AMOS (*Ecc.*) or *Hamos*, an Egyptian, and father of the Clinomonks, whom he ordered to sit at table with their mouths open, that their virtue of abstinence might not be made too apparent.

AMOS, a patriarch of Jerusalem, who succeeded John V in 593.

AMOSIS (*Hist.*) vide *Amasis*.

AMOUR, *William de St.* (*Biog.*) native of St. Amour, in Burgundy, and doctor of the Sorbonne, died in 1272. He wrote 'De Pharisæo et Publicano;' 'De Periculis Novissimorum Temporum,' which was condemned by Alexander IV, and the author banished to his native place; also 'Collectiones Scripturæ Sacræ,' &c.

AMOUR, *Louis Gorin de St.*, another doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, in 1619, and died in 1687. He took a great part in all the theological questions of the day, particularly the five propositions, on which he wrote a journal and other things.

AMOUREUX, *N. L.* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, who was drowned in the Soane in the 19th century. His works are preserved at Lyons.

AMPELUS (*Myth.*) a favourite of Bacchus, who, whilst gathering the fruit of the vine, fell down and was killed. He was afterwards honoured as a god, and enrolled among the constellations.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 3, v. 407.

*Ampelon intonsum, Satyro, nymphaque creatum*
*Fertur in Ismaris, Bacchus amasse jugis.*

AMPELUS (*Geog.*) Ἄμπελος, now *Ampela*, a town and promontory of Crete.

AMPELUSIA (*Geog.*) otherwise called *Cote*, now *Le Cap de Spartello*, a promontory near Tangiers, in Mauritania, opposite to Andalusia. *Pomp. Mela*, l. 1, c. 5, &c.; *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 1; *Ptol.* l. 4.

AMPEZO (*Geog.*) a town of Tirol at the foot of the Alps, which was ceded to Austria in 1505 by a treaty between the emperor Maximilian and the republic of Venice.

AMPHARES (*Hist.*) Ἀμφάρης, one of the Ephori in the reign of Agis, who was his bitterest enemy, and put to death both Agis, himself, his mother, and his grandmother. *Plut. in Vit. Agis.*

AMPHAXIS (*Geog.*) Ἄμφαξις, a town of Macedonia, in a district of Thessalonica, called Ἀμφαξῖτις, *Amphaxitis*, whither Cicero was banished. The town is mentioned by Stephanus, and the country by Polybius. The inhabitants are called *Amphaxitæ*.

AMPHIALUS (*Myth.*) Ἀμφίαλος, a dancer of the Phæacians noted by Homer. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 8, v. 8.

AMPHIANAX (*Myth.*) Ἀμφιάναξ, a king of Lycia, cotemporary with Acrisius and Prœtus.

AMPHIARAUS (*Myth.*) Ἀμφιάραος, son of Oicleus, a Grecian prophet, concealed himself in order to escape going on the expedition against Thebes, but being betrayed by his wife Eryphyle, who had been bribed to this act of perfidy by a golden necklace, he went to assist Adrastus, king of Argos, and was swallowed up the first day.

*Pind. Nem.*

ὁ δ' ἀμφιάρηϊ
σχίσεν κεραυνῷ παμβίᾳ
ζεὺς τὰν βαθύστερνον χθόνα.

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 15, v. 243.

Ἀντιφάτης μὲν ἔτικτεν Οἰκλῆα μεγάθυμον,
Ἀυτὰρ Οἰκλείης λαοσσόον Ἀμφιάραον,
Ὂν περὶ κῆρι φίλει Ζεύς τ' Αἰγίοχος καὶ Ἀπόλλων
Παντοίην φιλότητ' ηδ' ἵκετὸ γήραος ηδόν
Ἀλλ' ὄλετ' ἐν Θήβησι, γυναίων εἵνεκα δώρων.

He was honoured as a god after his death, and had a temple erected to him, where his oracle was consulted. *Æschyl. Sept. Ante. Theb.*; *Diod.* l. 4; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 8, &c.; *Apollon.* l. 2, c. 11; *Cic. de Dio.* l. 1, c. 40, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 70, &c.; *Plut. de Orac.*

AMPHIARAIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Alcmæon, the son of Amphiaraus. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2, c. 43.

AMPHIBALUS (*Ecc.*) a monk, who is said to have converted our protomartyr St. Alban, and to have suffered with him in the tenth persecution of Dioclesian. A work entitled 'Ad Instituendam Vitam Christianam;' and also several homilies are attributed to him. *Boeth. Hist. Scot.* l. 6.

AMPHICLES (*Hist.*) Ἀμφικλῆς, the son of Agis, a king of Sparta, spoken of by Pausanias. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 16.

AMPHICLUS (*Myth.*) Ἄμφικλος, a Trojan, who was killed by Phylides in battle. *Hom. Il.* l. 16, v. 313.

AMPHICRATES (*Biog.*) Ἀμφικράτης, a biographer who, according to Diogenes Laertius, was condemned to die by poison. *Athen.* l. 13, c. 5; *Diog. in Vit. Aristip.*

AMPHICRATES, an Athenian orator, who, being banished from his country, retired to Seleucia beyond the Tigris, and starved himself to death. Jonsius thinks this is the same as the preceding. *Plut. in Lucull.; Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil.* l. 2, c. 15.

AMPHICTYON (*Hist.*) Ἀμφικτυὼν, the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and third king of Athens from Cecrops, first dedicated the city to Minerva, and gave it the name of Athens. Pausanias says that he expelled his father-in-law Cranaus from the throne, and was himself in his turn expelled by Erycthion. *Justin.* l. 2, c. 6.

AMPHICTYON, a son of Helen, whom Dionysius Halicarnassus makes to be the founder of the Amphictionic council, although Pausanias and others ascribe this work to the preceding. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4; *Diodor.* l. 16; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus. in Achaic.; Euseb. in Chron.; Marm. Arundel.*

AMPHIDAMAS (*Myth.*) Ἀμφιδάμας, a son of Aleus, who was of the family of the Inachidæ, and one of the Argonauts. According to Orpheus, he is called *Iphidamus*. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 5; *Flacc.* l. 1, v. 376.

AMPHIDAMAS, a Trojan leader, whose son was slain by Patroclus. *Hom. Il.* l. 23, v. 87.

AMPHIDAMAS, a son of Ægeus and Cleobule, who was among the Argonauts. *Hygin. Fab.* 14.

AMPHIDAMAS (*Hist.*) Ἀμφίδαμας, an illustrious citizen of Chalcidis, and general of the armies of his country, died fighting against the Erythreans. *Plut. Sympos.* l. 5.

AMPHIDICUS (*Hist.*) Ἀμφίδικος, one of the sons of Astacus, who distinguished himself at the Theban war. *Apollod.* l. 3.

AMPHIGENIA (*Geog.*) Ἀμφιγένεια, a town of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Strab.* l. 8.

AMPHILOCHI (*Geog.*) a people of Epirus, in Acarnania, of which Amphilochia was its capital. [Vide *Amphilochia*]

AMPHILOCHIA (*Geog.*) Ἀμφιλοχία, Ἀμφιλοχικὸν Ἄργος, *Amphilochicum Argos*, now *Anfilochia*; a town of Acarnania called after its founder Amphilochus, the son of Amphiaraus. *Thuc.* l. 2; *Scylax in Perip.; Hippocrat. de Morb. Pop.* l. 4; *Cic. in Pis.* c. 40; *Polyb. Legat.* 28; *Liv.* l. 38, c. 10, &c.; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 3; *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 1; *Paus.* l. 2.

AMPHILOCHIA (*Numis.*) medals of this town are known by the inscriptions ΑΜΦΙ. ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΙΩΝ; the common types of which are a Pegasus, or a head of Hercules, &c.

AMPHILOCHIUS (*Ecc.*) a native of Cappadocia, and bishop of Iconium, was the friend of St. Gregory, Nazianzen, and St. Basil. He died about the year 394. St. Jerome mentions one work of his concerning the divinity of the Holy Spirit. An Iambic poem likewise is ascribed to him by some containing a catalogue of the books of the Old and New Testament. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5; *Hieron. in Catalog. Theodor. Ecc.* l. 5, c. 16; *Baron. Annal.; Du Pin. Bibliothek, &c.*

AMPHILOCHUS (*Myth.*) Ἀμφίλοχος, the son of Amphiaraus and Eryphele, who distinguished himself in the Theban war. *Hom. Odys.* l. 15, v. 248; *Apollod.* l. 3.

AMPHILOCHUS, son of Alcmæon, went into Epirus after the Trojan war, and built Amphilochia. [Vide *Amphilochia*]

AMPHILOCHUS, one of Helen's suitors, called also *Amphimachus*.

AMPHILOCHUS (*Biog.*) an Athenian who wrote on agriculture.

AMPHILYSSUS (*Geog.*) a river that takes its rise in Assarus, a mountain of Samos.

AMPHILYTUS (*Biog.*) the father of Eumelus, the poet and historian of Corinth, was of the family of the Bacchidæ. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 1.

AMPHILYTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀμφίλυτος, a soothsayer, who encouraged Pisistratus to endeavour after the supreme power in Athens. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 62.

AMPHIMACHUS (*Hist.*) Ἀμφιμάχος, an officer, who was made satrap or governor of Mesopotamia by Antipater. *Diod.* l. 18.

AMPHIMACHUS (*Myth.*) Ἀμφιμάχος, the son of Cteachis, and one of Helen's suitors, went to the Trojan war. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 10; *Hygin. Fab.* 97.

AMPHIMACHUS, a son of Nomion, who was leader of the Carians in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 2.

AMPHIMACHUS, a son of Actor and Theronice. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 3.

AMPHIMACHUS, a son of Polyxenus. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 3.

AMPHIMALLA (*Geog.*) Ἀμφιμέλα, Ἀμφιμαλῆς, Ἀμφιμάλλιον, Ἀμφίμαλλα; a town and bay in Crete, the latter of which is supposed to be now *Golfo della Suda; Dicæarch. Stat. Græc.; Plin.* l. 4, c. 12; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Steph. Byz.*

AMPHIMEDON (*Myth.*) Ἀμφιμέδων, the son of Melantheus, one of Penelope's suitors, who was killed by Telemachus. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 22, v. 285.

AMPHIMEDON, a native of Lybia, who was killed by Perseus at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, v. 75.

AMPHINOMUS (*Myth.*) Ἀμφινόμος, a son of Nisus, and one of Penelope's suitors, who was killed by Telemachus himself. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 22, v. 95.

AMPHINOMUS, who, with his brother Anapius, was surnamed *Pii Fratres*, because they carried their father and mother on their shoulders safely through the flames which were raging from Ætna in the country round about. For which action they received divine honours after their death. They are called by Ælian Φιλόνομος and Καλλίας; and *Anapius* is written *Anaphius* in Claudian.

*Sil. Ital.* l. 14, v. 198.

> *Tum Catane nimium ardenti vicina Typhæo,*
> *Et generasse pios quondam celeberrima fratres.*

*Cornel. Sever. in Ætna.*

> *Amphinomus, fraterque, pari sub munere fortis,*
> *Cum jam vicinis streperent incendia tectis,*
> *Accipiunt, pigrumque patrem, matremque seniles.*

*Valerius Max.* l. 5, c. 4; *Strab.* l. 6; *Senec. de Beneficiis,* l. 3; *Sil. Ital.* l. 14, v. 197.

AMPHINOMUS (*Numis.*) some medals of Catana commemorate the pious deed above-mentioned by the representation of the two brothers bearing their parents. [Vide *Catana*]

AMPHINOMUS (*Biog.*) a geometrician, who is commended by *Proclus in Euclid.* l. 1; *Voss. de Math.* c. 54, § 7.

AMPHION (*Myth.*) Ἀμφίων, the son of Antiope by Jupiter, and brother of Zethus, who were the founders of Thebes. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, v. 259.

> Καὶ ῥ' ἔτεκεν δύο παῖδ' Ἀμφίονά τε Ζῆθόν τε
> Οἳ πρῶτοι Θήβης ἕδος ἔκτισαν ἑπταπύλοιο.

He is said to have learnt music from Mercury, and to have moved the stones by his lyre.

*Hor.* l. 3, od. 11, v. 1.

> *Mercuri nam te docilis magistro*
> *Movit Amphion lapides canendo.*

*Euripid. in Phœniss.*

> Ἁρμονίας δέ ποτ' εἰς ὑμεναίους
> Ἦλθον οὐρανίδαι, φόρμιγγι δὲ τείχεα Θήβας
> Τᾶς Ἀμφιονίας τε λύρας ὕπο, πύργος ἀνέστα.

*Apollon. Argonaut.*

'Αμφίων δ' ἐπί οἱ χρυσέῃ φόρμιγγι λιγαίνων
Ἠιε οἷς τόσση δὲ μετ' ἴχνια νείσσετο πέτρη.

*Virg. Eclog.* 2, v. 23.

*Canto, quæ solitus, si quando armenta vocabat,*
*Amphion Dircæus in Actæo Aracyntho.*

*Propert.* l. 3, eclog. 2.

*Saxa Cythæronis Thebas agitata per artem*
*Sponte sua in muri membra coisse ferunt.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 1, v. 10.

*—— Penitusque sequar quo carmine muris*
*Jussent Amphion Tyrios accedere montes.*

*Apollod.* l. 3, c. 5; *Palæph. de Incred.*; *Paus.* l. 6, c. 6; *Athen.* l. 12.

AMPHION, the son of Jasus by Persephone, the daughter of Mius. He had by his wife Niobe, according to Homer, twelve children, six of each sex. Ælian speaks of twenty, and Ovid of fourteen. His wife Niobe being turned into a stone, and all his children, except his daughter Chloris, he killed himself in a fit of despair.

AMPHION, one of the Grecian leaders, who went with Menestheus to the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 13, v. 692.

AMPHION, one of the Argonauts, son of Hyperasius, and king of Pallene, in Arcadia. *Hygin.* fab. 14; *Flacc.* l. 1, v. 367; *Apoll.* l. 1, v. 176.

AMPHION (*Ecc.*) bishop of Ephiphania, in Cilicia, in the fourth century, was present at the councils of Ancyra, Neocæsaria, and Nice.

AMPHION (*Biog.*) a Grecian painter, whom Pliny highly praises. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 10.

AMPHION, a Greek sculptor, and son of Acestor, of whom Pausanias makes mention. *Paus.* l. 10, c. 15.

AMPHION, a freedman of Quintus Catullus, who was learned and distinguished in his time. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 18.

AMPHIPOLIS (*Bibl.*) 'Αμφίπολις, the town described under *Geography*, is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. *Acts* xviii.

AMPHIPOLIS (*Geog.*) a town built by an Athenian colony, in the country between Macedonia and Thrace, from which the original inhabitants, the Edonians, were expelled. The colonists who succeeded them having taken part with the Lacedæmonians against the Athenians, were engaged in frequent wars from the time of Philip, and Amphipolis was taken by Perdiccas II, in the 89th Olympiad, A. C. 424. It was thus called because it was surrounded by the river Strymon, or, according to Suidas, because it was entirely surrounded by habitations. Its original names, however, were 'Εννέα ὁδοὶ, according to Herodotus; *Urbs Martis*, according to Suidas; and *Myrica*, &c. according to Stephanus; but afterwards called by the Greeks *Chrystopolis*, and the Turks *Emboli*, or *Chrysopoli*, by which it is now known. It was formerly an archbishop's see. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 114; *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 102, &c.; *Diod.* l. 11, 12, &c.; *Liv.* 44, c. 45; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10; *Steph. Byz.*; *Suidas*, &c.

AMPHIPOLIS (*Numis.*) medals were struck either by the above-mentioned town or that of Syria, as an independent state, and in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Domitia, M. Aurelius, Faustina, jun., Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, Alex. Severus, Maximinus, and Valerianus, sen. Their original types were the goat, an ear of corn, or the prow of a ship as in the annexed figure. On the imperial medals the most frequent type was that of Europa sitting on a bull. They also honoured Jupiter, Minerva, and Bacchus, on their medals. The inscriptions ΑΜΦΙ. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤ, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. *Goltz. in Augusti Græc.* &c.; *Mus. Pemb. Tab. Hunt.*; *Num. Pop. Vet.* &c.; *Peller. Rec. des Med.* &c.




AMPHIS (*Biog.*) Ἄμφις, a comic poet of Athens, the son of Amphicrates. He was cotemporary with Plato, and wrote many comedies, and other pieces, of which nothing now remains but quotations in Athenæus, Stobæus, and the Scholiast of Aratus, &c. *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Plut.*; *Athen.* &c.

AMPHISSA (*Myth.*) Ἄμφισσα, a daughter of Macereus, beloved by Apollo. She gave her name to a town of the Locri. [Vide *Amphissa*]

AMPHISSA (*Geog.*) a town of the Locri, now *Lambina*, or, according to some, *Anfila*, at the extremity of the plain of Crissæus, which contained a monument of Amphissa, and a temple of Minerva.

*Lucan.* l. 3, v. 172.

*Phocaicus Amphissa manus, scopulosaque Cyrrha*
*Parnassusque jugo misit desertus utroque.*

It was destroyed by a decree of the Amphictyons. *Strab.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 10, c. 38; *Liv.* l. 3, c. 5.

AMPHISSA, now *Roccella*, a town of the Bruttii, between Caulon and Locri. *Ovid. Met.* l. 15, v. 703.

AMPHISTIDES (*Biog.*) 'Αμφιστείδης, a man of so bad a memory that he almost forgot that he had a father, and could never learn above the figure 4 in arithmetic. *Aristot.* prob. 4; *Suidas.*

AMPHISTRATUS (*Myth.*) 'Αμφίστρατος, one who, with Rhecas, was charioteer to Castor and Pollux. They are called Frudius and Amphistratus by Justin, Amphius and Telchius by Ammianus. *Strab.* l. 11; *Justin.* l. 42, c. 3; *Solin.* c. 20; *Amm. Marcell.* l. 22, c. 15.

AMPHISTRATUS (*Biog.*) a statuary, whose statue of Calisthenes, the historian, is mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 5.

AMPHITHEA (*Myth.*) 'Αμφιθέη, the wife of Autolycus, by whom she had Anticlea, the wife of Laertes, and mother of Ulysses. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 19, v. 416.

AMPHITHEA, the mother of Ægialeus, by Cyanippus, and of three daughters, Argia, Deipyle, and Ægialea, by Adrastus, king of Argos. *Apollod.* l. 1.

AMPHITHEMIS (*Hist.*) 'Αμφιθέμις, a Theban, who was bribed by the Persians, with others, to raise a war in Greece against the Lacedæmonians. *Plut. in Lysand.*; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 9.

AMPHITHEUS (*Myth.*) a priest of Ceres, at Athens, whom Aristophanes introduces, deriving his origin from that goddess; which the Scholiast supposes to be a satire against Euripides. *Aristoph. in Acharn.*

AMPHITHOE (*Myth.*) one of the Nereides. *Hygin. in Fab. Poet.*; *Gyrald. Hist. Deor.*

AMPHITRITE (*Myth.*) 'Αμφιτρίτη, a daughter of Nereus, or Oceanus, and Thetys, and mother to Triton, by Neptune.

*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 930.

Ἐκ δ' Ἀμφιτρίτης καὶ ἐρικτύπου Ἐννοσιγαίου.

*Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.* l. 1.

*—— Nereia glauco*
*Neptunum gremio complectitur Amphitrite.*

Whence Amphitrite is put by the poets for the sea.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 1, v. 14.

*—— Nec brachia longo*
*Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite.*

*Catull. Carm.* 63.

*Illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten.*

*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 53.

Ἀντία Κασπίης τετραμμένης Ἀμφιτρίτης.

*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 241; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.* &c.

AMPHITRYION (*Myth.*) 'Αμφιτρύων, a Theban prince, son

of Alexus and Hipponome, who, having revenged the death of Electryon's sons on the Teloboeans, received his daughter to wife as the reward of his valour. He was the reputed father of Hercules, of whom however Alcmena is said to have become pregnant by Jupiter, previous to her marriage with Amphitryon, whence Hercules, under the *patronymic* of Amphitryoniades, is designated *falsiparens*. *Catull. Carm.* 67, v. 112.

*Quod quondam cæsis montis fodisse medullis*
*Audet falsiparens Amphitryoniades.*

*Hesiod. in. Scut. Hercul.*; *Apollod.* 2, c. 4; *Hygin.* fab. 20; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 14.

AMPHITRYONIADES (*Myth.*) a surname of Hercules, from Amphitryon, his reputed father. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 213; *Luc.* l. 9, v. 644; *Val. Flac.* l. 1, v. 371.

AMPHITUS (*Myth.*) vide *Amphistratus*.

AMPHITUS, a priest of Ceres, at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5.

AMPHIUS (*Myth.*) Ἄμφιος, one of the sons of Merops, the soothsayer, who, in spite of his father's predictions, went to the Trojan war, at the head of the Peloponnesians. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 830.

AMPHOTERUS (*Myth.*) Ἀμφότερος, the son of Alcmæon, by Callirrhoa. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 24.

AMPHOTERUS (*Hist.*) a commander of Alexander's fleet on the coast of the Hellespont. *Q. Curt.* l. 4, c. 5.

AMPHRYSUS (*Myth.*) a river of Thessaly, on the banks of which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of king Admetus. *Callimach. Hymn. in Apoll.* v. 48.

Ἐξότ' ἐπ' Ἀμφρύσῳ ζευγήτιδας ἔτρεφεν ἵππους.

*Apollon. Argon.* l. 1, v. 54.

—— ἐπ' Ἀμφρύσσοιο ῥοῇσιν.

Whence Apollo was designated by the epithet of *Amphryssius*, and his priestess, the Sibyl, by that of the *Amphrysia vates*. *Virg. Georg.* l. 2, v. 1, *et Æn.* l. 6, v. 398; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1, v. 580; *Luc.* l. 6, v. 367.

AMPIA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Titus Ampius Balbus, mentioned by Cicero. *Epist. ad Fam.* l. 6, epist. 12.

AMPIGLIONE (*Geog.*) a place between Tivoli and Ceciliano, which was ruined in 1257, and of which nothing but the ruins now remain.

AMPLIAS (*Bibl.*) Ἀμπλίας, a disciple mentioned by St. Paul in terms of affection *Rom.* xvi. 8. According to the account of the Greeks, he was ordained bishop of Odyssopolis, in Mœsia, by St. Andrew, and afterwards suffered martyrdom. *Martyrol. Rom.* 31 *Octob.*

AMPYCIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Mopsus, the son of Ampyx. *Ovid. Met.* l. 8, v. 310.

AMPYX (*Myth.*) Ἄμπυξ, a son of Pelias, mentioned by Pausanias. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 10.

AMPYX, the son of Titanor, and the father of Mopsus, the soothsayer. *Orph. in Argon.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, 185.

AMRAM (*Bibl.*) עמרם, Ἀμβρὰμ, the son of Kohath, the son of Levi, and father of Moses, by Jochebed, died in Egypt, aged 137. *Exod.* vi. 20.

AMRAM, son of Bani, who, on his return from Babylon, separated from his wife whom he had married contrary to the law. *Ezra* x. 34.

AMRAPHEL (*Bibl.*) אמרפל, a king of Shinar, who, with his confederates, plundered Sodom, and carried away Lot and his family prisoners, A. M. 2802, Jul. per. 2802, A. C. 1912. *Gen.* xiv.

AMRI-AL-CAIS (*Biog.*) or *Amriolcais*, son of Hagre, or Hogre, king of the Arabs, of the tribe of Kindale, a poet, who lived in the time of Mahomet. He did not join his party, but made satires on him and them.

AMROU, *Ben-Al-As* (*Hist.*) one of the great captains among the Mussulmen, died in the year of the Hegira 65, A. D. 675.

AMROU, *Ben Hareth*, captain of the Giorhamides, made war against the Coraischites, the principal inhabitants of Mecca, and sacked the city.

AMROU, *Ben Laith*, second sultan of the dynasty of the Soffarides, succeeded his father Jacob in the year of the Hegira 267, A. D. 877, and died in the year of the Hegira 289, A. D. 899.

AMROU, *Ben Calthoum* (*Biog.*) the seventh and last poet, whose poems are suspended in the temple of Mecca.

AMSANCTUS (*Geog.*) or *Ampsanctus*, a lake of the Hirpini, in the middle of Italy, celebrated for the mephitic odour which issues from it, now called *Mufiti*, from the god Mephitis, who had a temple there. Virgil makes the Fury Alecto to descend down to hell by this lake. *Æn.* l. 7, v. 565.

*Est locus Italiæ medio sub montibus altis*
*Nobilis, et famâ multis memoratus in oris,*
*Amsancti valles.*

*Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.* l. 2, *sub finem*.

*Tunc et pestiferi pacatum limen Averni,*
*Innocuæ transistis aves, flatumque repressit*
*Amsanctus.*

*Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 36; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 93; *Sidon.* l. 3, ep. 13.

AMSDORF, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an associate with Luther, was born in 1483, and died in 1565. He wrote on the Lord's Supper, and other things, mentioned by Melchior Adam.

AMSTELRODAMUM (*Geog.*) the town of *Amsterdam*. [Vide *Amsterdam*]

AMSTERDAM (*Geog.*) the capital of Holland, situate at the conflux of the Amsel and Wye. Lon. 4° 52′ E., lat. 52° 22′ N. This town, which in the Latin of the middle ages was called *Amstelrodamum*, derived its name from its situation near the river Amstel. It consisted in former ages of a few fishermen's huts, and first acquired the name of a commercial town in the 14th century. It was encompassed with walls in 1482, and has since that period been increasing in wealth and importance, so as to entitle it to the first rank among the trading cities of Europe, which it is likely to preserve, notwithstanding the shock it received during the revolutionary government of France. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787; received the French troops, without resistance, in 1795; and declared first for the restoration of the house of Orange in 1813.

AMULIUS (*Hist.*) son of Procas, and youngest brother to Numitor, dispossessed the latter of his kingdom of Alba, and was afterwards dethroned by Romulus and Remus, the children of his daughter Rhea Silvia, who reinstated their grandfather Numitor, and put the usurper to death. *Ovid. Met.* l. 14, v. 772.

*Proximus Ausonias injusti miles Amuli*
*Rexit opes; Numitorque senex amissa nepotum*
*Munere regna capit.*

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 3, v. 67.

*Romuleoque cadit trajectus Amulius ense.*

*Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 3; *Plut. in Rom.*; *Florus*, *Eutropius*, *&c.*

AMULIUS, *Serenus*, a primipilaris, or captain in the prætorian cohorts, mentioned by Tacitus. *Tac. Hist.* l. 1, c. 31.

AMULIUS, a painter, mentioned with commendation by Pliny. *Nat. Hist.* l. 35, c. 10.

AMULON (*Biog.*) *Amolon*, or *Amolo*, archbishop of Lyons, wrote several pieces, mentioned in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' He died in 854.

AMUND (*Hist.*) *Asmund*, or *Amond*, a fabulous king of Sweden, said to have lived long before Christ, and died A. M. 2891.

AMUND II, son of Ragwald, succeeded his father in 220, and died after a reign of five years.

**AMUNDISHAM,** *John* (*Biog.*) an English Benedictine of the 14th century, was the author of many works.

**AMURATH** (*Hist.*) the name of some sultans.

**Amurath,** surnamed *Gassis*, i. e. the Hero, one of the greatest princes of the Ottoman throne, succeeded his father Orchan in the year of the Hegira 761, A. D. 1371, and died after a reign of 30 years, during which he gained 37 battles.

**Amurath,** succeeded Mahomet in the year of the Hegira 824, A. D. 1434, and died in 1451, after having twice retired from government, and returned to it again in order to defeat the Hungarians, and the famous Scandeberg. He was the first who used cannon.

**Amurath,** succeeded his father Selim II, in 1574, and died in 1595, leaving Mahomet, his son, to be his successor.

**Amurath,** son of Achmet, succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1623, and died in 1640. He besieged Bagdad, and put to the sword all its inhabitants, to whom he had promised protection.

**AMUS** (*Biog.*) an ancient Ægyptian author, quoted by Plutarch and Synesius. *Plut. de Isis. et Osir.; Synes. in Dion.; Du Pin. Bibl. des Aut. Profanes.*

**AMYCI** *Portus* (*Geog.*) a place in Pontus, remarkable for the death of Amycus, king of the Bebryces, who is said to have been slain there; it is supposed to be the place now called *Lamia*. *Plin.* l. 6, c. 44.

**AMYCLA** (*Myth.*) Ἀμύκλα, one of the daughters of Niobe, who, with her sister Meliboœa, was spared by Diana when the rest perished. Homer, however, says, that they were all destroyed. *Hom. Il.* l. 24; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

**Amycla** (*Hist.*) the nurse of Alcibiades, a native of Laconia. *Plut. in Vit. Alcib.*

**Amycla** (*Geog.*) Ἀμύκλαι, a town of Laconia, now *Vordona*, was built by Amyclas, and is celebrated as the birthplace of Helen. From the splendid temple dedicated there to Apollo, this god had the epithet of Amyclæus, and the place is called for the same reason by Statius *Apollineæ*. *Theb.* l. 4, v. 223.

*Hujus Apollineæ currum comitantur Amyclæ.*

It was distinguished by other epithets among the poets, as *Armiferæ*, by *Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 2, v. 5.

*Talis ab armiferis Priameius hospes Amyclis,*
*Candida cum rapta conjuge vela dabat.*

*Antiquæ*, by *Ovid. Met.* l. 8.

*Et quos Hippocoön antiquis misit Amyclis.*

*Ledeæ*, by *Statius, Theb.* l. 7, v. 162.

*Parrhasiumque nemus, Ledeasque ibis Amyclas.*

Also, *Tetricæ, Therapneæ, &c. Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 586; *Polyb.* l. 5, c. 19; *Liv.* l. 34, c. 28; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 3; *Strab.* l. 8; *Sil. Ital.* l. 2, v. 434; *Plin.* l. 34; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 18; *Meurs Miscell. Lacon.*

**Amycla,** a town of Italy, now *Sperunga*, between Caieta and Tarracina, built by the companions of Castor and Pollux. It was destroyed by serpents, and afterwards taken by surprise, the inhabitants being prohibited by a law from giving any alarm on the approach of an enemy. *Sil.* l. 8, v. 530.

*——, quasque evertère silentia, Amyclæ.*

Whence the proverb, *Loqui volo, nam scio Amyclas tacendo periisse.* *Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 564.

*Tacitis regnavit Amyclis.*

Ausonius uses *Amyclas vivere*, for keeping silence. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; l. 8, c. 29; *Tacit.* l. 4, c. 59; *Solin. de Ital.* c. 2; *Sidon.* l. 8, ep. 6.

**AMYCLÆUS** (*Hist.*) Ἀμυκλᾶιος, a surname of Apollo, from the magnificent temple which he had built at Amyclæ. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 18.

**Amyclæus** (*Biog.*) a statuary, whose works are mentioned by Pausanias. *Paus.* l. 10, c. 13.

**AMYCLAS** (*Myth.*) Ἀμύκλας, son of Lacedæmon and Sparta, was the founder of Amyclæ. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 23; l. 3, c. 19; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 1; *Tzetzes. in Lycoph.*

**Amyclas,** the master of a ship who carried Cæsar in disguise when he was going to Brundusium to hasten his troops into Greece. Amyclas wishing to put back to avoid a storm that was coming on, Cæsar threw off his disguise, and exclaimed, "Cæsarem vehis, Cæsarisque fortunas." *Lucan.* l. 5, v. 520.

**AMYCUS** (*Myth.*) Ἀμύκος, son of Neptune, by Melia, or, according to some, of Bithynis, was king of the Bebryces, who, being well skilled in the use of the Cestus, challenged all strangers to a trial, but was at length killed by Pollux, one of the Argonauts, who accepted the challenge. *Theocrit. Idyll.* 22; *Apollon. in Argon.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Lactant. in Theb.* l. 3.

**Amycus,** one of the companions of Æneas, who escaped the storm, and was afterwards killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 225; l. 9, v. 373.

**Amycus,** another of Æneas's followers, who was killed by Turnus. *Ibid.* l. 12, v. 509.

**Amycus,** a centaur, and son of Ixion and Nephele. *Met.* l. 12, v. 245.

**AMYDON** (*Geog.*) Ἀμυδὼν, a city of Pæonia, in Macedonia, which sent auxiliaries to Priam during the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Juv. Sat.* 3, v. 69.

**AMYMONE** (*Myth.*) Ἀμυμώνη, a daughter of Danæus, murdered her husband Enceladus, and became afterwards the mistress of Neptune. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Propert.* l. 2, el. 18; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 37.

**Amymone** (*Geog.*) a river of Peloponnesus, running into the lake of Leona, called after Amymone, the daughter of Danaus. *Strab.* l. 8; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2, v. 240.

**AMYN** *Ahmed Razy* (*Biog.*) native of the city of Rey, in Azerbaidjan, a Persian geographer, flourished about the 11th century of the Hegira, and 17th of the Christian æra. His work, entitled, 'Hefticlym,' i. e. The Seven Climates, contains short biographical notices of the most eminent authors, concluding with the year of the Hegira 1002. A fine copy of it is to be seen in the Library of Paris.

**AMYNTAS** (*Myth.*) a shepherd, mentioned by Virgil.

**Amyntas** (*Hist.*) Ἀμύντας, there were several kings of Macedonia of this name, besides private individuals.

*Kings of Macedonia.*

**Amyntas I,** succeeded his father Alceta. His son Alexander murdered the ambassadors of Megabyzus, for their atrocious behaviour towards the females of his father's court. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 19, &c.; *Justin.* l. 7, c. 3.

**Amyntas II,** the son of Menalaus, was father of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. He murdered Pausanias in order to ascend the throne of Macedonia. *Diod.* l. 14; *C. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.*

**Amyntas,** a name which has been given by some authors to other kings of Macedonia, of whom little is known.

*Other Princes and Distinguished Persons.*

**Amyntas,** an ambassador of Philip the Great to Thebes, who was sent to defeat the efforts of Demosthenes. *Plut. in Vit. Demosth.*

**Amyntas,** a son of Andromenes, and an officer under Alexander the Great, is probably the same as was made a satrap. *Curt.* l. 5, c. 9.

**Amyntas,** another officer of Alexander's, who deserted to Darius, and was killed in Egypt. *Q. Curt.* l. 4, c. 13.

**Amyntas,** an officer of the Macedonian cavalry, who cleared himself from the charge of having joined the conspiracy of Philotas, and was afterwards made governor of Sogdiana. *Q. Curt.* l. 8, c. 12.

Amyntas, a son of Arrhibæus, who was sent to reconnoitre the enemy.

Amyntas, a son of Antiochus, left Macedonia out of hatred to Alexander.

Amyntas (*Numis.*) some ancient medals are ascribed to the Macedonian kings of this name, one of which is inscribed, B. AMIMTϹY M. i. e. Βασιλέως Ἀμίμτυ Μακεδονῶν, *Regis Amimti Macedonum;* but for the most part they are inscribed A. M., which is attributed to the first king of this name: those of his successors are inscribed ΑΜΥΝΤΑ ΑΜΥΝΤΑΣ, or ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.

Amyntas (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, and author of a work, entitled, Σταθμὸς, i. e. The Encampments of Alexander the Great; a book quoted frequently by Athenæus and Ælian. *Athen.* l. 10, &c.; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 17, c. 17, &c.

Amyntas, son of Ellanicus, a pancratiast, whose statue was made by Polycles. *Paus.* l. 6.

Amyntas, king of Galatia, who succeeded Dejotarus. After his death it became a Roman province. *Strab.* l. 12; *Plut. in Vit. Anton.*

AMYNTIANUS (*Biog.*) an historian in the time of M. Antonius, who wrote an eulogium on Philip Olympias and Alexander. *Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 131; *Voss. Hist. Gr.* l. 2, c. 14.

AMYNTOR (*Myth.*) one of the 50 sons of Ægyptus, who was murdered by his wife Damone. *Hygin.* fab. 17.

Amyntor (*Hist.*) Ἀμύντωρ, son of Phrastor, and king of Argos, who deprived his son Phœnix of his eyes for having offered violence to his concubine.

*Hom. Il.* l. 9.

Οἷον ὅτε πρῶτον λίπον Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα
Φεύγων νείκεα πατρὸς Ἀμύντορος Ὀρμενίδαο.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 12, v. 364.

*Quem Dolopum rector bello superatus Amyntor.*

Amyntor, a Macedonian, and father of Hephæstion, the friend of Alexander the Great.

AMYOT, *James* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Auxerre, and grand almoner of France, was born of an obscure family at Melun, in 1514, and died in 1593. His works are, 1. A translation of 'Heliodorus,' fol. 1547; of 'Diodorus Siculus,' fol. Paris, 1554; of 'Plutarch's Lives and Morals,' 2 vols. fol. 1559. 2. 'Lettre à M. de Morvillier,' containing the Author's Journey to Trente. 3. 'Œuvres Melées,' 8vo. 1611. 4. 'Projet de l'Eloquence Royale composé pour Henry III, Roi de France,' 8vo. 1805.

AMYRAUT, *Moses* (*Biog.*) a Calvinistic Protestant of France, and a famous controversialist in his day, died in 1664, leaving many theological works not now much in request.

AMYRTÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀμυρταῖος, a king of Egypt, according to Ctesias, at the time of the invasion of Cambyses.

AMYRUTZES (*Biog.*) a peripatetic philosopher of Trebezond in the 15th century, was carried to Constantinople by Mahomet II, when his native place was taken, after which he became a convert to Mahometanism.

AMYTHAON (*Myth.*) Ἀμυθάων, a son of Hippasus, and an ally of Priam, was killed in battle by Lycomedes. He is frequently called Apisaon. *Hom. Il.* l. 17.

Amythaon (*Hist.*) son of Cretheus, king of Iolchos, became king of Messenia, and re-established the Olympic games. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, v. 257; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 5.

AMYTIS (*Hist.*) a daughter of Astyages, whom, according to Ctesias, Cyrus married.

Amytis, a daughter of Xerxes, who disgraced herself by her debaucheries.

ANACHARSIS (*Biog.*) Ἀνάχαρσις, a Scythian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men, flourished 592 years before the Christian æra, and was slain by his brother Saulius, king of the Scythians, on his return from Greece to his native country, on account of his attachment to foreign customs. Two letters of his to Crœsus and Hanno are said to be still extant, but this is a matter of some question. The name of Anacharsis has been rendered familiar to the modern ear by the pleasant fiction of the Abbé Barthelemi, entitled, the 'Travels of Anacharsis.' *Herod.* l. 4, c. 46, et seq.; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5, c. 32; *Strab.* l. 7; *Plut. in Sympos.*

ANACLETUS (*Ecc.*) a pope who succeeded St. Linus in 78, and is said by some to have been a martyr. *S. Iren.* l. 3, c. 3; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 3; *S. Augustin. Epist.* 165; *Rufin.*

Anacletus, otherwise called *Peter*, antipope in opposition to Innocent II, died in 1138. *S. Bernard.* ep. 124; *Pet. Diacon. Chron.* l. 2, c. 98, &c.; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 1130, &c.

ANACOANA (*Hist.*) a queen of Maguana, in Hispaniola, who succeeded her brother Behechio in 1503, gave the Spaniards under Bartholomew Columbus a cordial reception; but, hostilities afterwards ensuing, Ovando, the governor-general, invaded her territory, and having seized her person, hanged her up under the pretence of being a rebel.

ANACREON (*Biog.*) Ἀνακρέων, a lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, who flourished about the 62d Olympiad, in the time of Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius, that is, A. C. about 532, according to Eusebius; or the 52d Olympiad, A. C. 572, according to Suidas. He was a lover of pleasure, as his poems denote, and died, as it is said, from a grape-stone, with which he was choked, in the 85th year of his age.

*Hor. Epod.* od. 14, v. 9.

*Nec aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo*
*Anacreonta Teïum.*

*Herod.* l. 3, c. 121; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 4, c. 33; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 7; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 9, c. 4; *Max. Tyr.* l. 2.

ANACTES (*Myth.*) Ἄνακτες, or *Anaces*, Ἄνακες; the name common to the three gods who were fabled to be born at Athens of Jupiter and Proserpine, i. e. according to Cicero, Tritopatreus, Eubuleus, and Dionysius, who were likewise called *Dioscuri*, and according to Pausanias, *Curetes* and *Cabires;* but it is more generally understood to refer to Castor and Pollux, who were honoured as the tutelary deities of Athens. The origin of the name has been variously derived: according to Plutarch, either from ἀνακῶς, carefully, ἀνοχὴ, a treaty, in allusion to the treaty between Theseus and the Tyndaridæ; or ἄνω, above, that is, above the horizon, in allusion to the stars of Castor and Pollux; but the general supposition is that it is derived from ἄναξ, a king, i. e. a guardian, although Vossius thinks that it is a Phœnician word signifying the descendants of Enach. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 21; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus.* l. 10, c. ult; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*; *Voss. de Orig. Idol.* l. 1, c. 13.

ANACTORIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀνακτόριον, *Anactoria*, a town of Acarnania at the mouth of the bay of Ambracia, which belonged in common to the Corynthians and the Corcyræans, whence it was the cause of frequent wars among the Greeks. The Athenians becoming masters of it, gave it into the possession of the Acarnanians; but, according to Pausanias, Augustus planted a colony of Corinthians at Nicopolis, near Actium, of which Anactorium was the emporium. *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 55; *Scyl. Peripl.*; *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 1; *Paus.* l. 5.

Anactorium (*Numis.*) this town is known by the inscription ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΩΝ on some medals which represent the head of Achelous, the symbol of Acarnania; as also the figures of Pallas, the Pegasus, and other types.

ANAETIS (*Myth.*) vide *Anaitis*.

ANÆTIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀναίτιος, one of the 30 tyrants of Athens established by Pausanias after the conquest of the country. They were expelled by Thrasybulus. *Xenoph.* l. 2.

ANAFA (*Geog.*) or *Anfa*, a town of Tremecen, in the king-

dom of Fez, which was burnt to the ground by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468.

ANAGNI (*Geog.*) the ancient *Anagnia* [vide *Anagnia*]; a town in the Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see dependant on the pope, 28 miles S. E. Rome.

ANAGNIA (*Geog.*) a town of the Hernici, now *Anagni*, where Anthony caused a medal to be struck commemorative of his marriage with Cleopatra, for whom he had repudiated the sister of Augustus. Its fertility is celebrated by the poets.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 683.

*—— qui roscida rivis*
*Hernica saxa colunt; quos, dives Anagnia, pascis.*

*Cic. ad Attic.* l. 16, ep. 8; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 5, c. 18.

ANAGYRASIUS, *Dæmon* (*Myth.*) a name given to a certain hero or god of Agyrus, who, in revenge for an affront offered to his grove by an old man, inflamed his concubine with a passion for his son, whose eyes he put out from jealousy, after which he hung himself, and the woman who had accused the youth falsely threw herself into a well. *Suidas.*

ANAH (*Bibl.*) ענה, son of Zibeon the Hivite, and father of Aholibamah, Esau's wife. *Gen.* xxxvi. 24.

ANAHARATH (*Bibl.*) אנחרת, a city of Issachar. *Josh.* xix. 19.

ANAITICUS *lacus* (*Geog.*) a lake of Armenia, where the papyrus grows. *Plin.* l. 16, c. 36.

ANAITIS (*Myth.*) Ἀναῖτις, a goddess worshipped by the Lydians, Armenians, and Persians, whose festival was celebrated by the grossest debaucheries, for which the most beautiful of their women were selected as priestesses. It is said that this festival, which was called *Saca*, was instituted by Cyrus to commemorate his victory over the Sacæ. *Strab.* l. 11; *Plin.* l. 33; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 4; *Cæl. Rhodig.* l. 18, c. 29.

ANAITIS, the name under which Diana is worshipped in Lydia, according to Pausanias, l. 3.

ANAK (*Bibl.*) ענק, was the son of Arba, who gave name to Kirjath-Arba, or Hebron. From his three sons, Speshai, Aheman, and Talmas, were descended the Anakims. *Josh.* xv. 14; *Jud.* i. 20.

ANAKIMS (*Bibl.*) the descendants of Anak, and men of extraordinary stature, who inhabited the land of Canaan. *Num.* xiii. 33; *Deut.* i. 28, &c.

ANAMIM (*Bibl.*) ענמים, the son of Mizraim. *Gen.* x. 13.

ANAMMELECH (*Bibl.*) אנמלך, an idol of Samaria, which was represented under the figure of a horse, a symbol of Mars. *Kirch. Œdip.* tom. ii.

ANANCE (*Myth.*) Ἀνάγκη, i. e. necessity; the name of a goddess, to whom a temple was erected in Attica. To show the power of this goddess, the Greeks had the proverb Ἀνάγκῃ οὐδὲ Θεοὶ μάχονται, not even the gods resist necessity. *Paus.* l. 2; *Suidas*; *Erasm. Adag.* chil. 2, cent. 4.

ANANEL (*Hist.*) a Jew of mean birth, who was set up to be high priest by Herod, to the detriment of Aristobulus, to whom the dignity belonged. *Joseph.* l. 15, c. 2.

ANANI (*Bibl.*) ענני, seventh son of Elioenai. 1 *Chron.* iii. 24.

ANANIA (*Biog.*) or *Anagny, John d'*, a lawyer of Bologna, who died in 1458, wrote, 1. 'Commentaries on the fifth Book of the Decretals.' 2. 'Consultationes.' 3. 'De Revocatione Feudi Alienati,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1546. 4. 'De Magia et Maleficiis,' 4to. Ludg. Bat. 1669.

ANANIA, *John Lorenzo d'*, of Taverna, in Calabria, of the 15th century, wrote, 1. 'Cosmographia, Ovvero l'Universale Fabrica del Mondo,' 4to. Venice, 1576. 2. 'De Natura Dæmonum,' 8vo. Venet. 1582.

ANANIAS (*Bibl.*) ענניה, the name which the angel Raphael gives to his father in the history of Tobit, whom he offers to bear company to Rages, calling himself Azarias. *Tob.* v. 12.

ANANIAS, or *Ananiah*, of the tribe of Benjamin, returned from the Babylonish captivity, and built part of the walls of Jerusalem. *Nehem.* xi. 32.

ANANIAS, a disciple, who, with his wife Sapphira, lied to the Holy Ghost, and was struck dead, A. D. 33. *Acts* ix. 10.

ANANIAS, a disciple at Damascus, whom the Lord commanded to go to Paul on his conversion, A. D. 35.

ANANIAS (*Hist.*) a merchant, who, according to Josephus, converted Izates to Judaism, or, according to Orosius, to Christianity, A. D. 41. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 1; *Oros.* l. 7, c. 6.

ANANIAS, son of Nebedæus, and his successor, A. M. 4050, A. D. 47, was the 68th high priest of the Jews, and the 17th from the birth of our Saviour. It was this Ananias whose death St. Paul prophesied for his wickedness. He was killed in the first year of the Jewish war. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* c. 38.

ANANIAS, surnamed the *Sadducee*, was the most active partisan in the rebellion of the Jews against the Romans. He was employed on the mission to the Roman general Metilius, and also to the Idumæans. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2, c. 18.

ANANIAS, son of Mashbal, of the priestly race originally of Emmaus, was put to death by Simon, the head of a party of malcontents, with 15 other principal Jews of the city, during the last siege of Jerusalem by the Romans. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 6, c. 15.

ANANIAS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Alexandria. [Vide *St. Anian*]

ANANIAS (*Biog.*) or *Ananius*, a Greek poet, who wrote Iambic verses, quoted by Athenæus.

ANANUS (*Bibl.*) Ἄνανος, son of Seth, and father-in-law to Caiaphas, called Annas by St. Luke, succeeded Joazar, son of Simon, as high priest, and enjoyed the priesthood 11 years. *Luke* iii. 2; *John* xviii. 13; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 3; l. 20, c. 8.

ANANUS, (*Hist.*) of Lydda, a captain, was sent to Rome before Quadratus, with Ananias, to answer the charges made against him before Claudius. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 5.

ANANUS, son of Ananus the high priest, was made high priest A. D. 62; but was deposed by Agrippa, after holding the priesthood only three months. In that time he condemned James, the brother or relation of Christ, to be stoned. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 8.

ANANUS, a countryman and father of one Jesus, who prophesied the destruction of Jerusalem four years before the Jewish æra. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7, c. 12.

ANANUS, son of Jonathan, who was adverse to the rebellion against the Romans, and made a fruitless attempt to introduce Cestius into the city. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2, c. 24.

ANANUS, a high priest, who, in attempting to stop the fury of the people, was killed, with 12,000 nobles, by the Idumæans, whom the rebels had called to their assistance, A. D. 67. Some have supposed him to be the Ananus who was the high priest before mentioned for three months. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 4, c. 17, 18.

ANANUS, *of Emmaus*, and one of the guards of Simon, who commanded the rebels, surrendered himself to Titus, and received his pardon. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7, c. 7.

ANAPHE (*Geog.*) Ἀνάφη, an island that rose out of the Cretan sea, now *Nanfid*, where Apollo was worshipped. The Argonauts gave it this name, from ἀναφαίνειν, to appear, because the moon, which had been darkened by an eclipse, suddenly appeared and prevented them from running against the rocks.
*Apollon.* l. 4, v. 1717.

*——— Ἀνάφην δέ τε λισσάδα νῆσον*
*Ἴσκον, ὃ δὴ Φοῖβός μιν ἀτυζομένοις ἀνέφηνε.*

Some have supposed it to come from the Phœnician ענפה, dark, because Apollonius and others call it Βαιὴ νῆσος. *Callimach. apud Strab.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7, v. 461; *Strab.* l.

10; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 87; *Stephan. Byz. de Urb.*; *Phavorinus*; *Phot. Cod.* 186.

ANAPHES (*Hist.*) Ἀνάφης, was the leader of the Cissi, in the expedition of Xerxes into Greece. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 62.

ANAPUS (*Geog.*) Ἄναπος, a river of Epirus, near the town of Stratos, mentioned by Thucydides. *Thuc.* l. 2, c. 82. Also a river of Sicily, near Syracuse, now called *Alfeo.* It is said not to have a large stream.

*Theocrit. Id.* 1, v. 68.

Ου γὰρ δὴ ποταμοῖο μέγαν ῥόον εἶχετ' Ἀνάπω.

Wherefore by the poets it is feigned to have fallen in love with Cyane, who was changed into a fountain.

*Ovid. Pont.* l. 2, ep. 10, v. 26.

*Quaque suis Cyanen miscet Anapus aquis.*

*Thucyd.* l. 6; *Liv.* l. 24, c. 36; *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, fab. 5; *Plut. in Dion.*; *Sil. Ital.* l. 14; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2, c. 33.

ANAQUITO (*Geog.*) a province of Quito, in America, celebrated by the battle fought between the Spaniards, under Almagro, and those under Pizarro, in 1546.

ANASSUM (*Geog.*) a river of the Carni, in the territory of Venice, now *la Piave*, according to Leander. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 18.

ANASTASIA (*Ecc.*) or *Resurrection*, the name of a chapel where Gregory Nazianzene assembled the Catholics, and resuscitated, as he himself expresses it, the word of charity among his Catholic brethren. It was afterwards converted into a superb temple, by Marcian Economicus, of the church of Constantinople.

ANASTASIA, another church of the Novatians, so called because it was rebuilt by permission of Julian, after having been destroyed by the Arians, in the reign of Constantius.

ANASTASIA, a noble Roman lady, daughter of Pretextatus, was married to a heathen husband, and suffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclesian. Her remains were deposited in the church of Anastasia, in Constantinople, in the reign of the emperor Leo. *Theodoret. Lect.* l. 2; *Tillemont. Mem. pour l'Hist. Eccles.*

ANASTASIA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Constantius Chlorus, and sister of Constantine the Great, is said to have built the public baths at Constantinople, which she called after her name. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 26, &c.

ANASTASIA, a sister of the emperor Valens and Valentinian, who is supposed by some to have built the above-mentioned baths. *Socrat. Ecc. Hist.* l. 4, c. 19; *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6, c. 9.

ANASTASIA, wife of the emperor Tiberius, died in 594. She was the mother of all those children who were so cruelly murdered by Phocas.

ANASTASIA, wife of Constantine Pogonatus, was the mother of Justinian Rhinothmet, who fell a victim to the fury of the soldiery, her grandson Tiberius also shared the same fate.

ANASTASIA (*Geog.*) a city of Mesopotamia, built by the emperor Anastasius, called before Daras, according to Marcellinus; and Daria, according to Procopius.

ANASTASIUS (*Hist.*) there were two emperors of this name.

ANASTASIUS, surnamed *Silentarius* or *Dicorus*, succeeded Zeno in 491, and was killed by a thunderbolt in 518. *Evag. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3; *Procop. de Reg. et Temp. Success.*; *Cassiod. in Chron.*; *Paul. Diacon. de Gest. Roman.*

ANASTASIUS, otherwise called *Artemius*, secretary to the emperor Philip Bardanes, succeeded him after his death in 713, but was deposed by Theodosius, and put to death by Leo, in 719.

ANASTASIUS (*Numis.*) many medals are extant of the first emperor of this name, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and inscribed, D. N. ANASTASIUS P. F. AUG. —D. N. ANASTASIUS PERP. and TR. P. I.—XXVII. COS. I.—IV: on the reverse,



F. INVICTA ROMA—VICTORIA AUG. and the like, as on the medals of the earlier emperors. Some few medals are also extant of the second Anastasius, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; and the inscription, D. N. ANASTASIUS P. P. AUG.; or D. N. ARTEMIUS ANASTASIUS P. P. AUG. *Goltz. Num. Imp.*; *Du Cange Fam. Byz.*; *Bandur. Imp. Roman.*



ANASTASIUS (*Ecc.*) there were several popes and patriarchs, &c. of this name.

*Popes of this Name.*

ANASTASIUS I, succeeded Siricus in 398, and died in 402, having Innocent I for his successor. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7, c. 9; *Sozom.* l. 8, c. 24; *S. August. Epist.* 165; *S. Hieron. Ep.* 16; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 398, &c.

ANASTASIUS II, succeeded Gelasius in 496, and died in 498. He wrote a letter to the emperor Anastasius, to request that the name of Acacius might be struck out of the dyptics; and a congratulatory epistle to Clovis I, king of France. *Theodoret. Lect.* l. 2.

ANASTASIUS III, a Roman, son of Lucian, succeeded Sergius III in 910, and died two years after Sigebert. *Genebrard et Onuphrius in Chron.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 911, 912.

ANASTASIUS IV, a Roman, named *Conrad*, succeeded Eugene III in 1153, and died in 1154. He distinguished himself by his charity during an almost universal famine. *S. Antonin.* § 15; *Platin. in Vit.*; *Genebrard et Onuphrius in Chron.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 1153.

ANASTASIUS, an antipope, was set up in opposition to Benedict III in 855, but was expelled with his partisans. Vossius and some others suppose this to be Anastasius, surnamed *Bibliothecarius.* *Genebrard*; *Onuphrius et Ciacconius in Bened. III*; *Baron. Annal.*

*Patriarchs, &c. of this Name.*

ANASTASIUS I, surnamed *Sinaite*, from the monastery on Mount Sinai, to which he belonged, was placed over the see of Antioch in 561, and died in 599. He left several theological treatises, the principal of which were, 1. Ὁδηγὸς, or a Guide to the True Way, Gr. et Lat. 4to. Ingolstadt. 1606. 2. 'Contemplationes in Hexameron,' Gr. et Lat. 4to. Lond. 1682.

ANASTASIUS II, surnamed the *Martyr*, succeeded the former in 599, and was put to a cruel death in 608 by the jews, whom he attempted to convert. *Niceph. Hist. Eccles.* l. 18, c. 44; *Cedren. Compend.*; *Baron. Annal. et Martyrol.*

ANASTASIUS III, one of the most determined heretics of the sect called Jacobites, obtained the see of Antioch, after the preceding, from the emperor Heraclius by a subterfuge. He is called Athanasius by Du Pin. *Theophan. et Cedren. in Annal.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 629.

ANASTASIUS, was elected to the see of Constantinople by Leo the Isaurian in 730, and died in 753, after having spent a wicked life.

ANASTASIUS, a patriarch of Jerusalem, lived in 457, and died in 477.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ANASTASIUS of Nice, had some differences with Eunomius of Nicomede respecting the rights of their churches, which was terminated in the council of Chalcedon in 451. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccles.*

ANASTASIUS, a Persian, named *Magundat* before his baptism, served first in the army of Chosroes, king of Persia, against the Christians, until he became a convert, and was afterwards strangled by order of the king in 628. *Baron. Annal. et Martyrol.*; *Bolland. Actes. Jun.* 22; *Baillet. Vies des Saintes.*

**Anastasius**, a disciple of St. Maximus, who suffered much in defence of the faith against the Monotholites, and died in exile in 664. *M. Du Pin Bibl. des Aut. Eccles. des* vii. & viii. *Eccles.*

**Anastasius**, *Apocrisarius*, or nuncio of the Roman church in the 7th century, was persecuted by the Monotholites, and shut up in a castle in 666. *Du Pin Bibl.*

**Anastasius**, a monk of Mount Cassin, was afterwards a cardinal, and bibliothecarius to Stephen II in 1754. He wrote the History of the Translation of S. Benedict. *Gul. Cave. Script. Ecc. Hist. Litt.*

**Anastasius**, *St.*, a monk and hermit of the 11th century, left his retreat to preach to the Musselmen in Spain; but not finding his labours successful, returned to his hermitage, and died in 1086. He wrote a letter on the eucharist.

**Anastasius** (*Biog.*) *the Theopolite*, i. e. of Theopolis, or Antioch, as is supposed, lived in the fifth century, and wrote a Narrative between a Christian and a Pagan. *Voss. Græc. Hist.* l. 1.

**Anastasius**, an abbot of the monastery of S. Euthymius in the eighth century. wrote a Treatise against the Jews.

**Anastasius**, *Bibliothecarius*, a Roman abbot of the ninth century, under the popes Nicholas I, Adrian II, and John VIII. To him have been attributed many works, the principal of which was his 'Liber Pontificalis,' or the Lives of the Popes; of which he is supposed to have written only as far as Nicholas I. Many particulars respecting the writings of this author, as also the period of his death, are matters of dispute. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 2, c. 35; *Cave. Hist. Lit.* vol. i.; *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* l. 5, c. 35; *Baron. Annal.*; *Sigebert. de Script. Eccles.*; *Du Pin, &c.*

**ANATHOTH** (*Bibl.*) ענתות, eighth son of Becher. 1 *Chron.* vii. 8.

**Anathoth**, a city of Benjamin, about three miles from Jerusalem, or, according to Josephus, twenty furlongs, where the prophet Jeremiah was born. It was a city of refuge given to the Levites of Kohath's family. *Josh.* xxi. 18; *Jerem.* i. 1, and xxix. 27; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 8, c. 10; *Euseb. et Hieron. de Loc. Heb.*

**ANATILII** (*Geog.*) the inhabitants of the country in Gallia Narbonensis, which is now called *Provence*. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4, 5.

**ANATIS** (*Geog.*) a river of Mauritania Tingatana, now *Zilia*. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 6.

**ANATOLIA** (*Ecc.*) a virgin and martyr in the reign of Decius, in the third century.

**Anatolia** (*Geog.*) vide *Natolia*.

**ANATOLICO** (*Geog.*) a village in the province of Despotato, which was the ancient *Ætolia*, in Greece.

**ANATOLICUM** *Thema* (*Geog.*) that part of Asia Minor now called by the Turks *Natolia*.

**ANATOLIUS** (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, and colleague with the emperor Valentinian.

**Anatolius**, a general of Theodosius II against the Persians. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 31.

**Anatolius**, *Vindanius*, or *Vindamonius*, a præfect under Constance and Constantius, is supposed to be the Anatolius who is mentioned by Photius as the author of twelve books on agriculture; he was a zealous pagan. *Phot. Biblioth.*

**Anatolius** (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople, was elected to the patriarchate through his own intrigues and those of Dioscurus, patriarch of Alexandria, and died in 458. *S. Leo.* ep. 51, 52; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 449—458.

**Anatolius**, a bishop of Laodicea, succeeded Eusebius in 259, and died about 282. He was considered one of the ablest men of his time, and wrote, among other things, 'De Arithmeticæ Institutionibus,' in ten books. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7, c. 26; *S. Hieron. in Catal.*; *Voss. de Math.* c. 50, § 3; *Trithem. de Script. Eccles.*

**Anatolius**, deacon of the Roman church, who corresponded with Ferrand, deacon of the church at Carthage, on the essence of Christ. *Baron. Annal.*

**Anatolius**, a hypocrite of mean extraction, who rose to the first offices in Antioch; but, being detected in worshipping idols, was exposed to wild beasts, and his body afterwards hung upon a cross by the instigation of the people in 580. *Evag.* l. 5, c. 18; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 580.

**ANAUCHIDAS** (*Biog.*) Ἀναύχιδας, a native of Elis, and a famous wrestler, to whom a statue was erected. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 27.

**ANAURUS** (*Geog.*) or *Anauros*, a river of Thessaly having its source at the foot of Mount Pelion. It is supposed to derive its name from its being undisturbed by the winds. *Callimach. Hymn. in Dian.*

Αἰὲν ἐβυκυλέοντο μελαμψηφῖδος Ἀνάυρη.

*Luc.* l. 6, v. 369.

*Quique nec humentes nebulas, nec rore madentem*
*Aëra, nec tenues ventos suspirat Anauros.*

**ANAUSIS** (*Myth.*) a king of the Alani and the Heniochi, and one of the suitors of Medea, who was killed by his rival Styrus. *Val. Flacc.* l. 6, v. 43.

**ANAX** (*Myth.*) Ἄναξ, a son of Cœlum and Terra, who was the founder of Miletus, called at first after him Anactoria. *Paus.* l. 1.

**ANAXAGORAS** (*Hist.*) a king of Argos, succeeded his father Megapenthes, and shared the throne with Bias and Melampus, descendants of Æolus and Deucalion. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 18.

**Anaxagoras**, a son of Echeanax, who assisted his brothers Codrus and Diodorus, in putting an end to Hegesias, tyrant of Ephesus. *Polyæn.* l. 6.

**Anaxagoras** (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Clazomene, in Ionia, surnamed νόος, i. e. mind; because he admitted of a divine mind in the universe. He lived about the 70th Olympiad, A. C. 500, and after having been banished from Athens for the novelty of his opinions, he went to Lampsacus, where he died in the 88th Olympiad, A. C. 428. He was preceptor to Euripides, Pericles, and as some will have it, to Socrates and Themistocles. *Cic. Acad. Quæst.* l. 4, c. 23; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 58; *Plut. in Nic. et Pericl.*; *Diog. in Vit.*

**Anaxagoras**, *Æginета*, a statuary of Ægina. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 23.

**Anaxagoras**, an engraver mentioned by Antigonus.

**Anaxagoras**, an orator and disciple to Socrates. *Diog. in Vit.*

**ANAXAGORIDÆ** (*Hist.*) Ἀναξαγόριδαι, the descendants of Anaxagoras, king of Sparta.

**Anaxander** (*Hist.*) Ἀναξάνδρος, of the family of the Heraclidæ, son of Eurycrates, was king of Sparta. *Herodot.* l. 7, c. 204.

**Anaxander**, a general of Megalopolis, taken by the Thebans.

**ANAXANDRIDES** (*Hist.*) Ἀναξανδρίδης, son of Leon, king of Sparta, subdued the Tegeates. The ephori wanted to oblige him to put away his wife on account of her barrenness, but he retained her out of affection, and took another, who bore him children. His first wife was afterwards the mother of Doriæus, Leonidas, and Cleombrotus. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 67, &c.; *Pausan.* l. 3; *Plut. Apophth.* c. 33.

**Anaxandrides**, a son of Theopompus. *Herodot.* l. 8, c. 131.

**Anaxandrides** (*Biog.*) a comic poet of Camira, in Rhodes, lived in the 101st Olympiad, in the age of Philip; and wrote 65 comedies, according to Suidas, in which he first introduced amours on the stage. He was condemned to be starved to death by the Athenians, for satirizing the government. *Aristot. Rhet.* l. 3; *Athen.* l. 6, c. 18, &c.

**ANAXARCHUS** (*Hist.*) Ἀναξάρχος, a Theban general, spoken of by Thucydides. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 100.

**Anaxarchus** (*Biog.*) a sceptic of Abdera, in the 110th Olympiad, A. C. 340, was in great favour with Alexander the

Great; but after his death he fell under the displeasure of Nicocreon, tyrant of Cyprus, who pounded him in a mortar, when the philosopher exclaimed, "Pound on, you are only pounding the carcase of Anaxarchus, not Anaxarchus." The tyrant then threatened to cut out his tongue, but he bit it off and spit it out into his face.
*Ovid. in Ibin.* v. 57.

*Aut, ut Anaxarchus, pila minuaris in alta.*
*Jactaque, pro solitis frugibus, ossa sonent.*

*Cic. in Tusc.* l. 2, c. 22; *Val. Max.* l. 3, c. 3; *Justin.* l. 12, c. 15; *Plut. in Symp.* l. 7; *Diog. in Vit.*; *Tertull. Apolog.*; *Origen. contra Celsum.* l. 6; *Clement. Alexand. Strom.* 4.

ANAXARETE (*Myth.*) a princess of the family of Teucer, who rejected the addresses of Iphis, a rustic youth, with such arrogance, that he hung himself at her door; and she seeing it with indifference, was turned into a stone. *Ovid. Met.* l. 14.

ANAXENOR (*Hist.*) Ἀναξήνορ, a harper of Magnesia, in great favour with M. Antony, who presented him with the tribute of four cities. *Strab.* l. 14.

ANAXIAS (*Hist.*) a Theban general, mentioned by Pausanias. *Paus.* l. 3.

ANAXIBIA (*Myth.*) Ἀναξιβία, a daughter of Atreus, and mother of seven sons and two daughters, by Nestor. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 29.

Anaxibia, daughter of Bias; or, according to Hyginus, of Dymas; and wife of Pelias, by whom she had Acastus and four daughters, Pisidice, Pelopea, Hippothoe, and Alceste. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Hygin. Fab.* 14.

ANAXICRATES (*Hist.*) Ἀναξικράτης, one of the commanders of the Athenian fleet, fell fighting bravely in the battle which Cimon gained over the Persians, in the 92d Olympiad, A. C. 412. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1.

Anaxicrates, an Athenian archon, according to Pausanias, in the time that Brennus entered Rome with the Gauls. *Pausan.* l. 10, c. 23.

ANAXIDAMUS (*Hist.*) Ἀναξιδάμος, king of Sparta, succeeded his father Zeuxidamus, and was succeeded by his son Archidamus. He had Anaxander for a colleague, in whose reign the Messenians were subdued. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 7, &c.

ANAXILAS (*Hist.*) or *Anaxilaus*, Ἀναξίλας or Ἀναξίλαος; a Messenian, and tyrant of Rhegium; who reigned with great justice, and died in the 76th Olympiad, A. C. 476. He left his children to the care of a faithful slave, whom the people obeyed out of regard to his memory, until the sons had reached manhood, when they were deposed in order to make way for a republic, according to Diodorus. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 23, l. 7, c. 167, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 5; *Diodor.* l. 11; *Justin.* l. 3, c. 2; *Paus.* l. 4, c. 23; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1.

Anaxilas (*Biog.*) a magician of Larissa, banished from Italy by Augustus, A. C. 28. *Euseb. in Chron.*

Anaxilas, a physician mentioned by Pliny. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* l. 19, c. 1.

Anaxilas, an historian mentioned by Dionysius Halicarnassus. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1.

Anaxilas, a Lacedemonian mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. in Alcib.*

Anaxilas, a comic poet in the 100th Olympiad. *Athen.* l. 12.

ANAXILIDES (*Biog.*) Ἀναξιλίδης, author of some philosophical books, in which he makes the mother of Plato to have been pregnant by a phantom of Apollo. *Diog. in Plat.*

ANAXIMANDER (*Biog.*) Ἀναξίμανδρος, a philosopher of Miletus, and friend of Thales, first taught the doctrine since revived by Copernicus, that the earth turns round the sun. He is also said to have first constructed maps and sun-dials, and died A. C. 547. *Cic. Acad. Quæst.* l. 4, c. 7; *Strab.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 79; *Plut. Plac. Philos.*; *Diog. Laert. in Vit.*; *S. August. de Civ. Dei.*

Anaximander, *the Younger*, also a Milesian, and son of Anaximander, was an historian, who wrote an interpretation of Pythagorean symbols, according to Suidas; and was an Ionic writer, according to Diogenes Laertius. They both distinguish him from the preceding, although by some they have been confounded. *Diog. in Vit.*; *Suidas.*

ANAXIMENES (*Biog.*) Ἀναξιμένης, a Milesian philosopher, and disciple of Anaximander. He it was, according to Pliny, and not Anaximander, who made the sun-dial. He lived in the 58th Olympiad, A. C. 547, when the kingdom of Crœsus was overturned by Cyrus. *Cic. Acad. Quæst.* l. 4, c. 37; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 76; *Plut. Plac. Philos.*; *Diog. Laert. in Vit.*; *S. August. de Civ. &c.*; *Dei.* l. 8, c. 2; *Voss. de Philos. &c.*

Anaximenes, a rhetorician and historian of Lampsacus, son of Aristocles, and a disciple of Diogenes, the Cynic, was in great favour with Alexander the Great. This prince having threatened to put to death all the inhabitants of Lampsacus, Anaximenes was deputed to intercede for them with Alexander, who no sooner saw him than he swore he would not grant his request, upon which Anaximenes begged that he would destroy Lampsacus altogether, with its inhabitants; and by this happy turn of wit obtained pardon for his fellow citizens. He wrote the Life of Philip and Alexander, and a History of Greece, in 12 books, of which nothing now remains. *Val. Max.* l. 7, c. 3; *Paus.* l. 6, c. 18; *Diog. in Vit.*; *Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 1.

ANAXIPOLIS (*Biog.*) a comic poet of Thasos, lived about the 165th Olympiad, according to Vossius. *Plin.* l. 14, c. 14; *Voss. de Poet. Græc.* c. 8.

ANAXIPPUS (*Biog.*) Ἀνάξιππος, a comic poet, lived in the age of Demetrius Poliorcetus, in the 120th Olympiad. He used to say, that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions. *Athen.* l. 10, c. 3; *Suidas.*

Anaxippus, surnamed *Mindæus*, dedicated a statue to Hercules. *Paus.* l. 5.

ANAXIRRHOE (*Myth.*) Ἀναξιῤῥόη, a daughter of Coronus, who married Epheus. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 22.

ANAXIS (*Myth.*) Ἄναξις, a son of Castor and Hilaria, who had a celebrated equestrian statue, made of ebony, in the temple of the Dioscuri at Argos. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 22.

Anaxis (*Biog.*) an historian of Bœotia, who wrote a history to the age of Philip, son of Amyntas.

ANAXITHEA (*Myth.*) a Danaid, who was the mother of Olenus, by Jupiter.

ANAXO (*Myth.*) Ἀναξώ, daughter of Alceus, was the mother of Alcmene, by Electryon, king of Thebes. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 9, &c.

Anaxo, a virgin of Trœzene, was carried away by Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*

ANAZARBUS (*Geog.*) Ἀναζάρβος, Ἀναζάρβης, or Ἀναβάρζος, now *Asceri*, a metropolitan city of Cilicia, on the river Pyramus, the birth-place of Dioscorides and Oppian, which was once called Cæsarea in honour of Augustus, and Justinianopolis in honour of Justinian, by whom it was rebuilt, after having been destroyed by an earthquake. It was called Anazarbus, either after its founder's name, as is generally supposed, or else from a mountain of the same name, at the foot of which it stands. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 27; *Amm. Marcell.*

Anazarbus (*Numis.*) this town struck medals of M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, Caracalla, Julin Paula, Alexander Severus, Maximinus, Maximus, Gordianus Pius, Trajanus Decius, Herennius Etruxus, Volusianus, Valerianus, sen., and Gallienus. Its epocha is marked on most of them, which is dated by Vaillant and others from U. C. 734, soon after the battle of Actium, when it received many privileges from Augustus. It is frequently designated a metropolis in the inscriptions on a medal of Caracalla, as ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΕΤ. ΒΑC, to which is added, ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ, i. e. *Anazarbi Metropolios, Anno 232, commune*

*concilium.* Sometimes it was inscribed, ANAZ. ΕΝΔΟΞ. ΜΗΤΡ., i. e. *Anarzarbi Inclytæ Metropoleos.* Sometimes ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΩ ΑΥΤΟΝ. i. e. *Anazarbo suis juris utente,* with the addition of ΙΕΡΟC, i. e. *Sacrum;* one of its most ancient medals was inscribed ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΕΩΝ, i. e. *Anazarbensium.* Its types were a figure of Victory, of Capricorn, Jupiter, Mercury, &c. *Vaill. Num. Gr.; Hunt. Num. Lat.; Vet.* &c.

ANAZZO (*Geog.*) a town of Naples, which is supposed to be the ancient Egnatia, or Gnatia.

ANBAHOUMATH (*Biog.*) a Musselman, who translated into Arabic a book on the Brahmin religion.

ANBAR (*Geog.*) a town of Irak Arabi, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 40 m. W. Bagdad. It was the residence of the caliph Aboul-Abbas Saffah, and his successors, until Bagdad was built.

ANCA (*Myth.*) or *Anca Megareb,* a marvellous bird of the Arabians, which, as they say, lays eggs as big as mountains, takes elephants up in its claws with facility, and lives a thousand years. It was once to be seen by men, but has since been banished by God to an island inhabited by nothing but wild beasts.

ANCÆUS (*Myth.*) son of Lycurgus and Antinoe, was in the expedition of the Argonauts. He was at the chase of the Calydonian boar, in which he perished.

*Orpheus in Argon.*

Ἀγκαῖον δ' ἀν' ὅμιλον ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίης πολυμήλη
Πέμψε πατὴρ γηραιὸς ἐπὶ πλόον Ἀξείνοιο.

*Apollon.* l. 1, v. 163.

τρίτατος γε μὲν ἔσπετ' ἰοῦσιν
Ἀγκαῖος, τὸν μέν ῥα πατὴρ Λυκόοργος ἔπεμπε.

*Hygin.* fab. 173, 248.

ANCÆUS, son of Neptune and Astypalæa, native of Samos, and an Argonaut, was killed by a wild boar just at the moment that he was going to drink of the fruit of his vineyard, which it had been predicted to him that he should never taste. No sooner had he got the cup into his hand, than he was informed that a wild boar was in his vineyard, upon which he threw down the cup and went in pursuit of it, whence the proverb,

Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου.

Which Horace renders,

*Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra.*

Better rendered by Cato,

*Multum interest inter os et offam.*

ANCALITES (*Geog.*) a people of England, near the Trinobantes, inhabiting what is now called the hundred of Henly. *Cæs. Com.* l. 5; *Camden. Brit.*

ANCHARANO, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a civilian of Bologna, died about 1410. He wrote, 1. 'Commentaria in sex Libros Decretalium,' &c. fol. Bonon. 1581. 2. 'Lectura super Clementinas,' &c. fol. Lyons, 1549, 1553, &c.

ANCHARANO, *James,* or *Paladino,* wrote two books on the Temptations of the Virgin Mary and of Christ by the Devil.

ANCHARANUM (*Geog.*) a town of Naples, now *Ancarano.*

ANCHARIA (*Myth.*) a goddess, worshipped by the Asculani.

ANCHARIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman senator, killed by the partisans of Marius during his civil wars with Sylla. *Plut. in Mar.*

ANCHARIUS, Q. a tribune of the people in the consulship of Cæsar and Bibulus, who prevented the passing of the Agrarian law. *Cic. in Pison* c. 38.

ANCHEMOLUS (*Myth.*) son of Rhœtus, king of the Marrubii, fled to Turnus in order to escape the vengeance of his father, whose wife, Casperia, his mother-in-law, he had violated. He was killed by Pallas, son of Evander, in the wars of Æneas against the Latins.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 389.

*Et Rhœti de gente vetustâ*
*Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercæ.*

ANCHER, *Peter Kofod* (*Biog.*) a Danish lawyer of the 18th century, wrote many elementary works on the civil and criminal law of Denmark; among others, The History of Danish Law, from the Time of Harold to that of Christian V, 3 vols. 8vo. 1769, written in the Danish language.

ANCHESMIUS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Jupiter, from mount Anchesmus.

ANCHESMUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Attica, where Jupiter Anchesmius had a statue.

ANCHETES (*Hist.*) vide *Anchises.*

ANCHIALE (*Myth.*) Ἀγχιάλη, daughter of Japetus, and founder of the city Anchiale, according to some authors. *Steph. Byz.*

ANCHIALE (*Geog.*) Ἀγχιάλη, Ἀγχιαλεία, or Ἀγχιάλος, a town of Cilicia, built, according to Strabo and most authors, by Sardanapalus; but according to Stephanus, on the authority of Artemidorus, by Anchiala, daughter of Japetus. *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 27; *Arrian.* l. 2; *Athen.* l. 8; *Tzetz. Chil.* l. 3; *Hist.* 454.

ANCHIALE (*Numis.*) the above-mentioned town in Cilicia, or another in Thrace of the same name, is distinguished by the inscriptions ΑΝΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ, i. e. *Anchialensium,* on medals of Domitian, Trajan, Antoninus, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Septinius, Severus, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, &c. It is sometimes designated ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΗ, after the emperor Ulpius Trajanus.

ANCHIALUS (*Geog.*) or *Anchialum,* a town of Thrace, which is near the great Apollonia; it is called by the Greeks *Anchialo,* or *Anchelo,* according to Sophianus; and *Kenkis,* by the Turks, according to Leunclavius. Ovid calls it the city of Apollo.

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 1, el. 10, v. 36.

——— *Et ab his per Apollonis urbem*
*Alta per Anchiali mœnia findat iter.*

ANCHIETA, *Joseph de* (*Ecc.*) a missionary, who was born in 1533, at the isle of Teneriffe, of a noble family, and went to the Brazils to propagate the gospel in 1553. He wrote a dictionary and grammar of the Brazilian language.

ANCHIMOLIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀγχιμόλιος, a Spartan general, who was killed in an expedition against the Pisistratidæ.

ANCHIMOLIUS, vide *Anchemolus.*

ANCHIMOLIUS (*Biog.*) a sophist of Ælis, who lived upon figs and water without injury to his health.

ANCHINOE (*Myth.*) Ἀγχινόη, a daughter of Nilus, and wife of Belus.

ANCHION (*Biog.*) vide *Chion.*

ANCHISÆUS (*Myth.*) an epithet for any thing appertaining to Anchises.

ANCHISES (*Myth.*) Ἀγχίσης, son of Capys, by Themis, and father of Æneas, by Venus.

*Hom. Il.* 5, v. 247.

Αἰνείας δ' υἱὸς μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίσαο.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 617.

*Tune ille Æneas, quem Dardanio Anchisæ*
*Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?*

*Ovid. Epist. Heroid.*

*Phryx etiam Anchises, volucrum cui mater Amorum*
*Gaudet in Idæis concubuisse jugis.*

*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 1010; *Xenoph. Cyneg.* c. 1; *Dionys. Halicar.* l. 1; *Hygin.* fab. 94; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 12.

ANCHISES (*Hist.*) perpetual archon at Athens in the 73d Olympiad, A. C. 488.

ANCHISES (*Ecc.*) vide *St. Arnold.*

ANCHISIADES (*Myth.*) Ἀγχισιάδης, a patronymic of Æneas. *Hom.* l. 17, v. 754; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 348, &c.

ANCHITA (*Hist.*) mother of Pausanias, king of Lacedæ-

monia, set the example of blocking up the temple of Minerva, where her son had taken refuge, that he might not escape from the ephori, by whom he had been condemned to death as a traitor, in the 76th Olympiad, A. C. 474. *Diodor.* l. 11.

ANCHURUS (*Myth.*) Ἄγχουρος, the son of Midas, threw himself into a yawning gulf, that closed over him, for the benefit of his country, the oracle having declared that it would continue open until Midas threw into it whatever he had that was most precious. *Plut. in Parallel.*

ANCILLON, *David* (*Biog.*) a divine of the reformed church, was born at Metz in 1617, and died in 1692. He wrote, 1. 'Relation Fidele de tout ce qui c'est passé dans la Conference Publique avec M. Bedacier, eveque d'Aost,' 4to. Sedan. 1657. 2. 'Apologie de Luther, de Zuingle, de Calvin, et de Beze,' Hanau. 1666. 3. 'Vie de Guil. Farel;' or the Idea of a faithful Minister of Christ, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1681. 4. 'The Tears of St. Paul.'

ANCILLON, *Charles*, son of the preceding, was born in 1659, and died in 1715. He followed the profession of the law, and wrote, 1. 'L'Irrevocabilité de l'Edit de Nantes prouvé par les Principes du Droit et de la Politique,' 12mo. Amsterdam, 1688. 2. 'Reflexions Politiques, par lesquelles on fait voir que la Persecution des Reformez est contre les Veritables Interets de la France.' 3. 'La France Interessée à retablir l'Edit de Nantes,' 12mo. Amsterdam, 1690. 4. 'Histoire de l'Etablissement des Francois Refugeez dans les Etats de son Altesse, Electorale de Brandebourg,' 8vo. Berlin, 1690.

ANCKLITZEM, *Constantine* (*Biog.*) vide *Schwartz*.

ANCKWITZ (*Hist.*) a Pole, who, after having been employed as an ambassador in Denmark, and after negotiating a treaty with Russia, was condemned to death, and hanged in 1794, on a charge of betraying the interests of his country to Russia.

ANCON (*Geog.*) Ἀγκὼν, or *Ancona*, a celebrated town of the Piceni, which is now well known under the same name. [Vide *Ancona*] It was a colony founded by the Sicilians, and received its name from its situation, resembling the flexure of the cubit.

*Lucan.* l. 2, v. 402.

*Illic Dalmaticis obnoxia fluctibus Ancon.*

Ancona had a temple dedicated to Venus, to which the poets refer.

*Catull. ad Venerem.* carm. 36.

*Quæque Anconam, Cnidumque arundinosam*
*Colis, quæque Amathunta, quæque Golgos.*

*Juven. Sat.* 4, v. 40.

*Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon.*

*Cic. ad Fam.* l. 16, ep. 12; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 41, c. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Frontin. de Colon.* &c.

ANCON (*Numis.*) one medal of this town alludes to the origin of its name, representing, as in fig. 1, an arm embowed, or bent so as to make an elbow; inscription ΑΓΚΩΝ. Another medal of Trajan is generally supposed to represent, as in fig. 2, the harbour which was repaired by that emperor, legend S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S.C. *Beg. Thes. Brand; Peller. Rec. des Med.*

*Fig.* 1.




*Fig.* 2.



ANCONA (*Geog.*) a large trading town in the marquisate of Ancona, situated on a point of land projecting into the Gulf of Venice, 116 m. N. by E. Rome. Lon. 13° 15′ E., lat. 43° 30′ N.

*History of Ancona.*

This place, which is the *Ancon* or *Ancona* of the ancients, [vide *Ancon*] still retains a triumphal arch, built to commemorate the munificence of Trajan, who, at his own expense, improved and enlarged the harbour. The town, according to Blondus, was taken by the Goths, and afterwards subject to the Lombards. In the pontificate of Sergius, it was burnt by the Saracens; and in 1532 it fell into the hands of Clement VII, who built a citadel to protect it against the inroads of the Turks. In 1796 it was taken by the French, and in 1799 surrendered to the Austrians. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.*; *Blond. Hist. Roman.* l. 13; *Leander Albert. Descript. Ital.*

ANCONA, *the Marquisate of* (*Geog.*) a province of the ecclesiastical states in Italy.

ANCOURT, *Florent Carton d'* (*Biog.*) a French actor and poet, was born in 1661, and died in 1726. He wrote 52 Plays, the Psalms of David, in verse; and a Sacred Tragedy.

ANCRUM, *Robert, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Kerr, mentioned under *Heraldry*, [vide *Kerr* and *Lothian*] the confidential friend of Charles I, when prince of Wales, was his no less faithful adherent in all his troubles, and died in exile on account of his loyalty in 1654, at the age of 76. He was the author of a sonnet in praise of solitude.

ANCUS (*Hist.*) a prænomen drawn from the Sabines, which Festus derives from ἀγκὼν, *cubitus*, signifying one that has a crooked arm. There were two Romans who had this prænomen, namely,

ANCUS, *Publicius*, a general of the Latins, who fought against Tullus Hostilius. *Dionys.* l. 3.

ANCUS, *Martius*, fourth king of Rome, who succeeded Tullus Hostilius, U. C. 115, A. C. 639, and died after a reign of 24 years; in which he showed much firmness and valour, combined with much moderation. He conquered the Latins, the Fidenates, the Volsci, the Veientini, the Sabines, and all the people who ventured to make an attack upon the Romans. He revived the religious institutions of Numa, which had fallen into neglect, and in order to keep down the seditious spirit of the people, he built the first prison. [Vide *Plate* III] Virgil speaks of him as courting popular favour.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 815.

*—— Quem juxtà sequitur jactantior Ancus*
*Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.*

Horace alludes to his piety and valour.

*Hor. Carm.* l. 4, od. 7.

*Nos, ubi decidimus*
*Quò pius Æneas, quo Tullus dives, et Ancus;*
*Pulvis et umbra sumus.*

*Dionys. Hal.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 32, &c.; *Plut. in Tull.*; *Flor.* l. 1, c. 4.

ANCUS (*Geog.*) a river of Lusitania, now *Rio di Soure*.

ANCYRA (*Geog.*) the capital of Galalia, now *Anguri* or *Angoari*; which derived its name from ἄγκυρα, the anchor; because Midas, its founder, is said to have invented the anchor. *Liv.* l. 28; *Strab.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Paus. in Attic.* c. 4; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6.

ANCYRA, a town of Phrygia, mentioned under *Numismatics*. There was also a town of Sicily of that name.

ANCYRA (*Numis.*) in Galatia, struck medals of Nero, Nerva, Antinous, Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Trajan Decius, Valerianus, sen. Gallienus Salonina. Its inscriptions show that it was a metropolis, and received the dignity of Neocoria twice, as ΑΓΚΥΡΑΗ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΤΗC ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑC—ΑΝΚΥΡΑC ΜΗΤΡ. Β. ΝΕ, i. e. *Ancyræ, Metropoleos, bis Neocori;* to these are sometimes added the names of the games, Asclepia Soleria, Isthmia and Pythia, as ΑCΚΛΗ. CΩΤΗ. ΙCΘ. ΠΥ. ΑΝΚΥΡΑC ΜΗΤ. It was also called Antoniniana, after Caracalla, who conferred the privilege of the Neocoria upon it, as ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙ ΝΙΑΝΗC ΑΝΚΥΡΑC, and sometimes

the gentile name was inscribed, as ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ, i. e. *Metropolitarum Ancyranorum.* The most frequent types on the medals of this Ancyra are an anchor, the figures of Bacchus, Cybele mounted on a lion, Pallas, Æsculapius, &c.; and one or more urns containing the rewards for the victors at the different games. *Vaill. Num. Gr.; Harduin. Num. Vet.; Froeh. Tentam.; Eck. Num. Vet.*

Ancyra, a town in Phrygia, also struck medals of Nero, Nerva, Plotina, Adrian, Sabina, M. Aurelius, Faustina, jun. Seph. Severus, Caracalla, Maximus Cæsar, and Otacilia; besides some as an independent state. The latter bore the inscriptions ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ, and sometimes ΘΕΟΝ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ. On some of the imperial medals the name of their magistrates, who were archons, are inscribed, as on one of M. Aurelius, ЄΠΙ Λ. ΚΛΩ. ΔΗΜΟϹΘΗΝΟΥϹ ΑΡΧ. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ, i. e. *sub Lucio Clodio Demosthene Archonte Ancyranorum.*

ANDACA (*Geog.*) a city of India, which surrendered to Alexander.

ANDAIA (*Geog.*) a town of France, now *Andante.*

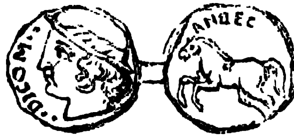
ANDALOUZA (*Hist.*) a pilot of Biscay, and an experienced sailor, who gave Columbus some hints from what he had seen, which led him to go in search of America.

ANDANIA (*Geog.*) Ἀνδανία, a town of Arcadia, which Strabo says was formerly called *Œchalias*, where Aristomenes was educated. *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 4.

ANDEGAVI (*Geog.*) or *Andecavi*, Ἀνδικάυοι, a people of Gaul, inhabiting the country now called *Anjou.* *Plin.* l. 4, c. 18; *Tac. Annal.* l. 3, c. 41; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 8; *Gregor. Tur.* l. 8, c. 42.

ANDEGAVUM (*Geog.*) or *Andes*, the capital of the Andegavi, now *Angers.*

Andegavum (*Numis.*) this town is known by some medals bearing the inscription ANDЄC. On the obverse is a juvenile head, as in the annexed figure; legend DICOM, and on the reverse, a horse galloping.




ANDELAUM (*Geog.*) a village of Celtic Gaul, now *Andely.*

ANDERNACH (*Geog.*) a town in the archbishopric of Cologne, and the department of the Rhine and Moselle, seated on the Rhine, 10 m. N.W. Coblentz. Near this place was fought a great battle between Charles the Bald, and his nephew Lewis, king of Germany.

ANDERSON, *Sir Edmund* (*Hist.*) lord chief justice in the reign of Elizabeth, was appointed one of the commissioners to try Mary queen of Scots. He was of an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and died in 1605, leaving, 1. 'Reports of many Principal Cases argued and adjudged in the Time of Queen Elizabeth, in the Common Bench,' fol. London, 1664. 2. 'Resolutions and Judgments on the Cases and Matters agitated in all the Courts of Westminster in the latter End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' 4to. Lond. 1653.

Anderson, *Larz*, a minister of Gustavus Vasa, who rose by his abilities to the dignity of chancellor of Sweden.

Anderson (*Her.*) the name of two families enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet.

Anderson, of Broughton, a family originally from Scotland, from which the chief justice Anderson above-mentioned was descended, obtained this honour in 1660; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron between three crosses flory *sable.*
*Crest.* A water spaniel passant *or.*

Anderson, of Fermoy, also a northern family, received this honour in 1813; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly *or*, and *argent*, a saltire ingrailed *gules* and *sable*, between two boars' heads erased in fess, on a mullet in chief *sable*, and a trefoil slipped in base.
*Crest.* A tree proper.

Anderson, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of the 16th century, published among other things, 1. A Supplement to Apollonius entitled 'Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi,' 4to. Paris, 1590. 2. 'Αἰτιολογία, pro Zetetico Apolloniani Problematis a se jam pridem edito in Supplemento Apollonii Redivivi,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1615. 3. 'Francisci Vietæ de Equationum Recognitione et Emendatione Tractatus duo,' 4to. Paris, 1615. 4. 'Vietæ Angulares Sectionis,' &c.

Anderson, *George*, a traveller in the East, an account of whose travels in 1644 was afterwards published by Adam Olearius.

Anderson, *James*, a minister of the Scotch church, is better known as the editor of, 1. 'Diplomata Scotiæ.' 2. 'Royal Genealogies.' 3. 'The Constitutions of the Free Masons,' to whom he was chaplain.

Anderson, *Adam*, brother of the preceding, died in 1775. He wrote 'Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce,' 2 vols. fol. 1762-3.

Anderson, *James*, an antiquarian of Edinburgh, who was born in 1662, and died in 1728, wrote, 1. 'An Essay, showing that the Crown of Scotland is Imperial and Independent,' 8vo. Edinburgh, 1705; being an answer to Mr. Atwood's book, entitled 'The Superiority and direct Dominion of the Imperial Crown and Kingdom of England over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland.' 2. 'Collections relating to Mary Queen of Scotland,' 4 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1727. 3. 'Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ Thesaurus,' fol. 1739.

Anderson, *John*, a member of the Imperial Academy, was born at Hamburg in 1674, and died in 1743; leaving, 1. 'Nachrichten von Island, Grœnland und der Strasse Davis,' &c. 8vo. Hamburg, 1746, and translated into French, 2 vols. Paris, 1753. 2. 'Glossarium Teutonicum et Alemanicum,' &c.

Anderson, *James*, was born at Hermiston in 1739, and died in 1808. He wrote 'A Practical Treatise on Chimneys,' besides other occasional papers.

Anderson, *Walter*, died in 1800. He wrote, 1. 'A History of France at different Periods,' 4to. 5 vols. 2. 'The Philosophy of Ancient Greece investigated, in its Origin and Progress, to the Æras of its greatest Celebrity,' &c.

Anderson, *George*, son of a peasant, and a mathematician, was born at Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, in 1760. He wrote, 1. 'A Translation of the Arenarius of Archimedes.' 2. 'General View of the Variations which have taken place in the Affairs of the East India Company since the Conclusion of the War in India in 1784,' 8vo. 1791.

ANDES (*Geog.*) a village of Mantua, near the town of Mantua, where Virgil was born, who, on that account, is designated by the epithet *Andinus.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 8, v. 594.

*Mantua musarum domus, atque ad sidera cantu*
*Evecta Andino.*

Andes, a people of Gaul, otherwise called *Andi*, *Andegavi*, &c.; and by Lucan *Andus.* [Vide *Andegavum*]

Andes (*Geog.*) or *Corderilleras*, a chain of mountains in S. America, extending along the coast of the Pacific, which contain numerous volcanoes.

ANDETRIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀνδήτριον, Ἀνδήριον, Ἀνδέκριον, or *Andretium*; a fortress of Dalmatia, now *Clissa*, which, for a length of time, withstood the siege of the Romans under Tiberius. *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 22; *Dio.* l. 56; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. ult.; *Tab. Peutering.*; *Spon. Miscell. Erud. Antiq.* p. 179.

ANDIERS, *des Rochers John* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Lyons, who is principally known by his engravings after Correggio.

ANDLO, *George d'* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Brazil, died in 1466,

after having been rector of the university with great distinction for 50 years.

ANDLO, *Peter d'*, a lawyer of Colmar, wrote, 1. 'De Imperio Romano.' 2. An Historical Chronicle in German, from the Creation to the year 1400.

ANDLO, *Petrus ab*, vide *Marets*.

ANDOCIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀνδοκίδης, one of the ten orators, whose life is written by Plutarch, was born in the 78th Olympiad, A. C. 468. He was many times sent into exile, but always recalled. Four of his orations which are extant were edited by Stephanus, fol. 1575. *Thucyd.* l. 8; *Plut. in Decem. Orat.*; *Voss. de Rhet. Nat.* c. 11.

ANDOINUS (*Hist.*) one of the first kings of Lombardy, killed Thrasimond, king of the Gepides, and made himself master of Pannonia in 542. He was succeeded by Alboin his son. *Paul. Diacon. Hist. Longob.*

ANDOKAN (*Geog.*) a town in the province of Transoxana, which was taken by Tamerlane.

ANDOMADUNUM (*Geog.*) Ἀνδομάδουνον, now *Langres*; a town of the Lingones. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 9.

ANDOQUE, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a counsellor of the presidial court of Beziers, in France, died in 1664. He wrote, 1. 'Histoire de Languedoc avec l'Etat des Provinces Voisines,' fol. Beziers, 1648. 2. 'Catalogue des Evêques de Beziers.' 4to. 1650.

ANDOVER, *Viscount* (*Her.*) a title borne by the eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk.

ANDRADA, *Anthony* (*Ecc.*) a Portuguese jesuit, was noted as a zealous missionary in India and Tartary. He travelled into Thibet in 1624, of which he published an account in 1626, and died in 1634.

ANDRADA, *Diego Lopez*, a Portuguese archbishop, was preacher to Philip IV. He died in 1635, and left some sermons.

ANDRADA, *Alphonsus d'*, a Spanish jesuit, was a zealous missionary for 50 years, and died in 1672, leaving, besides 'An Historical Itinerary;' a number of religious books, of which Sotwel has given a list.

ANDRADA, *Diego de Payva d'* (*Biog.*) or *Andradius*, of Coimbra, was born in 1528, and died in 1575, leaving, 1. 'Orthodoxarum Explicationum, Lib. x.' 4to. Venet. 1564. 2. 'Defensio Tridentinæ Fidei Catholicæ quinque Libris comprehensa adversus Hæreticorum Calumnias et præsertim Martini Chemnitii,' in answer to Chemnitz' Examen Concilii Tridentini. 3. 'De Conciliorum Autoritate.' 4. Three Volumes of Sermons.

ANDRADA, *Francis d'*, brother of Diego, was historiographer to Philip III, king of Spain. He wrote 'Chronica de muito alto e podoroso Rey destes Reynos de Portugal de Joaõ III deste Nome,' fol. Lisb. 1613.

ANDRADA, *Thomas d'*, brother of Francis, and one of the barefooted Augustines, followed Sebastian into Africa, and was taken at the battle in which the king was killed. He wrote, 'Trabalhos de Jesus,' 2 vols. Lisbon, 1602, 1609; 'Oratorio Sacro,' &c. His sister Jolandes d'Andrada, countess of Liguares, sent him money to purchase his freedom, but he preferred to remain there to instruct and console the Christians who were his fellow captives. He died in 1582.

ANDRADA, *Francis Rades*, a Spanish priest of the 16th century, wrote, among other things, 'A Chronicle of the Orders of St. James, Calatrava, and Alcantara.'

ANDRADA, *Diego de Paiva*, son of Francis, and nephew of the preceding, was the author of an Heroic Poem in twelve Books on the Siege of Chaoul; an Examination of the Antiquities of Portugal, 4to.; a moral work entitled 'Casamiento Perfecto,' or the Perfect Marriage, 1630. He died in 1660.

ANDRÆMON (*Hist.*) Ἀνδραίμων, the father of Thoas, married Gorge, daughter of Æneus, whom he succeeded on the throne of Calydon. He died at Amphissa, where his tomb was still to be seen in the age of the Antonines. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 638.

Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἡγεῖτο Θόας Ἀνδραίμονος υἱός.

*Apollod.* l. 1, c. 19; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9, v. 333; *Hygin. Fab.* 97; *Paus.* l. 10, c. 38.

ANDRAGATHIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀνδραγάθιος, a man who was rewarded by Lysimachus for betraying his country, but afterwards put to death. *Polyæn.* l. 4, c. 12.

ANDRAGATHIUS, a general of Maximus, who, by a stratagem, slew the emperor Gratian in 383 between Lyons and Grenoble, and, on the defeat of his master, threw himself into the sea. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5; *Marcellin. Chron.*; *Zosim.* l. 4.

ANDRAGATHIUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of the fourth century, who had St. Chrysostom for a disciple. *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 8, c. 2.

ANDRE, *John* (*Hist.*) a British officer in America, who, while negotiating privately with general Arnold, was taken and condemned by general Washington to be hanged as a spy, which sentence was executed in 1789. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory by the king in Westminster abbey.

ANDREÆ, *John Gerard Reinhard* (*Biog.*) a German apothecary, was born at Hanover in 1724, and died in 1793, leaving Dissertations on the Earths which compose the Soil, &c. and their Uses in Agriculture.

ANDREADES, *Luctatius Peter* (*Biog.*) a Dutch poet, wrote, among other poems, one entitled 'Achantides Aspricollis.'

ANDREANI, *Andrea* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Mantua, died in 1623. He engraved in a peculiar style called *chiaro-scuro*, and executed many pieces from Raphael, Titian, and other famous painters.

ANDREAPOLIS (*Geog.*) the name of three places, i. e. in Spain, Germany, and Scotland, now called *St. Andrews*.

ANDREAS (*Bibl.*) vide *Andrew*.

ANDREAS, *John* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Aleria, in Corsica, was born in 1417, and died in 1475. He is principally known as the great promoter of printing on its invention and introduction into Rome, where he edited and annexed valuable prefaces to, 1. Epistolæ Ciceronis ad Familiares. 2. Hieronymi Epistolæ. 3. Julius Cæsar. 4. Livy. 5. Virgil. 6. Lucan. 7. Aulus Gellius. 8. Apuleius. 9. Lactantius. 10. Ciceronis Orationes. 11. S. Biblia. 12. Cyprianus. 13. S. Leon. Mag. Sermones et Epistolæ. 14. Ovidii Metamorph. 15. Pliny. 16. Quintilian. 17. Suetonius. 18. Ciceronis, Epist. ad Attic., Strabo, &c.

ANDREAS, *John* (*Biog.*) a canon and lawyer of Bologna, was born at Mugello, near Florence, and died in 1348; in his epitaph he is styled "Rabbi Doctorum Lux, Censor, Normaque Morum." He wrote, 1. 'Novella,' a Commentary upon the Decretals of Gregory X. 2. 'Glosses upon the sixth Book of the Decretals,' &c. 3. 'Mercuriales,' a Commentary in 'Regulas Sexti.' 4. 'The Speculum of Durant,' which he enlarged.

ANDREAS, *John*, a Mahometan of Xativa, in the kingdom of Valencia, was converted to Christianity in 1487, and afterwards distinguished himself for his zeal in promoting the cause of that faith which he had embraced. He wrote, 1. 'A Translation from the Arabic into Spanish of the Whole Law of the Moors.' 2 'The Confusion of the Sect of Mahomet.'

ANDREAS, *James*, a Lutheran divine, was born at Waibling, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1528, and died in 1590, leaving several theological works.

ANDREAS, *John Valentine*, grandson or nephew of the preceding, was born at Herrenberg, in Wirtemberg, in 1586, and died 1654. His works, which amount as is said to an hundred, are principally of a mystical character.

**Andreas**, *Valerius*, a biographer, was born at Desschel, in Brabant, in 1588, and died in 1656. He wrote 'Bibliotheca Belgica,' besides other works on Canon Law.

**Andreas**, or *Andrea Onuphrius*, a Neapolitan poet, who died in 1647, wrote, 1. 'Aci,' 12mo. Naples, 1628. 2. 'Italia Liberata,' an Heroic Poem, 12mo. Naples, 1626. 3. 'Elpino Favola Boschereccia.' 4. 'La Vana Gelosia,' the two last theatrical pieces. 5. A Collection of Lyric Poems in two parts. 6. 'Discorsi,' in prose.

ANDREHAN, *Arnold Sire d'* (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Audeneham*, marshal of France in the reign of king John, was taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers; and, after having been in the service of his king for his whole life, died in 1370.

ANDREINI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian comedian of the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Le Bravure del Capitan Spavento,' 4to. Venice. 2. 'Ragionamenti Fantastici Posti in Forma di Dialogi Rappresentativi,' 4to. Venice, 1612. 3. 'L'Alterezza di Narciso,' 12mo. Venice, 1611. 4. 'L'Ingannata Proserpina;' ibid. same year the two last dramatic pieces.

**Andreini**, *Isabella*, wife of the preceding, was born at Padua in 1562, and died 1604. She was an actress and a poetess of such reputation that, at her death, a medal was struck in honour of her to commemorate her talents, her virtue, and her piety. Her poetical works were, 1. 'Mirtilla Favola Pastorale,' 8vo. Verona, 1588. 2. 'Rime,' 4to. Milan, 1601; 12mo. Paris, 1603, &c. 3. 'Lettere,' 4to. Venice, 1607. 4. 'Frammenti d'Alcune Scritture,' &c.; a Collection of Fragments, Dialogues, &c. on Love Subjects, published by her husband, Venice, 1616.

**Andreini**, *John Baptist*, son of the two preceding, and a comedian, was born in 1578. Among other pieces for the theatre, he wrote 'Adamo,' a sacred drama.

ANDRELINI, *Publio Fausto* (*Biog.*) or *Publius Faustinus Andrelinus*, a modern Latin poet of Forli, who died in 1518, was the author of several pieces which are inserted in the first tome of the 'Deliciæ Poetarum.'

ANDREMON (*Hist.*) Ἀνδρέμων, a Pylian, and founder of Colophon, according to Strabo, l. 14.

ANDRETIUM (*Geog.*) vide *Andetrium*.

ANDREUCCI, *Andrew Jerome* (*Biog.*) a jesuit of Viterbo, in Italy, was born in 1684, and wrote many theological works.

ANDREW (*Bibl.*) Ἀνδρέας, an apostle of Jesus Christ, native of Bethsaida, and brother of Peter, was first a disciple of John the Baptist and left both him and his calling as a fisherman, to become the constant follower of our Saviour. *Matt.* iv. 19; *John* vi. 8. After having preached the gospel in Scythia, he is generally supposed to have suffered crucifixion. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, c. 1; *S. August. de Fid. cont. Manich.* c. 38; *S. Gregor. Nazianz. Orat.* 25; *S. Chrysost. Hom. de* 12 *Apost.*; *Baronius*; *Tillemont.*; *Du Pin*, *&c.*

**Andrew** (*Hist.*) the name of several princes, &c.

*Princes of this Name.*

Kings of Hungary.

**Andrew** I, eldest son of Ladislaus, was invited by the people to the throne after the expulsion of Peter in 1046. He compelled his subjects to become Christians, and was killed in a civil war raised by his brother Bela in 1061.

**Andrew** II, succeeded his nephew Ladislaus in 1204. He distinguished himself in the crusade, and died in 1235.

**Andrew** III, surnamed the *Venetian*, grandson of the preceding, succeeded Ladislaus IV in 1299. His succession was disputed by Charles of Sicily, son of Ladislaus by his sister, and a civil war ensued, which was terminated by the death of both the rivals in 1305.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

**Andrew**, captain of the guards under Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, procured, with the assistance of Aristæus, Zozibius, and Tarantinus, the liberation of 20,000 Jews, who were slaves in that country. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 2.

**Andrew**, or *Guiques Andre*, of Burgundy, count d'Albon, and dauphin of Viennois, eldest son of Hugh III, duke of Burgundy, distinguished himself in the crusades, and died in 1237.

**Andrew**, of Hungary, called by the Italians *Andreasse*, king of Naples, succeeded Charles II, king of Hungary. He married Joan II, queen of Naples, who contracted such a dislike to her husband that she joined in a conspiracy to take away his life, which succeeded in 1345.

**Andrew**, *de Harclai*, a knight in the time of Edward II, who, for his distinguished valour, was made earl of Carlisle; but, having proved treacherous to his sovereign, whom he wished to deliver into the hands of the Scotch, he was degraded from all his dignities, and then hanged.

**Andrew** (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Cæsaræa, in Cappadocia, in the 6th century, wrote 'Commentaries on the Apocalypse.'

**Andrew**, bishop of Samosata, and intimate friend of Theodoret, refuted the anathematisms of St. Cyril, &c.

**Andrew**, of Crete, called the *Jerusalemite* from his retiring to a monastery at Jerusalem, was at the sixth general council held at Constantinople in 680, and died in 720. He left many works on religious subjects.

**Andrew**, *d'Albalate*, vide *Albalate*.

**Andrew**, of Hungary, of the order of preaching friars, was made archbishop of Antivari, a town of Dalmatia, by Clement V in 1305; but, returning some years after, died in a convent after a life of distinguished piety.

**Andrew**, of Rhodes, archbishop of Colosse in 1445, was at the council of Constance.

**Andrew** (*Biog.*) abbot of Schonaugen, whose writings were burnt by the reformers during the civil war.

**Andrew**, abbot of the monastery at Banbury, who died in 1519, after governing his house for 36 years, wrote several lives.

**Andrew**, or *Andrea Pisano*, a sculptor and architect, was born at Pisa in 1270, and died in 1345. He executed a statue of Boniface VIII, of St. Peter, St. Paul, and other saints. As an architect, he built the fortifications round Florence, and the strong castle of Scarperia, &c.

**Andrew**, *Nino*, son of the preceding, and also a sculptor, erected a monument to the memory of his father.

**Andrew**, a Franciscan, and native of Neufchatel, in Lorrain, about 1300, wrote Commentaries on the Proverbs.

**Andrew**, *Antony*, a monk of the order of minor friars, and disciple of John Duns, surnamed *Scotus*, flourished about 1320, and wrote, 1. 'Commentaries on the Proverbs,' Venice, 1578. 2. 'Commentaries on Aristotle, &c.

**Andrew**, or *Andrea del Sarto*, a painter, so called from his father's trade, that of a tailor, but whose family name was *Venucci*, was born at Florence in 1488, and died in the 42d year of his age. He made an imitation of Raphael's Leo X, which could not be distinguished from the original, and left many specimens of his art in the churches and convents of Florence.

**Andrew** of Utrecht, a Benedictine, wrote different works of piety, mentioned by Trithemius, and died in 1445.

**Andrew**, *Dominic*, a Spaniard of the 16th century, wrote 'De Hominis Redemptione,' &c.

**Andrew**, or *Andreas Tobias*, a Greek professor at Groningen, was born in 1604, and died in 1676. He wrote in defence of Des Cartes, with whom he was intimate, and the Cartesian philosophy, to which he was attached. His works are, 1. 'Methodi Cartesianæ Assertio, opposita Jacobi Revii, Præf.' 2. 'Methodi Cartesianæ Considerationes Theologicæ.'

3. 'Brevis Replicatio Brevi Explicationi Mentis Humanæ Henrici Regii Exposita.' 4. 'Exercitationes Philosophicæ.'

ANDREW, or *Andree Yves Mary*, a French Jesuit, was born in 1675, and died in 1764. He was regius professor of mathematics at Caen, till the age of 84, and wrote, 1. 'Essai sur le Beau.' 2. 'Traité sur l'Homme.'

ANDREW, *St.* (*Geog.*) a town in Fifeshire, of Scotland, was formerly an archbishop's see, and is still the seat of the oldest university in Scotland. Lon. 2° 50′ W. lat. 56° 18′ N.

ANDREWS, *Launcelot* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Winchester in the reigns of James I and Charles I, was born in 1555, educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, made honorary fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, advanced to the see of Ely in 1609, and to that of Winchester in 1618, where he died in 1626. He wrote, 1. A Volume of Sermons, fol. London, 1628 and 1631. 2. 'The Moral Law expounded, or Lectures on the Ten Commandments, with Nineteen Sermons on Prayer,' fol. 1642. 3. 'A Collection of Posthumous and Orphan Lectures delivered at St. Paul's and St. Giles,' &c. fol. London, 1657. 4. 'Manual of Devotions,' in Greek and Latin, 12mo. 5. 'Responsio ad Apologiam Cardinalis Bellarmini,' &c. 4to. 1610. 6. 'Theological Determinations on Usury Tithes.' 7. 'Responsiones ad Petri Molinæi Epistolas Tres.' 8. 'Stricturæ,' &c. 9. 'A Speech delivered in the Star Chamber against the two Judaical Opinions of Mr. Traske.'

ANDREWS, *James Pettit* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Newbury, in Berks, in 1737, and died in 1797. His works are, 1. 'A Pamphlet in behalf of the Chimney Sweepers in 1788.' 2. 'Anecdotes Ancient and Modern, with Observations,' 8vo. 1789; and a Supplement to it, 1790. 3. 'History of Great Britain, with Notes,' &c. 4to. 1794. 4. 'An Account of Saxon Coins found in Kintbury Church-yard, Berks.' 5. 'The Account of Shaw,' in Mr. More's Berkshire Collections. 6. 'The Savages of Europe,' a novel translated from the French.

ANDREWS (*Her.*) the name of a family originally from Northamptonshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet conferred in 1766 on Sir Joseph Andrews. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Gules, a saltire *argent*, surmounted by another *azure*, charged in the centre with a bezant.

*Crest.* Out of an eastern crown *or*, a blackmoor's head couped, having in his ear a pendant *or*.

*Motto.* "Victrix fortunæ sapientia."

ANDRISCUS (*Hist.*) a Greek of low birth, surnamed *Pseudophilippus*, because he gave himself out to be the son of Perseus, excited a revolt in Macedonia against the Romans; but being conquered, was first led in triumph by Metellus, and then put to death, U. C. 607, A. C. 147. *Liv. Epit.* l. 49; *Flor.* l. 2, c. 14; *Eutrop.* l. 4, &c.

ANDRISCUS (*Biog.*) Ἀνδρίσκος, an historian, who wrote a history of Naxos. *Athen.* l. 3, c. 5; *Parthen. Erot.* c. 19.

ANDROBIUS (*Biog.*) a painter, who is commended by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 11.

ANDROBULUS (*Biog.*) a painter, mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 7.

ANDROCLEA (*Hist.*) Ἀνδρόκλεια, one of the daughters of Antipænus, who, with her sister Alcida, sacrificed herself to obtain, according to an oracle, a victory for her countrymen against Orchomenes, for which they received great honours after their death. *Paus.* l. 9, c. 17.

ANDROCLES (*Hist.*) Ἀνδροκλῆς, a son of Phintas, in whose reign the war began between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians. The latter were conquered, and Androcles killed in the 24th Olympiad, A. C. 682. *Paus.* l. 4, c. 5.

ANDROCLES (*Biog.*) an historian, who wrote an account of Cyprus.

ANDROCLIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀνδροκλείδης, a Theban, who wanted to change the government from an oligarchy to a democracy, and was secretly dispatched by Leonidas. *Plut. in Pelop.*

ANDROCLIDES (*Biog.*) a man who, being rallied about his going to war when he was lame, answered, that those ought to go into the battle who think on fighting, not on flying. *Plut. in Apoph.*

ANDROCLIDES, a writer in the age of Aurelian, and author of a book concerning the sophists of his time. *Suidas.*

ANDROCLUS (*Hist.*) Ἄνδροκλος, a son of Codrus, who established a colony of Ionians at Ephesus, and was killed in battle, A. M. 2967, A. C. 1038. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 2.

ANDROCLUS, or, as he is called by some, *Androdus*, a Dacian slave, was exposed to a lion, which, recognising him in the circus, forbore to hurt him, because he had taken a thorn out of its foot in the wood. He was in consequence liberated, and afterwards led the lion about the streets of Rome. *Senec. de Benef.* l. 2, c. 19; *Aul. Gell.* l. 5, c. 14; *Æl. Hist. Anim.* l. 7, c. 48.

ANDROCOPUS (*Hist.*) Ἀνδρόκοπος, a founder of Lebedus, according to Strabo. *Strab.* l. 14.

ANDROCOTTUS (*Hist.*) or *Sandrocottus*, an officer of Alexander the Great, who having fallen under the displeasure of his master fled from him, and taking up arms against him, succeeded in maintaining himself against the generals of Alexander, and conquered part of India. *Strab.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 15, c. 4.

ANDROCYDES (*Biog.*) a physician, whose epistle to Alexander is quoted by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 14.

ANDRODAMAS (*Myth.*) Ἀνδροδάμας, a son of Phlias, by his wife Chthonophyle, who was descended from Bacchus.

ANDRODAMAS (*Biog.*) a native of Rhegium, and a legislator for the Chalcidenses in Thrace, made laws respecting homicide and other matters. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 1, c. 12.

ANDROGEOS (*Myth.*) a Greek killed by Æneas's party, whom he mistook for his countrymen. *Virgil. Æn.* l. 2, v. 371.

ANDROGEUS (*Hist.*) Ἀνδρογέως, son of Minos, king of Crete and Pasiphae, a conqueror at the games, was killed out of envy by the Athenians and Megarians; as a punishment for this offence, Minos demanded that seven youths, male and female, should be sent to be devoured by the Minotaur. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 20.

*In foribus letum Androgei; tum pendere pœnas*
*Cecropidæ jussi (miserum) septena quotannis,*
*Corpora natorum.*

*Catullus de Nupt. Pel. et Thet.*

*Nam perhibent olim crudeli peste coactum*
*Androgeoneæ pœnas persolvere cædis,*
*Electos juvenes, simul et decus innuptarum,*
*Cecropiam solitam esse dapem dare Minotauro.*

*Ovid in Epist. Ariad.*

*Viveret Androgeos utinam, nec facta luisses*
*Impia funeribus, Cecropi terra, tuis.*

*Apollod.* l. 2, c. 5; *Diod.* l. 4; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus.*

ANDROGYNÆ (*Geog.*) a people of Africa, said to be hermaphrodites, whose right breast was like that of a male, and the left like that of a female. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 2.

ANDROMACHE (*Myth.*) Ἀνδρομάχη, daughter of Ætion, king of Thebes, and wife of Hector, was carried away captive by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, and afterwards married to Helenus, son of Priam. *Hom. Il.* l. 6, v. 395.

Ἔνθ' ἄλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίη ἦλθε θέουσα
Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἠετίωνος.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3. v. 319.

*Hectoris, Andromache, Pyrrhin' connubia servas?*

*Apollod.* l. 3, c. 12; *Hygin.* fab. 123; *Ovid Am.* l. 1, el. 9, v. 35, &c.; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 11, &c.

ANDROMACHE, the title of one of Ennius's tragedies.

ANDROMACHUS (*Hist.*) Ἀνδρόμαχος, father of the historian Timæus, who founded the city of Tauremenium on an eminence near Naxos, where he had assembled the Naxians who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius. He assisted Timoleon in rescuing Syracuse from the power of Dionysius in the 105th Olympiad, A. C. 360.

ANDROMACHUS, governor of Cœlo-Syria, under Alexander the Great, was burnt alive by the Samaritans in the 122d Olympiad, A. C. 332.

ANDROMACHUS, brother-in-law of Seleucus Callinichus, king of Syria, and father of Achæus, made himself master of the provinces situated beyond mount Taurus, and assumed the title of king in the time of Antiochus III. He was afterwards taken prisoner by Ptolemy Philopater, but set at liberty again through the intercession of the Rhodians. *Polyb.* l. 4.

ANDROMACHUS, a traitor, who drew the Romans under Crassus into the snare by which they fell, and were all cut to pieces by the Parthians. *Plut. in Crass.*

ANDROMACHUS and GEMELLUS, two men who had rendered great services to Herod, but were afterwards banished for testifying their disapprobation at the death of his two sons Alexander and Aristobulus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 16, c. 11.

ANDROMACHUS (*Biog.*) a physician in the age of Nero, wrote in elegiac verse a description of his theriaca, a medicine which he invented. *Galen. de Theriac.*

ANDROMACHUS, son of the preceding, wrote a description of the theriaca in prose. *Galen. de Theriac, &c.*

ANDROMACHUS, a sophist in the age of Dioclesian. *Voss. de Philosoph.*

ANDROMACHUS, the *Abderite,* a victor at the Pythian games, for whom Lysippus made a statue. *Paus.* l. 6.

ANDROMADAS (*Hist.*) vide *Androdamas.*

ANDROMEDA (*Myth.*) Ἀνδρομέδα, daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, by Cassiope, was rescued by Perseus from the sea-monster by which Juno had condemned her to be devoured, and afterwards married to him. Minerva is said to have placed her among the constellations.

*Propert.* l. 2, eleg. 19, v. 21.

*Andromedu monstris fuerat devota marinis*
*Hæc eadem Persei nobilis uxor erat.*

*Idem.* l. 1, eleg. 3.

*Qualis et acculuit primo Cepheïa somno,*
*Libera jam duris cotibus Andromeda.*

*Ovid. in Epist.*

*Candida si non sum; placuit Cepheïa Perseo,*
*Andromede, patriæ fusca colore suæ.*

ANDROMEDA, the title given by Euripides to one of his plays.

ANDRON (*Hist.*) Ἄνδρων, an officer who was appointed by Dionysius to guard the citadel of Syracuse, whom Hermocrates endeavoured to persuade to revolt from the tyrant; but he rejected his proposal, and nevertheless was put to death for not revealing the conspiracy. *Polyæn.* l. 5, c. 2.

ANDRON (*Biog.*) an Argive, who, according to Aristotle, travelled all over the deserts of Lybia without drink. *Aristot. de Ebriet. apud Apollon. Mirab.* c. 25; *Diogen. Laert.* l. 9.

ANDRON, an ancient player on the flute, who first taught the art of dancing to music. *Cœl. Rhodig.* l. 5, c. 4.

ANDRON, a physician mentioned by Galen. *Gal. de Comp. Med.* l. 3.

ANDRON, a writer of Chronicles, according to Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 4, c. 4.

ANDRON, an historian of Halicarnassus, mentioned by Plu-h. *Plut. in Theseus.*

AN N, a musician and geometrician, who had M. Antony d pupil. *Capitol. in M. Antonin.*

ANDR an historian of Teios, supposed to be the same as is cedin. Apollonius. *Apollon. Mirab.* c. 8.

was d IANUS (*Biog.*) a Christian author of the sixth sister, a o is mentioned by Photius. *Phot. Biblioth.*

death of

ANDRONICUS (*Bibl.*) Ἀνδρόνικος, a disciple of Christ, and a kinsman of St. Paul, who is highly commended by the apostle. *Rom.* xvi.

ANDRONICUS (*Hist.*) a lieutenant-general of Antiochus Epiphanes, and governor of Antioch, treacherously killed Onias, the high-priest, for which Antiochus caused him to be put to death, with every circumstance of ignominy, A. M. 3834, A. C. 170.

ANDRONICUS, the name of several emperors, and other distinguished persons.

*Emperors of Constantinople.*

ANDRONICUS, *Comnenus,* grandson of Alexis I, who, from an exile, became a partner in the throne with the young prince Alexis II, whom he caused to be strangled, and after a short but cruel reign of two years and some months, was put to death by the people, with every possible mark of ignominy, in 1185. *Guil. Tyr.* l. 2, c. 12, 13; *Nicet.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal.* 1183.

ANDRONICUS, *Palæologus II,* surnamed the *Elder,* succeeded Michael VIII in 1283, and was driven from the throne to a cloister by his grandson in 1325. He had conceived such an aversion to his father for attempting to bring about an union of the Greek and Latin churches, that he would not allow him to be interred. *Gregor.* l. 4, &c.; *Cantacuz.* l. 1, c. 2, &c.

ANDRONICUS, *Palæologus III,* surnamed the *Younger,* grandson of the preceding, was a warlike and enterprising prince, who died of a fever in 1341. *Gregor.* l. 10, &c.; *Cantacuz.* l. 2; *Onuph. et Geneb. in Chron.*

ANDRONICUS, *Palæologus IV,* was associated with his father John V, in 1355, but having disgusted him with his perfidy, was sent into exile after having had one of his eyes put out. *Chalcondyl.* l. 1; *Phranz.* l. 1, &c.

*Princes and other distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ANDRONICUS, an Olynthian, was one of the officers under Alexander the Great, who accompanied him in all his expeditions, and was set by Antigonus over his son Demetrius as one of his counsellors. *Curt.* l. 7, c. 16.

ANDRONICUS, surnamed *Angelus,* was employed against the Turks in 1172, but without any success, and being afterwards sent against Andronicus Comnenus, he joined his party; but falling soon into disgrace, he had his eyes put out, and was sent into banishment.

ANDRONICUS, governor of Pentapolis in Egypt, in the fifth century, committed such horrible cruelties that he was excommunicated, and afterwards met with a just reward for his iniquity. *Synes. Ep.* 52, 57, 68; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 411.

ANDRONICUS, *Cyrrhestes,* of Athens, made an octagon to represent the eight winds, that is, Solanus, Eurus, Auster, Africus, Favonius, Corus, Septentrio, and Aquilo, which was provided with a stick so fixed on a pivot, as to point towards the direction whither the wind was blowing. *Vitruv. Aul. Gell.* l. 6, c. 22; *Solin.*

ANDRONICUS, *Livius,* supposed to be one of the first Latin poets, lived 160 years after Sophocles and Euripides. Fragments of his verses have been collected in the 'Comici Latini,' the 'Corpus Poetarum,' and the 'Collectio Pisauriensis.' *Cic. in Brut.* c. 18, &c.; *Aul. Gell.* l. 17, c. 21; *Diomed. de Grammat. Art.* l. 3; *Sueton. de Illust. Grammat.*

ANDRONICUS, *M. Pompilius,* a Syrian and grammarian in the age of J. Cæsar, U. C. 666, A. C. 88. He was the author of the Annals of Ennius. *Suet. de Illustrat. Grammat.; Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 1, c. 10.

ANDRONICUS, *C.,* of Puteoli, was the friend of Cicero. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 5, ep. 15.

ANDRONICUS, of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher in the time of Cicero, U. C. 691, A. C. 63, restored the works of Aris-

totle. A work is ascribed to him, on doubtful authority, entitled, 'Andronici Rhodii et Ethicorum Nichomachiorum Paraphrasis,' Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Cantab. 1679; but a Leyden edition is reckoned more correct, and that by Heinsius the best. *Plut. in Sylla; Porphyr. in Vit. Plot.*

ANDRONICUS, surnamed *Alipius*, a Greek historian, who, according to St. Jerome, wrote an account of Syria. *S. Hieron. Pref. ad Daniel.*

ANDRONICUS, of Constantinople, author of a Dialogue between a Jew and a Christian, is supposed to have been governor of Constantinople, and a relation of the emperor Alexis Comnenus. This Andronicus, who was surnamed *Camaterus*, wrote also against the Romanists on the procession of the Holy Ghost, and other things of a theological nature. *Mir. in Auct. de Script. Eccles.; Du Pin Bibliothek.*

ANDRONICUS, a learned Greek of Thessalonica, left Greece after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. He was reckoned the best Greek scholar of his time, Theodore Gaza not excepted.

ANDRONICUS, *Callistus*, a native of Dalmatia, and relation of Theodore Gaza, taught Greek with great reputation at Paris in 1469. He wrote 'De Physica Scientia et Fortuna,' besides other things.

ANDRONICUS, a native of Constantia, taught at Boulogne about the same time as the preceding, with great credit. He is honourably mentioned by Philadelphus in his letters in 1464.

ANDRONICUS, *Tranquillus*, native of Dalmatia in the 15th century, was the correspondent of Erasmus, and author of an oration, 'De Laudibus Eloquentiæ,' with other things.

ANDROPOMPUS (*Hist.*) Ἀνδρόπομπος, one of the descendants of Neleus, king of Thessaly, was the father of Melanthus, who was elected king of Athens. Pausanias however makes him to have been also king of Athens. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 18.

ANDROS (*Geog.*) or *Andrus*, Ἄνδρος, now *Andros*, or *Andro*, one of the Cyclades, known, according to Pliny, by the names of Epagrys, Antandros, Lasia, Cauros, Hydrussa, and Nonagria. It received the name of Andros from Andros, son of Anius, one of its kings, who lived in the time of the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 80.

*Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 13, v. 648.

*—— Quem dicta suo de nomine tellus.*
*Andros habet, pro patre locumque et regna tenentem.*

*Juv.* l. 3, v. 70; *Mela* l. 1, &c.; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 103; *Antonin. Lib. Narrat.*

ANDROS (*Numis.*) some medals are ascribed to this town, bearing the inscription ΑΝΔΡΙ.

ANDROS (*Geog.*) an island in the Archipelago, the capital of which is of the same name. Lon. 25° 2′ E., lat. 38° 0′ N. It is the ancient *Andros* above mentioned.

ANDROSTHENES (*Hist.*) Ἀνδροσθένης, an officer who was sent by Alexander the Great to explore the coasts of Arabia, after which he wrote an account of his voyage. *Theophrast. Hist. Plant.* l. 2, c. 7; *Strab.* l. 16; *Arrian. Exped. Alex.* l. 7, c. 10.

ANDROSTHENES, a governor of Thessaly, who took the part of Pompey against Cæsar, and was conquered by the latter. *Cæs. de Bell. Civil.* l. 3.

ANDROSTHENES (*Biog.*) an historian of Cyzicus, who is quoted by Polybius. *Polyb.* l. 4.

ANDROSTHENES, a statuary of Thebes, who was engaged in beautifying the temple of Delphi.

ANDROTI (*Biog.*) or *Androzi Fulvio*, a Jesuit of the 16th century, of Monticello, in Ancona, died in 1575; leaving several works on religious subjects.

ANDROTION (*Biog.*) Ἀνδροτίων, an historian of Attica, quoted by Plutarch, Ælian, and others. *Plut. in Sol.; Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 8, c. 10; *Pausan.* l. 10, c. 8.

ANDROTION, author of a treatise on agriculture, mentioned by Varro and Columella. *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 1; *Columel. de Re Rust.* l. 1.

ANDROTION, son of Andron, and disciple of Isocrates, an Athenian demagogue, who led the people which way he pleased, according to Suidas. It has been supposed that these three are one and the same person.

ANDROUET, *du Cerceau, James* (*Biog.*) an architect, born at Orleans or Paris, in the 16th century. His works as an artist were the triumphal arch at Pola, in Italy; the Pont Neuf, at Paris, began in 1578, but not finished; the hotels at Carnavalet, &c. in 1596; and the gallery of the Louvre, by order of Henry IV. His works as a writer are, 1. 'Livre d'Architecture, contenant les Plans et Dessins de Cinquante Batimens,' &c. 2. 'Second Livre d'Architecture.' 3. 'Les Edifices Romains,' &c.

ANDRY, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) surnamed *Bois Regard*, a French physician and medical writer, was born at Lyons in 1658, and died in 1742. He wrote, 1. 'Traité de la Generation des Vers dans le Corps de l'Homme,' 1710, and often reprinted. 2. 'Eclaircissements sur le Livre de la Generation,' in answer to the attacks of Lemery and Valisnieri on his 'Traité.' 3. 'Remarques de Médecine sur differens Sujets, principalement sur ce qui regarde la Saignée et la Purgation,' 12mo. Paris, 1710. 4. 'Orthopedie; ou l'Art de prevenir et de corriger dans les Enfans les Difformites du Corps,' 2 vols. Paris, 1741; besides other small pieces.

ANEAU, *Bartholomew* (*Hist.*) in Latin *Anulus*, a French scholar of Bourges, in the 16th century, who being suspected of secretly favouring protestantism, was massacred in a tumult by the people, in consequence of an insult offered to the host. His writings are, 1. 'Chant Natal,' containing the mystery of the nativity, 4to. Lyons, 1539 and 1559, with the title 'Genethliac Musical et Historical de la Conception et de la Nativité de J. C.' 2. 'Lyon Marchand,' a French satire or drama of the historical kind, 4to. 1542. 3. Alciati's Emblems translated, 8vo. Lyons, 1549 and 1558. 4. 'Picta Poesis,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1552, a collection of emblems with Greek and Latin verses. 5. A translation of Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia,' Paris and Lyons. 6. 'Alector, ou le Coq,' a fabulous history professed to be taken from a Greek fragment; Lyons, 1560.

ANEGANUM (*Geog.*) a town in Italy, now *Monte Agnano*, according to Simler.

ANELLO, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) or *Massaniello*, a fisherman of Naples, excited an insurrection in 1647 against the Austrian government, and succeeded in getting the power into his own hands, which he used so ill, that 10 days after he was massacred by the people who had set him up.

ANEM (*Bibl.*) ענם; a city of Manasseh, given to the Levites of Kohath's family. 1 *Chron.* vi. 73.

ANEMO (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Cispadana, now *Amone.*

ANEMURIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀνεμούριον, now *Scalemura*, a town and promontory of Cilicia. *Scyl. in Perip.; Strab.* l. 4; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5.

ANEMURIUM (*Numis.*) this town struck medals of Domitian, Domitia Longina, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, and Valerian sen.; the inscription ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡ. ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΙΕΩΝ, with the addition sometimes of the name of their magistrates which were prætors, as on a medal of Severus. CT. ΑΝΤΟΝ. ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΙΕΩΝ, i. e. *Prætore Antonio Anemuriensium;* sometimes also the year of the reign is added, as ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΙΕΩΝ. ET. Δ, i. e. in the fourth year of the reign of Severus. The types are mostly a turreted head, or a figure of Diana Alphæa, or of Bacchus. *Vail. Num. Gr.; Harduin. Oper. Sel.; Froel. Tentam. &c.*

ANER (*Bibl.*) ענר, a Canaanite, who with Eschol assisted Abraham against Chedorlaimer, Amraphel, and all the pillagers of Sodom. *Gen.* xiv. 13.

ANESE, *Janvier* (*Hist.*) a furrier of Naples, who on the

assassination of Anello [vide *Anello*] became a leader in the revolt which the latter had begun; and notwithstanding his engagement to the contrary with the duke of Guise, he continued to disturb the republic until he was massacred, with 20,000 others, who took part in the revolt.

ANETOR (*Myth.*) a Phocian, who kept the sheep of Peleus. *Ovid. Met.* l. 11, v. 348.

ANEURIN (*Hist.*) a British poet, celebrated as the leader of the Olidinian Britons at the battle of Catraeth, on which he made a poem, preserved among the records of Welsh literature, as also his Odes of the Months. He died about 570.

ANFOSSI, *Pascal* (*Biog.*) an Italian musician, was born about 1736, and died in 1795. He composed, 1. 'Inconnue Persecutée.' 2. 'La Finta Giardiniera.' 3. 'Il Geloso in Cimento.' 4. 'Olympiade;' besides oratorios.

ANFRID (*Ecc.*) or *Aufrid*, comte de Hui, a descendant from Charlemagne, became a priest with the consent of his wife, who was a beautiful woman, and was made bishop of Utrecht. He died blind in 1008, in a convent of Benedictines, of which he himself had been the founder. *Johan. de Beka Chron.*

ANGE (*Biog.*) or *Angelus Clavisius*, a Franciscan, composed, 1. 'Summa Angelica,' or a Summary of Cases of Conscience. 2. 'Arca Fidei,' a Treatise on Restitution. He died at Coni in Piedmont, in 1495.

ANGE, or *Angelo Rocca*, a sacristan to Sextus V, wrote 'De Potestate Ecclesiastica;' 'Bibliotheca Vaticana;' 'Bibliotheca Theologica et Scripturalis;' 'Commentarius de sacrosancto Christi Corpore,' &c. He died in 1620.

ANGE, *de Saulien, le Pere*, a Capuchin, who died at Dijon in 1678, was the author of 'Hydrologie, ou Traité des Eaux Minerales trouvées aupres de la Ville de Nuys entre Prixey et Premeaux.'

ANGE, *de St. Rosalie, le Pere*, a barefoot Augustine, and a genealogist, was born in 1655, and died in 1726. He wrote 'l'Etat de la France,' and was preparing a new edition of le Pere Anselm's History of the Royal Family of France, when he died.

ANGE, *de St. Joseph*, properly called *La Brosse*, a barefoot Carmelite of Toulouse, died in 1697; leaving, 1. 'A Latin Translation of the Persian Pharmascopœia,' 8vo. Paris, 1681. 2. 'Gazophylacium Linguæ Persarum,' fol. Amst. 1684.

ANGEL, *John* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist of the 16th century, died in 1655, leaving a treatise on 'The right Government of the Thoughts,' 8vo. London, 1659.

ANGELI, *Sebastian* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, and an astronomer of Perouse, was born in 1447, and died in 1525. He wrote the life of one Colombe de Rielt, who had the reputation of being a holy maid, and uttered predictions which were said to be realized.

ANGELI, *Bonaventure*, an Italian historian of Ferrara, who died in 1576; was the author of, 1. 'Istoria della Citta di Parma e Descrizione del Fiume Parma Lib. VIII,' 4to. Parma, 1591. 2. 'The Life of Ludovico Catti.' 3. 'De non Sepeliendis Mortuis.' 4. 'Gli Elogi degli eroi Estensi.' 5. 'Discorso intorno l'Origine dei Cardinali,' 1565.

ANGELI, *Baldus*, an Italian physician, wrote a Latin treatise on vipers, at the latter end of the 16th century.

ANGELI, *Peter*, or in Latin, *Angelus Bergeus*, a poet of Berges, a village in Tuscany, and a disciple of Hugh Buoncompagno, afterwards Gregory XIII; wrote the 'Syriad,' and other works.

ANGELI, vide *St. John d'Angeli*.

ANGELIC, *Giovanni da Fiesole* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, and a painter of Fiesola, in the 15th century; was employed to paint Nicholas V's chapel, for which he refused the archbishopric of Florence; and left faults in some of his pictures, as is said, that he might not have too much praise. He died in 1445.

ANGELIERI, *Bonaventure* (*Biog.*) a writer of the 17th century, and a monk of the order of the Minorites of St. Francis, wrote a book entitled 'Lux Magica,' &c.

ANGELIO (*Biog.*) or *Degli Angeli Peter*. [Vide *Angeli*]

ANGELION (*Biog.*) a statuary, who made a statue of Apollo, at Delos.

ANGELIS, *James* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Urbino, was born of a good family in 1612, created cardinal in 1686, and died in 1695.

ANGELIS, *Dominico de*, a native of Lecce, the capital of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, who died in 1719; wrote, 1. 'Dissertazione intorno alla Patria di Ennio,' Naples, 1712. 2. 'Le Vite de Letterati Salentini,' 4to. part 1, Naples, 1710; part 2, 1713.

ANGELIS, *Peter*, a painter, was born at Dunkirk in 1685, and distinguished himself in the exercise of his profession in Germany, England, Italy, and France. He died in 1734, at Rennes, in Bretagne, where he had settled.

ANGELIS, *Stephen de*, an Italian mathematician, was a Jesuit at the time that that order was suppressed, and was living in 1678. He wrote among other things, 1. 'Miscellaneum Hyperbolicum et Parabolicum,' 4to. Venice, 1659. 2. 'Della Gravita dell' Aria e Fluide, Dialogi V,' 4to. Padua, 1671-2, &c.

ANGELO, *Buonaroti Michael* (*Biog.*) an illustrious artist, better known by the simple name of *Michael Angelo*, was born in 1474 in the castle of Capresse, in Tuscany, and died in 1563. The most celebrated of his paintings was his 'Last Judgment,' which he executed for Paul III. He was also distinguished as an architect and a sculptor. The completion of St. Peter's church at Rome, on which he bestowed 17 years' labour, was the principal specimen of his architectural skill.

ANGELO, vide *Caravagio*.

ANGELO, *Angelico* or *Anjeoli James*, a Florentine writer of the 14th and 15th centuries; left among his works some translations from the classics, namely, 1. 'Cosmographiæ Ptolomæi Lib. VIII.' 2. 'Ptolomæi Quadripartitum.' 3. 'Ciceronis Vita,' from Plutarch, &c.

ANGELOCRATOR, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a Calvinist preacher of Corbach, in Hesse, was the author of 'Chronologie Antoptique,' as he himself styles it, to indicate its certainty. 2. 'De Ponderibus et Mensuris.' *Voss. de Scient. Mathem.* c. 68.

ANGELOME (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of Burgundy, in the 9th century, wrote 'Stromates ou Tapisseries sur les IV Livres des Rois, et sur le Cantique.'

ANGELONI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of the 17th century, born at Terni, died in 1652. He wrote 'Storia di Terni,' 4to. Rome, 1646 and 1685; and collected a series of medals which were published after his death, under the title of 'l'Istoria Augusta di Giulio Cesare Costatino il Magno,' Rome, 1641.

ANGELOPOLIS (*Geog.*) 1. A town of Urbino, now *St. Angelo*. 2. A town in New Spain, now *Los Angelos*.

ANGELUCCI, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) a poet of Ancona, died in 1600; wrote, 1. 'Sententia quod Metaphysica est eadem quæ Physica,' 4to. Venet. 1584; a defence of Aristotle against Patrizi, who preferred Plato. 2. 'Exercitationum cum Patricio Liber,' 4to. Venet. 1585; a rejoinder to Patrizi's answer. 3. 'Ars Medica, ex Hippocratis et Galeni Thesauris potissimum deprompta,' 4to. Venet. 1593. 4. 'De Natura et Curatione Malignæ Febris.' 5. 'Eneide di Virgilio, tradotto in Verso Sciolto,' 12mo. Naples, 1649; the only edition, which is very scarce and highly valued.

ANGELUS (*Myth.*) Ἄγγελος, a son of Neptune by a nymph of Chios. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 4.

ANGELUS (*Hist.*) the surname of a family which was originally of Philadelphia, and of no great distinction; but on settling in Constantinople, many of its members rose to the highest

dignities, even to that of emperors, under the names of Alexis, Andronicus, Isaac, Constantine, Manuel, John, and Theodore. [Vide *Alexis*, *&c.*]

Angelus, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a Greek christian, and a native of Peloponnesus, who suffered many cruelties from the Turkish governor of Athens, on account of his faith, and taking refuge in England was well received at both the universities, Cambridge and Oxford; at which latter place he taught the Greek language to the students, till his death in 1638. He wrote, 1. 'Of the many Stripes and Torments inflicted on him by the Turks for the Faith which he had in Jesus Christ,' in Greek and English, Oxford, 1617. 2. 'An Encomium of the famous Kingdom of Great Britain, and of the Two Sister Universities of Cambridge and Oxford,' also Greek and English; Cambridge, 1619. 3. 'Enchiridion de Institutis Græcorum,' in Greek and Latin, 12mo. Francof. 1655; and 4to. Lips. 1676. 4. 'Labor. C. A.—de Apostasia Ecclesiæ, et de Homine peccati, scilicet Antichristo,' Greek and Latin; Lond., 1624.

ANGENNES (*Hist.*) an ancient and noble family of France, which derives its title from Angennes, in the province of Orleanois. Many of its members filled the highest posts, of which the following are the most entitled to notice:

Angennes, *Robert d'*, was killed at the battle of Agincourt.

Angennes, *Regnaut d'*, chamberlain to Charles VI, was employed on many important missions in Germany and elsewhere. He was taken prisoner in a sedition at Paris in 1418, but afterwards recovered his liberty.

Angennes, *John d'*, defended Cherbourg for six months against the English in 1417, and is said to have been afterwards beheaded by the king of England, for having borne arms against him contrary to his promise.

Angennes, *John d'*, second of this name, took in 1442, from the English, the town of Mante, of which he was made governor, as also of the town of Angoulême.

Angennes, *James d'*, a favourite of Francis I, was his lieutenant general in Germany.

Angennes, *Nicholas d'*, was sent as embassador extraordinary to queen Elizabeth.

Angennes, *Julia d'*, marchioness de Rambouillet, and duchess de Montausier, was governess to the dauphin son of Louis XIV, and maid of honour to Maria Theresa of Austria. She was a lady of distinguished merit and talent.

Angennes, *Louis d'*, was ambassador in Spain, in 1581.

Angennes, *James d'*, the second of this name, was sent ambassador to England in 1634.

Angennes, *Charles d'*, otherwise called *Count d'Angennes*, was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709.

Angennes, *Charles d'* (*Ecc.*) of the same family as the preceding; was sent on a mission to Pius V, by Charles IX; and being created a cardinal in 1570, he assisted at the election of Gregory XIII in 1573.

Angennes, *Claude d'*, bishop successively of Paris and of Mans, died in 1601, after having been active in the discharge of his various public duties. *Spondan. Cont. Baron. Annal. Ann.* 1589, &c.; *Thuan. Hist.*; *Sammarth. Gall. Christ.*

ANGERIANO, *Giralamo* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet in the 16th century, whose poems were, 1. 'De Obitu Lydæ, de vero Poeta, de Parthenope,' in Latin. 2. 'Ερωτοπαίγνιον, a collection of love verses, 12mo. Paris 1512; besides other pieces of his in the 'Carmina Illustrium Poetarum Italorum.'

ANGERMANLAND (*Geog.*) in Latin *Angermannia*, a northern province of Sweden, filled principally with mountains, rocks, and forests.

ANGERONIA (*Myth.*) or *Angerona*, a Roman goddess, so called, as some suppose, because she was said to drive away the disease *angina*, the quinsy; or *ab angendo*, i. e. comprimendo, from pressing the mouth to keep silence, because she was the goddess of silence; and her statue was represented with her finger on her mouth. Her festival was called Angeronalia. *Varro de Lat. Ling.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Plut. in Num.*; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 10.

ANGERS (*Geog.*) *Andegava* or *Andegavum*, the capital of Anjou, or the department of the Maine and Loire, and the birth-place of Menage, is 50 m. E. N. E. Nantes, and 175 S. W. Paris, lon. 0° 33′ W. lat. 47° 28′ N. It was a bishop's see before the revolution; and its first bishop mentioned in history was Defensor, in the fourth century, since which time it has had many distinguished men to fill the bishopric, and has had five councils held within its walls; namely, in 453, 1269, 1279, 1366, and 1448. Its university was the resort of the German princes and nobility. Its castle, which stands on a rock, and is flanked by 18 towers, was attacked by the Hugonots, but without success. Angers suffered considerably during the Vendean war, when it was the scene of many sanguinary actions. *St. Marth. Gall. Christ.*; *Du Chêne, Antiq.*

ANGERVILLE, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) vide *Aungerville*.

ANGES, *Francis Anthony des* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit and missionary in Ethiopia, died in 1623, after having translated the commentaries of Maldonat on St. John and St. Matthew, into the Ethiopic language.

Anges, *Jerome des*, a Jesuit and missionary in Japan, was burnt alive for his faith at Gedo, in 1623.

Anges, *Mutius des* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, died in 1597, leaving several works on theological subjects.

Anges, *Pompeius des*, a canon of St. Mary the Elder, at Rome, wrote an account of this church.

ANGHIERA, *Peter Martyr d'* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born in 1455 and died in 1526; leaving among his works, 1. 'Opus Epistolarum Petri Martyris Anglerii, Mediolanensis,' fol. 1530; fol. Elzev. 1670. 2. 'De Rebus Oceanicis et Orbe novo Decades,' being a History of the Discoveries of Columbus; taken from the MS. which he sent to the India council in Spain, fol. Paris. 1536. 3. 'De Insulis nuper Inventis,' &c. 4to. Basil. 1521; fol. 1533. 4. 'De Legatione Babylonica Libri Tres,' containing an Account of his Embassy to the Sultan of Egypt, &c. *Paul. Jov. Elog.* No. 124; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* c. 12; *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 239.

ANGILBERT (*Ecc.*) son of one of the nobles of Pepin's court, married Bertha, daughter of Charlemagne, with whose consent he afterwards retired to the abbey of St. Riquier, of which he was made abbot, and died in 814. He wrote, among other things, a history of his abbey.

Angilbert, or *Engelbert*, was abbot of the monastery of Corbie, with some little interruption, from 859 to 890, when he died.

ANGIOLELLO, *John Mario*, a native of Vicenza, and afterwards a slave of the young Mustapha during the expedition of Mahomet II into Persia in 1473, wrote, in the Italian and Turkish languages, 'The History of Mahomet II,' which he dedicated to the sultan, and was in consequence kindly received.

ANGITIA (*Geog.*) a grove in the country of the Marsi, now *Silva d'Alba*, between Alba and the lake of Fucina. It received its name, as is said, from Medea, who was called *Anguitia*. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Sil. Ital.* l. 8; *Solin.* c. 8; *Serv. in Virg.*

ANGITULA (*Geog.*) a river of Italy, and a town in Calabria, now *Roccha Angitola*.

Anglesey, *Earl of*, *Sir Arthur Annesley* (*Hist.*) son of the first viscount Valentia, took an active but not an honourable part in the troubles of the times, and, after siding alternately with the rebels and the royalists, he at length contributed materially to the restoration, for which he was raised to the English peerage. He wrote, 1. 'Truth unveiled in behalf

of the Church of England,' &c. 4to. 1767. 2. 'A Letter from a Person of Honour in the Country written to the Earl of Castlehaven,' &c. 3. 'The Privileges of the House of Lords and Commons,' &c. 4. 'The King's Right of Indulgence in Spiritual Matters,' &c. 5. 'Memoirs intermixt with Moral, Political, and Historical Observations,' &c. 8vo. 1698.

ANGLESEY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred on Arthur Annesley, second viscount Valentia, who was elevated to the British peerage, by the title of lord Annesley, and the earl of Anglesey, in 1661. This title continued in this family till the death of Arthur Annesley, sixth earl, in 1737, when his son Arthur, not being able to make good his claim, it became extinct.

ANGLESEY, *Marquis of*, a title enjoyed at present by the family of Paget [vide *Paget*], which was conferred in 1815 on Henry William Paget, earl of Uxbridge, as a reward for his distinguished valour and military prowess at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded, and lost his leg at the close of the engagement. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Paget, marquis of Anglesey, earl of Uxbridge, and baron Paget of Baudesert. The title commonly borne by the eldest son, earl of Uxbridge.

*Arms.* Quarterly first and fourth *sable*, on a cross engrailed between four eagles displayed *argent*, five lions passant of the first, for Paget; second and third, *azure* nine etoiles, three, three, two, and one, *argent* for Bayly.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a demi-tiger *sable*, tufted and maned *argent*, and ducally gorged *or*.

*Supporters.* Two tigers *sable*, tufted and maned *argent*, and ducally gorged *or*.

*Motto.* "Per il suo contrario."

ANGLESEY (*Geog.*) a British island, and one of the most northern counties in Wales, 24 miles long, and 18 broad, is separated from Carnarvonshire by a narrow strait called *Menai*. It sends two members to Parliament, has two market towns; namely, Beaumaris, the county town, and Holyhead; and is divided into six hundreds, and 77 parishes. Anglesey, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Mona*, was governed by kings of its own till the time of its conquest by Edward I. It still retains many vestiges of the druidical worship, of which it was the celebrated seat in the time of the Romans.

ANGLI (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, near the river Elbe, called by Ptolemy Ἀγγειλοί, and by Procopius Ἄγγελοι. They inhabited that narrow strip of land which is now called *Jutland*, and originally in the Teutonic Engelland, or narrow land, whence they are supposed to derive their name, unless we suppose with Saxo Grammaticus that they were so called after one of their kings called *Angul*. They gave their name to Anglia, England.

ANGLIA (*Geog.*) that part of Britain which was inhabited by the Saxons, and is now called *England*. [Vide *Britannia* and *England*] It was called after the Angli, or Anglo Saxons. [Vide *Angli*]

ANGLIA *East*, vide *East Anglia*.

ANGLICUS, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) an English Franciscan, and bishop of Assisi, was confessor to pope Innocent IV. He died in 1260, leaving many works which are not now extant.

ANGLICUS, *Gilbertus*, physician to Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, about the time of king John, left a treatise on medicine, which he entitled a compendium; which has been printed at different times in 4to. Lyons, 1510; Geneva, 1608.

ANGLICUS, vide *Richard*.

ANGLURE (*Geog.*) a small town of Champagne, in France, which gave its name to an ancient and illustrious family.

ANGOLA (*Geog.*) a small kingdom of Western Africa, anciently called *Abonda*, or *Ambonda*, afterwards *Dongo*, and by the Portuguese *Angola*.

*Boundaries.* It is bounded on the N. by Congo Proper; E. by Metamba; S. by Benguela; and W. by the Atlantic.

*Extent and Division.* The kingdom of Angola forms a coast of more than eight degrees, or 480 miles, and is divided into 17 provinces.

*Towns.* The capital of Angola is Loanda, which was built by Paulo dias de Novais, the first governor of Angola; besides which there is Cambamba, Benguela, and other small places.

*Rivers and Islands.* The two principal rivers are the Danda and the Coanza; besides which there are the Rio Longo, Rimba, Cubogi, &c. The principal islands are the Loanda, the Massander, and Motchiama.

*History.* Angola was at first a province of Congo, until an ambitious governor named Ngola, or Angola, shook off the Congoese yoke, and erected it into an independent kingdom. He was succeeded by his eldest daughter Zunda Riangola, who, being shortly after murdered by her sister in revenge for the murder of her children, was succeeded by her nephew Ngola Chilvagni I, who, after a warlike and prosperous reign, named his youngest son Dambi Angola his successor. His reign was short and cruel, and he was succeeded by Ngola Chilvagni II, a warlike and successful prince, who dying childless, Ngingha Angola, great nephew to Ngola Chilvagni I, was elected in his stead, but died after a short and bloody reign, leaving the throne to his son and successor Bandi Angola, who, being more cruel than his father, was at length murdered by his subjects. In his reign, the Portuguese, who had already made a settlement in Congo, found favour for some time at his court; but a misunderstanding arising between them, he would have cut them all off if they had not left the kingdom. The Portuguese availed themselves of these circumstances to subdue the greater part of the country, which they effected in the course of the two following reigns; namely, of Ngola Mbanda and Zingha, a son and daughter. The former was soon reduced to the necessity of poisoning himself in order to escape falling into the hands of the enemy; but Zingha, who was a princess of extraordinary valour, and masculine spirit, gave them so much trouble that they at length concluded a treaty with her, leaving her a part of her former dominions. She was succeeded by her sister Barbara, who dying after a short reign, her husband Mona Zingha seized the throne, but was defeated and slain by Don Francisco, the only surviving male heir to the throne of Angola; after whose death this country was governed by a viceroy from Portugal; and since that time it has been the chief seat for the nefarious traffic with slaves.

ANGOSCIOLA, *Sophonisba* (*Biog.*) or *Angussola*, an Italian paintress, was born in 1533 at Cremona. She excelled particularly in portraits, among the first of which was that of her father between his two children. She also took a portrait of herself playing on a harp, and that of one of her sisters, besides some historical pieces.

ANGOSCIOLA, *Lucia* and *Eugenia*, two sisters of the preceding, and also paintresses, were almost equally distinguished with their sister in the art of portrait painting.

ANGOULEME, *Charles de Valois duke d'* (*Hist.*) natural son of Charles IX, received from Louis XIII the duchy of Angoulême, and was very instrumental in bringing Henry IV to the throne, but was afterwards implicated in Biron's conspiracy, and also in a treasonable attempt in concert with his uterine sister, the marchioness de Verneuil, for which he was condemned to lose his head, but the sentence was commuted for perpetual imprisonment. He was however sent four years after on an embassy to the emperor Ferdinand II. In 1628, he opened the famous siege of Rochelle; and, after taking part in the war of Languedoc,

Germany, and Flanders, he died in 1650, leaving, among his works as a writer, 1. 'Memoires Tres Particulières du Duc d'Angoulême pour servir a l'Histoire des Regnes de Henri III et Henri IV,' 12mo. 1662. 2. 'Les Harangues prononcés en l'Assemblée de M. M. les Princes Protestants d'Allemagne,' 8vo. 1620. 3. 'Le Generale et Fidèle Relation de tout ce qui s'est passé en l'Isle de Rè,' &c. 4. A Translation of Diego de Torre's History of the Kingdoms of Morocco, Fez, &c.; besides a folio volume of MS. letters, which are said to have been written by him.

ANGOULEME (*Geog.*) a capital of Angoumois, a former province of France, is situated on the river Charente, 50 miles W. S. W. Lemoges. Lon. 0° 9′ E. lat. 45° 39′ N. It is a town of such antiquity that its origin is unknown, and has been deduced by some from the reign of Tarquin the Proud. It was known among the ancients by the names of *Engolisma, Ecolesina, Æquolesina, Aquilimensis, Inculisma*, and *Ratiastum*. It passed from the hands of the Romans into those of the Visigoths, from whom it was taken by Clovis in 508. It suffered much from the inroads of the Normans, who ruined it in the ninth century, and killed its count Teirpion in an engagement; and, in the 16th century, it was taken and pillaged more than once by the Hugonots. Angoulême and Angoumois, which belonged originally to Aquitaine, was converted into a county by Charles the Bald, and was governed by counts till the time of Philip the Fair, when it reverted to the crown. It was erected by Francis I into a duchy in favour of his mother, and has since, at different times, been a royal title. *Gregor. Turon. Hist.* l. 2; *Aimon. Hist. Fran.; Du Chêne Recherches des Antiq. de France; Saint Marth. Genealog. de France, &c.*

ANGOUMOIS (*Geog.*) a late province of France, in Aquitania [vide *Angoulême*], now included in the department of the Charente.

ANGRIANI, *Michael* (*Biog.*) *Aygnani*, or *Aignan*, commonly called *Michael of Bologna*, a Carmelite of the 14th century, died in 1416. He wrote Commentaries on the Psalms and other Parts of the Bible.

ANGUIER, *Francis* and *Michael* (*Biog.*) sons of a mechanic in Eu, a town of Normandy, became eminent sculptors, and embellished Paris with many specimens of their skill. Francis, who died in 1699, executed, among other things, the mausoleum of Montmorenci, at Moulins, and the four figures on the tomb of the duke de Longueville at Paris. Michael, who died in 1686, executed the ornaments on the gate of St. Dennis, &c.

ANGUILLARA, *John Andrew d'* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of the 16th century, was born at Sutri, in Tuscany, of very poor parents. He wrote, 1. 'Oedipo,' a tragedy, partly original, and partly from Sophocles. 2. 'Canzoni.' 3. Poetical Arguments for all the Cantos of Orlando Furioso. 4. Four Capitoli or Satires. 5. Translations of Ovid, and the first Book of the Æneid.

ANGUILLARA, *Louis*, or *Aloyrio*, an Italian physician and botanist of the 16th century, died in 1570, leaving, among his works, a botanical collection entitled 'Semplici dell' Eccelente M. Anguillara, li quali in piu pareri a diversi nobili nomini scritte appagono et nuovamente da M. Giovanni Marinello mandati in luce,' 8vo. Venice, 1561, and reprinted in the same year.

ANGURA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Ancyra*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see.

ANGUS, *More* (*Hist.*) or the *Great*, styled the Lord of the Isles, of the family of Macdonald [vide *Macdonald*], entertained Robert Bruce at a time when he had been refused an asylum elsewhere, and raised 2000 men, with whom he engaged at the battle of Bannockburn, where king Edward II was defeated, and he displayed much valour.

ANGUS, *George, fourth Earl of*, of the family of Douglas, mentioned under *Heraldry* [vide *Douglas*], was one of the commissioners to conclude a treaty with England in 1449. He was standing by the side of king James II when he was killed at Roxburg in 1460.

ANGUS, *Archibald, fifth Earl of*, was one of the Scottish peers, who combined against king James III. He was afterwards high in favour with James IV, whom he attended on his fatal expedition into England, where his two sons fell at the battle of Flodden. He himself having received an affront had previously withdrawn from the army, and died in 1514.

ANGUS, *Archibald, sixth Earl of*, became brother-in-law to Henry VIII by his marriage with Margaret, sister to the latter, and queen Dowager; but, although afterwards divorced from her, he became one of the council of the regent, and took an active part in all the troubles of the times.

ANGUS, *William, tenth Earl of*, becoming a Roman catholic, engaged with the earls of Errol and Huntly in a treasonable correspondence with the king of Spain for the re-establishment of that religion; but, failing in their attempt, he retired to the continent.

ANGUS, *James, Earl of*, son of the second marquis of Douglas, raised the regiment now called the *26th foot of Cameronians*, and, after much active service, fell at the battle of Steinkerk in 1692.

ANGUS (*Geog.*) another name for *Forfarshire*.

ANHALT (*Geog.*) a principality of Germany, 42 miles long and 10 broad, the capital of which is Zerbst. It is watered by the two rivers, the Salde and the Mulda. This principality gives its name to one of the most ancient houses, not only of Germany, but of all Europe, in so much that some have been pleased to trace its origin from Ascanias, the son of Gomer, and great grandson of Noah. It is however certain that the princes of Anhalt of the present day are descended from Bernard, son of the emperor Albert, surnamed the *Bear*, to whose son Henry the emperor Frederic Barbarossa gave the title of prince of Anhalt. Since Joachim Ernest, prince of Anhalt in the 16th century, this house has branched out into the houses of Bernburg, Hatzerod, Zerbst, &c.

ANHOLT (*Geog.*) an island of Denmark, in the Categat, which was taken by the English in 1810, who defeated the Danes in 1811 in their attempt to retake it.

ANI (*Bibl.*) עני, a levite and a musician, who accompanied the ark when brought by David to Jerusalem. 1 *Chron.* xv. 18.

ANIANUS (*Biog.*) an Ægyptian monk in the reign of Arcadius, wrote a chronicle of the emperors. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 2, c. 20.

ANIANUS, a lawyer in the time of Alaric, king of the Visigoths, in Spain, about 484, published a work on the laws of the emperor Theodosius, and translated the Homilies of St. Chrysostom. He is confounded by some with the preceding. *Sigebert. de Script. Eccles.* c. 70; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 2, &c.; *Mir. in Auct. de Script. Eccles.; Possevin. &c.*

ANIANUS, a Latin author of the fifth century, who was one of the defenders of Pelagius against S. Augustin and others. *S. August. contra Jul.* c. 8; *Hieron.; Du Pin, Bibl. des Aut.*

ANIANUS, a Benedictine of the 16th century, of Mount Cassel, in Flanders, composed a chronicle from the commencement of the world to 1457, which was never printed.

ANIAM (*Bibl.*) אניעם, son of Shemida of Manasseh. 1 *Chron.* vii. 19.

ANICETUS (*Myth.*) Ἀνίκητος, a son of Hercules by Hebe, the goddess of youth.

ANICETUS (*Hist.*) a freedman who had the charge of Nero's education. *Tac. Annal.* l. 14, c. 3, &c.; *Sueton. in Ner.*

ANICETUS, a freedman of Polemon, king of Pontus, who revolted against the Romans after his death, under pretence of supporting the party of Vitellius against Vespasian. The latter marched against him, and compelled him to take flight

with Sedochezor, king of the Sazians, by whom he was delivered up to the Romans, A. D. 69. *Tac. Hist.* l. 3, c. 47.

ANICETUS, præfect of the Prætorian cohort, under the tyrant Magnentius, was killed A. D. 350, at the taking of the city of Rome by Nepotian. *Aurel. Victor.*

ANICETUS (*Ecc.*) a Syrian who was elected pope after Pius I, A. D. 156, in the reign of Antoninus, and the consulship of Tertullus and Sacerdos, according to the Chronicle of Alexandria. He died after having governed the church for 11 years, according to Eusebius; but did not suffer martyrdom, if we may believe the more ancient accounts of him. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4, c. 15; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 167; *Du Pin, Biblioth., &c.*

ANICH, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Germany, and mechanic, was born in 1723, and died in 1766. Besides constructing a pair of globes from the effort of his own genius, he drew a set of maps, which were published at Vienna, entitled, 'Tyrolis Chorographia, delineata a Petro Anich et Blasis Hueber, curante Igni Weinhart.'

ANICHINI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a Venetian engraver, whose engravings of the medals of Henry II, &c. have been greatly valued.

ANICHINI, the name of another engraver, of whom but little is known.

ANICIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) or *Anicii*, a family originally plebeian, that rose to distinction in the state, particularly in the later period of Rome. [Vide *Anicius*]

ANICIA, the surname of Proba Falconia, wife of Anicius Probus, who was as illustrious as her husband for virtue and talent, and highly praised by St. Chrysostom, St. Augustin, and St. Jerom. From different fragments of the verses of Virgil, collected into cantos, she composed a Life of Jesus Christ. She was the mother of the consuls Olibrius and Probus, the former of whom married Juliana, by whom he had a daughter, named Demetriades. These two ladies were not inferior to their mother and grandmother Anicia. *S. Chrysost.*, *S. August.*, *& S. Hieron. apud Biblioth. Pat.* tom. viii. *sub Nomine Proba; Zosim.* l. 6; *Claudian. de Consul. Olib. et Prob.*

ANICIUS GALLUS, *Lucius*, a prætor, U.C. 585, A.C. 169, triumphed over the Illyrians and their king Gentius. *Liv.* l. 45, c. 26.

ANICIUS GALLUS, *Lucius*, son of Lucius, and grandson of the preceding, was a colleague in the consulship with Corn. Cethegus, U. C. 585, A. C. 160. The vintage in his consulship being plentiful, gave rise to the proverb, *Vinum Anicianum*, for any thing excellent. *Cic. Brut.* c. 83.

ANICIUS, *Cerealis*, a consul in the reign of Nero, killed himself because he was suspected of being implicated in a conspiracy against the emperor. *Tac. Annal.* l. 15, c. 74; l. 16, c. 17.

ANICIUS, *Maximus*, a proconsul under Trajan.

ANICIUS, *Faustus*, a lieutenant of the emperor Severus in Dacia, A. D. 203; also a Proprætor Augustorum, as we learn from an inscription. *Spon. Miscell. Erud. Antiq.* p. 304.

ANICIUS, *Festus*, a proconsul of Asia in 217-218, under the emperor Macrinus.

ANICIUS, *Faustus*, a consul under Diocletian. *Idat. Chron.*

ANICIUS, *Julianus*, the first Christian in the family, was consul in 322, in the reign of Constantine; governor of Tarragona in 316; and continued in the prefecture of Rome from 326 to 329. *Idat. Chron.; Prudent. in Symmach.*

ANICIUS, *Paulinus*, a prefect of Rome under Constantine in 331-332.

ANICIUS, *Paulinus*, the *Younger*, was proconsul of Asia and the Hellespont, and afterwards consul in 334.

ANICIUS PROBUS, *Sextus*, a consul in 371, and one of the most distinguished men of his time, was the husband of the illustrious *Proba Falconia*, surnamed *Anicia*. [Vide *Anicia*]

ANICIUS OLYBRIUS, *Sextus*, and *Sextus Anicius Probus*, sons of the preceding, were consuls together in 395. They were great patrons of learning. *Claudian. de Consul. Olib. & Prob.*

ANICIUS BASSUS, *Sextus*, a consul in 408 and 431, brought an accusation of incontinence against the pope Sixtus III, who consented to be tried by a council, and being, after a strict investigation, found innocent, his accuser was punished by the emperor with the confiscation of his goods. *Anastas. in Sixt. III; Baron. Annal.* ann. 433.

ANICIUS, was also the name of several other consuls.

ANIENSIS, *Tribus* (*Geog.*) a Roman tribe, consisting of the inhabitants near the river Anis, who were added by the censors to the rest, U. C. 455, A. C. 299.

ANILEUS (*Hist.*) a Jew of humble birth, who, with his brother Asineus, made himself very formidable to the neighbouring states, until he was killed in the night by the Babylonians, in the reign of Caligula, A. D. 40. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 8, c. 12.

ANIM (*Bibl.*) ענים, a city of Judah. *Josh.* xv. 50.

ANJOU, *Duke of* (*Hist.*) who at his confirmation assumed the name of Francis, was the fourth surviving son of Henry II. He was successively duke of Alençon, Brabant, and Anjou, under which latter title he aspired to the hand of queen Elizabeth, and was for a time favourably received.

ANJOU (*Geog.*) a province of France, which was first inhabited by the Andes or Andegavi, and forms now the department of the Maine and the Loire.

*Extent.* It is 30 leagues in length and 20 in breadth.

*Rivers.* It is watered by a number of rivers, the principal of which are the Loire, the Sarthe, the Vienne, the Mayenne, the Fouey, &c.

*Towns.* Its capital is Angers, besides which there are Montreuil-Bellai, Saumur, Chateau, Gontier, Fleche, Candé, Ingrande, &c.

*History.* Anjou was a favourite province of the Romans, who have left many vestiges of their residence in that part of France. It was afterwards subject to the kings of France, from whom it was taken by the English in the 11th century, and retaken in 1203 by Philip of France. It was subsequently converted into a county by Charles *the Bald*, in favour of Tertulle, or Tercule, a Breton, from whom the ancient counts derived their origin. One of his descendants, Foulquez, was king of Jerusalem; and Geoffry V, count of Anjou, surnamed *Plantagenet*, was the father of Henry II, king of England, who was also count of Anjou. At his death the county of Anjou reverted to the crown, being forfeited to king John, who converted it into a duchy in favour of his second son Louis, afterwards king of Naples and Sicily. But it again reverted to the crown in 1480, at the death of Charles IV, king of Naples and Sicily, since which time it has been a royal title, mostly conferred on the second son.

ANIRAN (*Myth.*) an angel or genius among the Persians, who presides over weddings, and takes cognizance of every thing that happens on the 30th day of every month, according to the notions of the magi; on which account this day, which bears the name of Aniram, is kept with much solemnity as a festival.

ANIS (*Geog.*) a notable river of Italy, now *Teverone*, which has its source in mount Trebiani, and runs through the *Tiburtinum Agrum*. It is called *præceps* by Horace, probably from the force of its stream.

*Hor.* l. 1, od. 7, v. 13.

*Et præceps Anio, et Tyburni lucus, et uda*
*Mobilibus pomaria rivis.*

*Gelidus*, by Virgil. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 683.

*—— Gelidumque Anienem et roscida rivis,*
*Hernica saxa colunt.*

*Pomifer*, by Propertius. *Propert.* l. 4, el. 7, v. 86.

*Ramosis Anio qua pomifer incubbit arvis.*

It is supposed to derive its name from Anius, a king of the Etrusci, who drowned himself there out of grief for the loss of his daughter, who was carried away. The epithet derived from the name of this river is Anienus, as the *Aniena fluenta* of Virgil; the *Aniena unda* of Propertius; the *Aniena frigora* of Statius; also *Anienus* the god of the Anio. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 6; *Cic. pro Cornel.* c. 1; *Liv.* l. 2, c. 32; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 12; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plut. de Fort. Rom.*; *Priscian. de Art. Grammat.* l. 6.

ANISTIUS (*Hist.*) a Lacedæmonian, courier to Alexander the Great, made a journey on foot, according to Solinus, from Sicyon to Elis, which is 3200 stadia, or 150 miles.

ANISUS (*Geog.*) the Latin name for the river *Ens.*

ANITORGIS (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, near which a battle was fought between Asdrubal and Scipio. *Liv.* l. 25, c. 33.

ANIUS (*Myth.*) Ἄνιος, a son of Rhea, by Apollo, was a king of Delos. He had three daughters who were afterwards changed into doves. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 5; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*

Anius (*Hist.*) a king of the Etrusci. [Vide *Anio*]

ANKERSTROM, *John James* (*Hist.*) a Swedish officer, was convicted of holding a treasonable correspondence with the Russians during the Swedish war, and received the pardon of the king Gustavus: after which he assassinated his benefactor at a masked ball, and in 1792 suffered for his offence, in the same year, by losing his head and his right hand.

ANNA (*Bibl.*) daughter of Phanuel, a prophetess, and widow of the tribe of Asher, was distinguished for her piety and faith which she displayed at the time that the Holy Virgin went to present Jesus in the temple. *Luke* ii. 36.

Anna (*Myth.*) a goddess of the Romans, who was supposed by some to be the sister of Dido, by others to be put for the moon. She had the epithet of *perenna*, from her being supposed to remain constantly under the waters. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 3, v. 653.

*—— Placidi sum nympha Numici,*
*Amne perenne latens Anna Perenna vocor.*

Anna, the daughter of Belus, and sister of Dido, is said to have fled towards Carthage on the death of the latter, and to have been thrown on the coast of Italy, where she was well received. Those who make her to be the goddess above-mentioned, maintain that she leaped into the river Numicus to escape from Lavinia, the wife of Æneas, who was jealous of her.

Anna (*Hist.*) or *Hannah*, חנה, was the wife of Tobit, of the tribe of Naphthali, who was carried away captive to Nineveh by Salmaneser. She supported her blind husband and family by spinning. *Tob.* i. 1, 2, &c.

Anna, wife of Joachim, and mother of the Blessed Virgin, whose names do not occur in Scripture, but have been handed down by the Christians of the East. Their authority is however not to be relied on.

Anna, vide *Anne.*

Anna, *Comnena*, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenus, wrote the history of her father's reign, under the title of the 'Alexiad,' or, the Life of the Emperor Alexis Comnenus, which is to be found in the fourth volume of the 'Corpus Byzantarum Historiarum,' fol. Paris. 1651.

Anna, *Iwanowna*, daughter of John Alexiowitz, czarine of Russia, was born in 1693, succeeded Peter Alexiowitz II, in 1711, and died in 1740. At the death of her husband Frederic William, duke of Courland, she took one Biron, a person of low birth into favour, which he abused very greatly, to the injury of her subjects.

ANNÆI (*Hist.*) a family originally of Cordova, which settled at Rome in the time of the emperors, and produced some distinguished persons, as Annæus Seneca, Lucan, Mella, and Serenus. [Vide *Seneca*, &c.]

ANNAND, *William* (*Biog.*) dean of Edinburgh, was born in 1633, and died in 1689. He wrote, 1. 'Fides Catholica,' 4to. London. 1661. 2. 'Panem Quotidianum,' in Defence of the Book of Common Prayer, 4to. 1661. 3. 'Pater Noster,' a Treatise on the Lord's Prayer, &c.

ANNARUS (*Hist.*) a king of Babylonia, noted for his luxurious habits.

ANNAS (*Bibl.*) the name given in Luke and John to the high priest, otherwise called *Ananus.* [Vide *Ananus*]

Annas (*Hist.*) a king of the East Angles, who succeeded Egrick in 635, and died in 654. *Du Chêne, Hist. Angleterre.*

Annas, the Latin name for other men, who are to be found under *Anne.*

ANNAT, *Francis* (*Biog.*) confessor to Louis XIV, was born in 1590, and died in 1670, leaving several works, which have been collected in three volumes, folio, treating mostly of theological subjects.

ANNE (*Hist.*) the name of several empresses, queens, &c.

*Empresses of this Name.*

Anne *of Savoy*, daughter of Amadeus V, count of Savoy, and wife of Andronicus III, emperor of Constantinople, administered the government after her husband's death, and died in 1345.

Anne, daughter of Ladislaus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the wife of the emperor Ferdinand, and died in 1547.

Anne, vide *Anna.*

*Queens of England.*

Anne, *Boleyne*, vide *Boleyne.*

Anne *of Cleves*, daughter of John III, duke of Cleves, was married to Henry VIII, king of England, in 1540, and divorced soon after to make way for his sixth wife, Catherine Howard. She went back to her country, and died in 1557. [Vide Plate VI]

Anne, daughter of Frederic II, king of Denmark, and wife of James I, king of England, died in 1619.

Anne, daughter of James II, by Anne his first wife, was married to George, king of Denmark, in 1683, succeeded William III in 1702, and died in 1713, after a reign glorious both in arts and arms. [Vide Plate IV]

*Queens of France.*

Anne, daughter of Jarislas, or Georgas, king of Russia, was married to Henry I, king of France, in 1044, by whom she had Philip I.

Anne *of Britanny*, daughter of Francis II, duke of Britanny, and wife of Charles VIII, governed with great wisdom during his absence in Italy. She was afterwards married to Louis XI, and died 1514. She is said to have first taken under her protection ladies of quality, called *Filles de la Reine*, and founded, or contributed to the foundation of several houses. She also instituted an order for her ladies at court, called *La Cordelière*, in honour of the cords with which our Saviour was bound at his passion.

Anne *of Austria*, eldest daughter of Philip III, of Spain, was married to Louis XIII in 1615, administered the government as queen regent in the minority of her son Louis XIV, and died in 1666. This queen built the Fauxbourg St. Jacques at Paris, and the magnificent church Val de Grace.

*Queens of Poland.*

Anne *of Poland*, or Jagellon, daughter of Sigismond I, was married to Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania, who succeeded Henry III, afterwards king of France. She died in 1596.

Anne *of Austria*, daughter of Charles, archduke of Austria, was born in 1573, married to Sigismond III, king of Poland, in 1592, and died in 1595. *Strad. Geneal. Aust. Duc.*

*Queen of Denmark.*

Anne *of Brandenburgh*, daughter of James II, elector of Brandenburgh, was married to Frederic I, king of Denmark, in 1502, and died in 1521.

*Queen of Spain.*

Anne *of Austria*, eldest daughter of Maximilian II, was born in 1549, married to Philip II, king of Spain, in 1570, and died in 1580. *Thuan. Hist.; Marian. Hist. Hispan.; Strad. Geneal. &c.*

*Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.*

Anne *of Jagellon*, or of Hungary, daughter of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was married to Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, in 1521, succeeded her brother, Louis *the Younger*, in 1526, as queen of Bohemia, and died in 1547. *Thuan. Hist.; Marian. Hist. Hisp.; Strad. Geneal. &c.*

*Princesses and other Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Anne, *Comnena*, vide *Anna*.

Anne *of Viennois*, daughter of Andrew of Burgundy, was married to Amadeus IV.

Anne, countess d'Albon, married Humbert baron de la Tour du Pin, and died in 1291. She, in conjunction with her husband, founded the monastery of Salattes Cistertian nuns.

Anne *of Burgundy*, daughter of John, surnamed the *Intrepid*, was married in 1422 to John duke of Bedford, regent in the kingdom of France, in the reign of Henry VI. She died in 1432.

Anne, dauphiness of Auvergne, was married to Louis II, duke of Burgundy, in 1371; and, after a life of active piety, died in 1416.

Anne *of Bourbon*, daughter of John I, count de la Marche, &c.; was married first to John de Berri, count de Montpensier, and afterwards to Louis duke of Bavaria, when she died in childbed in 1404.

Anne *of Cyprus*, daughter of Janus, king of Cyprus, was married to Louis, eldest son of Amadeus VII, in 1433, and died in 1462. She was reckoned one of the most beautiful women of her time, and used her influence with her husband, which was very great, in building many religious houses.

Anne *of Savoy*, daughter of Amadeus IX, was married in 1470 to Frederick of Arragon, afterwards king of Naples and Sicily.

Anne *of Poland*, daughter of Casimir, king of Poland, and wife to Boleslas X; was a prudent and pious princess of a very delicate constitution, who died in 1503.

Anne *of France*, daughter of Louis XI, was married to Peter duke of Bourbon, in 1474, and appointed regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII, for whom she administered the government with great wisdom. She died in 1522.

Anne *of Lorraine*, daughter of Anthony, duke of Lorraine, was married to Rene, prince of Orange, in 1540, who died in 1544.

Anne *of Saxony*, daughter of Maurice, elector of Saxony, was married to William prince of Nassau, in 1561, and died in 1573.

Anne *of Denmark* daughter of Christiern III, king of Denmark, was married in 1548 to Augustus, duke and elector of Saxony, and died in 1585.

Anne *of Est* or *Ferrara*, daughter of Hercules II, duke of Ferrara, was married to the duke of Guise, who was assassinated in 1563. She was afterwards married to James, of Savoy, duke de Nemours, and died in 1607. She was a princess of great spirit, and took an active part in the troubles of the times.

Anne *of Prague*, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand *the Pious*, was married to Albert, duke of Bavaria, and died in 1587.

Anne, third daughter of Charles I, of England, who died at the age of four, displayed extraordinary sense and piety at her death.

Anne, *Maria Martinozzi*, eldest daughter of Jerome Martinozzi, a Roman gentleman, was married to Armand, prince of Conti, in 1641, and died in 1672; leaving a high character for piety and worth.

Anne, *Maria Louisa d' Orleans*, dutchess de Montpensier. [Vide *Montpensier*]

Anne, *duke de Montmorency*, vide *Montmorency*.

Anne, *duke de Joinville*, vide *Joinville*.

Anne, *Angelus* (*Ecc.*) a native of Naples, and of an illustrious family, was made cardinal by Urban VI. He assisted at the election of six popes, and died in the pontificate of Martin V, in 1428.

ANNEBAUT, *Claude d'* (*Hist.*) of an ancient family in Normandy, was taken prisoner with Francis I, at Pavia. He was afterwards marshal and admiral of France, and died in 1552.

Annebaut, *John d'*, son of the preceding, was also engaged in active service, and died of the wound he received at the battle of Dreux, in 1562.

Annebaut, *James d'* (*Ecc.*) brother of Claude above-mentioned, was made cardinal by Paul III in 1544, and died in 1558.

ANNEIX, *de Souvenel Alexis Francis* (*Biog.*) an advocate of the parliament of Britany, is known as the author of an epistle in verse to the shade of Boileau. He died at Rennes in 1758, aged 69.

ANNESLEY, *Ranulph* or *Ralph d'* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, siding with the rebellious barons in the reign of king John, forfeited his estate, but had it restored to him in the subsequent reign in 1216, and died in 1218.

Annesley, *Robert*, father of the first viscount Valentia, was a commander at sea in Elizabeth's time, and also a captain in her army, which was raised to suppress the earl of Desmond's rebellion, after which he became an undertaker in the plantation of Ulster.

Annesley, *Sir Francis*, first viscount Valentia. [Vide *Valentia*]

Annesley, *Sir Arthur*, second viscount Valentia, and first earl of Anglesey. [Vide *Anglesey*]

Annesley, *James*, son of the first earl of Anglesey, being deserted by his father, was, at the death of the latter, kidnapped and sent to America through the instrumentality of his uncle Richard, who usurped the title. He returned after an absence of 13 years, and succeeded in making good his claim to the estates; but died in 1760 without issue, before he could come into possession.

Annesley (*Her.*) the name of an ancient English family, derived from the lordship of Annesley, in Nottinghamshire, which was in their possession at or before the Norman conquest. Sir Francis Annesley, before-mentioned under *History*, was created a baronet of Ireland in 1620, being the second raised to that dignity; in 1621 he was created viscount Valentia, in reversion, to which he succeeded at the death of sir Henry Power, lord Valentia; and in 1628 he was created baron Mountmorris, of Mountmorris. His son, the second viscount Valentia before-mentioned, was raised to the English peerage in 1661, by the titles of baron Annesley, of Newport Pagnell, and earl of Anglesey; and Altham, the second son of this latter, was raised to the Irish peerage by the title of lord Altham, to whose descendant, Richard, fifth Lord Altham, devolved the honours of the

elder branch at the death of Arthur, the fifth earl of Anglesey. But at the death of this Richard, sixth earl of Anglesey, the English honours were dropped in consequence of the claims of sir Arthur Annesley, his son, being deemed invalid by the English House of Lords, although by the decision of the Irish House, he succeeded to the Irish titles, and in 1793 he was created earl of Mountnorris. [Vide *Mountnorris*]

**Annesley**, *Earl of*, one of the titles at present enjoyed by a branch of the above-mentioned family; descended from Francis, the eldest son of the second marriage of the first viscount Valentia, whose sixth son William Francis Annesley was advanced to the Irish peerage in 1758, by the title of baron Annesley, of Castle Wellan, and created viscount Glerawley, Co. Fermanagh, in 1766. His eldest son was further advanced to the dignity of earl of Annesley in 1789. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Annesley, earl of Annesley; viscount Glerawley; and baron of Castle Wellan.

*Arms, &c.* [vide *Mountnorris*]

**Annesley**, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) or *Aneley*, a nonconformist preacher, was born in 1620, entered of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1635; was in the service of the parliamentarians during the grand rebellion; was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity, and died in 1696, leaving some sermons, as well as biographical memoirs.

**ANNIA**, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family at Rome. [Vide *Annius*]

**Annia**, *Faustina*, vide *Faustina*.

**Annia**, *gens* (*Numis.*) several coins were struck by members of this family. [Vide *Annius*]

**ANNIANUS** (*Biog.*) a poet in the age of Trajan. *Aul. Gell.* l. 7, c. 7.

**ANNIBAL** (*Hist.*) Ἀννίβας, or *Hannibal*, son of Gisco, and grandson of that Amilcar who was killed by Gelo; was sent by the Carthaginians to the assistance of Ægistha, and was beaten by Hermocrates, the Syracusan. Justin calls him the son of Asdrubal, but in this he differs from all other historians. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1, c. 1; *Diodor.* l. 1, c. 3; *Justin.* l. 19.

**Annibal**, a commander of the Carthaginian fleet, was beaten by the Romans under Cn. Corn. Scipio, and C. Duillius Nepos, U.C. 494, A.C. 297; and on his return to Carthage was crucified. *Polyb.* l. 1.

**Annibal**, surnamed *the Rhodian*, undertook to enter the town of Lilybæum, notwithstanding it was besieged by the Romans, and to return again to the Carthaginians. This he effected to the admiration of all in the sight of the Romans, who, although lying with their fleet at the mouth of the harbour, were for some time unable to prevent him. At length, however, they succeeded in capturing his vessel on the repetition of these attempts. *Polyb.* l. 1.

**Annibal**, a leader of the Carthaginians, against the revolters in the war called the Lybian war, was taken prisoner, and immediately crucified by the enemy. *Polyb.* l. 1.

**Annibal**, surnamed *the Great*, the son of Amilcar, one of the most celebrated generals of antiquity, was the most formidable enemy that Rome had ever to contend with. His hatred of the Romans is said to have been inflamed by his father at the early age of nine, when he made him swear before an altar that he would never make peace with them. Silius Italicus introduces Amilcar addressing his son.
*Sil. Ital.* l. 1, v. 109.

> *Hæc tua sit laus, nate, velis; age concipe bella*
> *Latura exitium Laurentibus.*

He subdued all the nations that opposed the Carthaginians, in Spain, and after crossing the Alps, which had been hitherto considered insurmountable, waged a successful war of 16 years with the Romans, during which time he signally defeated them in several engagements, and took many of their towns.
*Hor.* l. 1, od. 4.

> *Non his juventus orta parentibus*
> *Infecit æquor sanguine Punico*
> *Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit*
> *Antiochum, Annibalem dirum.*

At length the tide of success changed against him, and being defeated by Scipio, in Africa, he was obliged to seek refuge first at the court of Antiochus, king of Syria; and afterwards at that of Prusias, king of Bithynia; but not finding any where a place of sufficient security, he poisoned himself to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans, U.C. 569, A.C. 185. According to Juvenal and others, he carried the poison in a ring.
*Juv. Sat.* 10, v. 159.

> *Exitus ergo quis est? O Gloria! vincitur idem*
> *Nempe, et in exilium præceps fugit, atque ibi magnus*
> *Mirandusque cliens sedet ad prætoria regis,*
> *Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare Tyranno,*
> *Finem animæ, quæ res humanas miscuit olim,*
> *Non gladii, non saxa dabunt, non tela; sed ille*
> *Cannarum vindex, ac tanti sanguinis ultor,*
> *Annulus.*

*Polyb.* l. 3; *C. Nep. in Vit*; *Liv.* l. 21, &c.

**Annibal**, *de Annibaldi* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican of Rome, was created cardinal in 1263, by Urban IV; sent in 1266 by Clement IV to be present at the coronation of Charles I, king of Naples; and died in 1272, leaving a commentary on the Proverbs.

**Annibal**, *Caro*, vide *Caro*.

**ANNIBALIANUS** (*Hist.*) a son of Constantine Chlorus, and brother of Constantine the Great, was ennobled by this latter prince after having passed the greater part of his life in exile at Toulouse. He was put to death, as is supposed, by order of the emperor Constantius, his nephew, in 337. He is often confounded with the one that follows.

**Annibalianus** *Flavius Claudius*, king of Pontus and Dalmatia, was nephew to Constantine the Great, after whose death he was assassinated by Constantius.

**ANNIBAS** (*Hist.*) Ἀννίβας, one of the Jewish leaders of a revolt against Philadelphus, by whose order he was put to death.

**ANNICERIS** (*Biog.*) Ἀννίκερις, a disciple of Hegesias, and a founder of a sect of philosophers called after himself, liberated Plato from captivity. He was also distinguished as a skilful charioteer. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3, c. 33; *Lucian. in Demosth. Encom.*; *Diogen. Laert. in Aristip. et in Plat.*

**ANNIUS**, *T.* (*Hist.*) was a tribune of the people, U.C. 517; and his son of the same name, was tribune in 573.

**Annius**, *T.*, grandson of the preceding, after passing through the tribuneship and other offices, was created consul, U.C. 600.

**Annius**, *C.*, son of the preceding, and great grandson of the first Titus, distinguished himself in Spain as proconsul, where he fought on the side of Sylla with great success.

**Annius Scapula**, a Roman, was put to death for conspiring against Cassius. *Hist. de Bell. Alex.* l. 55.

**Annius Rufus**, a governor of Judæa, in the time of Augustus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 3.

**Annius Pollio**, entered into a conspiracy against Nero, for which he was exiled. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15.

**Annius Faustus**, a Roman knight, who acted the informer under Nero, was put to death for false accusation, in the reign of Otho. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2, c. 10.

**Annius Gallus**, distinguished himself as one of the generals in the army of Otho. *Hist.* l. 1, 2.

**Annius** (*Numis.*) different medals were struck by this family, as the inscriptions denote, as T. ANNIUS, together with the surname LUSCUS; P. ANNIUS RUFUS III. VIR A. A. A. F. F.; i. e. *Publius Annius Rufus Triumvir Auro*

*Argento Acre Flando Feriundo; Caius* ANNIUS T*iti* F*ilius* T*iti* N*epos* PRO. CO*nSul* EX S*enatus* C*onsultu*, and ANNIUS LAMIA. SILIUS. III. VIR*i* A. A. A. F. F.



ANNIUS, *Verus*, the son of M. Aurelius, and the younger brother of Commodus, is distinguished on medals by the title of Cæsar, as in the annexed figure; inscription, ANNIUS VERUS CÆSAR ANTONINI AUG. FIL. He was so called from his mother, Annia Faustina.

ANNIUS, *de Viterbo* (*Biog.*) a Dominican, and master of the sacred palace under Alexander VI, was born in 1432, and died in 1502; leaving among his works, 1. 'Tractatus de Imperio Turcarum,' Gen. 1471. 2. 'De Futuris Christianorum Triumphis in Turcas et Saracenos,' &c. 4to. Gen. 1480. 3. 'Antiquitatum Variarum Volumina XVII, cum Commentariis fr. Joannis Annii Viterbensis,' a work which principally extended his fame, without adding much to his honour. It consists of ancient works, pretended to be original, and attributed to Xenophon, Berosus, Manetho, &c.; which are, however, now generally esteemed to be spurious; although the precise share which Annius had in the imposture is a matter of dispute.

ANNOBON (*Geog.*) an island on the coast of Guinea, which was discovered by the Portuguese on New-year's day, wherefore they gave it this name, signifying good year.

ANNON (*Hist.*) vide *Hanno*.

ANONIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Milan, now called *Non* or *Roc de Non*.

ANQUETIL, *Lewis Peter* (*Biog.*) a French historian, and political writer, was born in 1723, and died in 1808. His principal writings are, 1. 'Histoire Civile et Politique de la Ville de Rheims,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1756-7. 2. 'Almanach de Rheims,' 24mo. 1754. 3. 'L'Esprit de la Ligue,' &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 1767. 4. 'Intrigue du Cabinet sous Henri IV, et sous Louis XIII,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1780. 5. 'Louis XIV, sa Cour et le Regent,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1789. 6. 'Vie du Marechal Villars, écrite par Lui-même, suivie du Journal de la Cour de 1724 à 1734,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1787—1792. 7. 'Précis de l'Histoire Universelle,' 9 vols. 12mo. &c.

ANQUETIL, *Du Perron Abraham Hyacinth*, brother to the preceding, was born in 1731, and died in 1805. He was a great oriental scholar, and besides numerous MS. translations and originals in the Eastern languages, he left, 1. 'Zend-Avesta,' 3 vols. 4to. 1771; which was a work of Zoroaster's. 2. 'Legislation Orientale,' 4to. 1778. 3. 'Recherches Historiques et Geographiques sur l'Inde,' 1786, &c.

ANSA (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Anse*.

ANSALONI, *Jourdan* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican of Sicily, who being sent to Japan as a missionary, suffered martyrdom with 69 other Christians, in 1634.

ANSANCTUS (*Geog.*) vide *Amsanctus*.

ANSBERT (*Ecc.*) or *Ausbert*, a bishop of Rouen, at the end of the seventh century, held a council in 692, and died in 695.

ANSCHARIUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, was born in 801, and died in 865. He was one of the first propagators of Christianity in the North; and wrote many books, none of which are extant except some letters, and 'Liber de Vita et Miraculis S. Wilohadi,' printed with the life of Anscharius.

ANSCHERIC (*Ecc.*) or *Haskeric*, bishop of Paris, and chancellor of France to Eudes and Charles the Simple, contributed much to the defeat of the Normans when they besieged Paris.

ANSEGISUS (*Hist.*) son of St. Arnold, and an officer under Sigebert II, king of Austrasia; was killed by Godwin, one of his enemies, in 729. His son Pepin, surnamed *Heristil*, was the father of Charles Martel.

ANSEGISUS (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Sens in the ninth century, was raised to that dignity in 871; assisted at the council of Troyes in 878; consecrated king Louis III in 879, and died in 883.

ANSEGISUS, abbot of Fontanelle, of a noble family of France, was employed by Louis *le Debonnaire* on many important negociations, which he managed with honour and success, and died in 833. He made a collection of the capitularies of the French kings, Charlemagne and Louis his son, entitled 'Capitula, seu Edita Caroli Magni et Ludovici pii Imperatoris.' *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. ii.; *Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* l. 6, c. 1; *Sax. Onomast.* vol. ii. p. 106.

ANSELIN (*Ecc.*) a Dominican, who was sent as a missionary into Tartary in 1224, wrote an account of his travels on his return.

ANSELLE (*Ecc.*) vide *Anceau*.

ANSELME (*Hist.*) count de Ribemont, was a munificent benefactor to the church, and a valiant crusader. He died in 1099 of a wound received at the siege of Arcas, near Tripoli, and left a narrative of the crusades, in which he had borne a part.

ANSELME, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a native of Piedmont, and archbishop of Canterbury, was engaged in perpetual broils with William Rufus and Henry II respecting the affairs of the church. He died in 1109, leaving many works as an author, which have been printed at different times. They are altogether of a theological cast, suited to the spirit of the times.

ANSELME, bishop of Lucca, in the 11th century, was employed on different missions by Gregory VII, and died in 1086, leaving, among other things, a work against the antipope Clement III.

ANSELME, bishop of Havelburg, in Brandenburg, was sent ambassador by the emperor Lotharius II to Constantinople. He had many conferences on religious matters, which he afterwards collected.

ANSELME (*Biog.*) a canon of Liege in the 11th century, wrote, among other things, a History of the Bishops of Liege.

ANSELME of Gemblours, continued the Chronicle of Sigebert from 1112 to 1137, in which year he died.

ANSELME, *George*, a mathematician and astronomer, died in 1440, leaving in MS. 'Dialogues on Harmony,' and 'Astrological Institutions.'

ANSELME, a Franciscan of the 16th century, wrote an account of his travels to the Holy Land. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3, c. 10.

ANSELME, *Anthony*, a lawyer of Antwerp, died in 1668 aged 80, leaving, 1. 'Codex Belgicus,' fol. Antv. 1649. 2. 'Tribunianus Belgicus,' fol. Brux. 1663. 3. A Collection of 'Edicts,' 4 vols. fol. 1648. 4. A Collection of 'Consultations,' fol. Antv. 1671.

ANSELME, *George*, grandson of the mathematician, a Latin poet of the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Georgii Anselme Nepotis Epigrammaton Libri Septem,' &c. 8vo. Venet. 1528. 2. 'Epiphyllides,' Venet. 1518, being illustrations of Plautus, &c.

ANSELME, *de St. Mary*, or *Peter de Guibours*, commonly called *Father of Paris*, a bare-footed Augustine, died in 1694, leaving an elaborate work entitled 'Histoire Genealogique et Chronologique de la Maison de France et des Grands Officiers de la Couronne,' 2 vols. 4to. 1673.

ANSELME, *Anthony*, a celebrated French preacher, was born in 1632, and died in 1737, leaving, among his works, a Collection of Sermons, and 'Panegyriques et Oraisons Funebres,' 7 vols. 8vo.

ANSER (*Biog.*) a poet who was intimate with Antony, and is mentioned by Virgil, Ovid, and Propertius.

ANSGARDE (*Hist.*) daughter of count Hardouin, was married privately to Louis II, by whom she had Louis III and Carloman, who succeeded to the throne. She was afterwards repudiated by command of Charles the Bald.

ANSGARIUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Anscharius*.

ANSGRAVE (*Biog.*) vide *Angrave*.

ANSIBARII (*Geog.*) or *Ansivarii*, a people in the north of Germany, near to the Frisii, who inhabited, as Cluverius supposes, the country round Minden. *Tac. Annal.* l. 13, c. 55; *Cluv. German. Antiq.* l. 3, c. 16.

ANSIDEI, *M. Antony* (*Ecc.*) was created cardinal by Benedict XIII in 1729, and died in 1730.

ANSLO, *Reiner* (*Biog.*) a Dutch poet, was born in 1622, and died in 1669, leaving a Poem on the 'Crown of St. Stephen the Martyr,' and other subjects; also a tragedy entitled the 'Parisian Nuptials, or the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.'

ANSON, *George* (*Hist.*) a distinguished naval officer of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1697, entered the navy in 1716, and by his merits rose in 1739 to the appointment of commander in the expedition against the Spanish in the great Pacific Ocean, when he took the Acapulca galleon. In 1747 he captured the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, for which he was raised to the peerage [vide *Anson*]; and, after passing through the various posts of honour in the navy, he was in 1751 appointed first lord of the admiralty. In 1761 he escorted queen Charlotte to England, which last service was followed by his death in 1762. The well-known history of lord Anson's voyage was written under his lordship's inspection by Mr. Robins, the mathematician, although it bears the name of Walter.

ANSON (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and respectable family in Staffordshire, whose descendant William Anson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, was an eminent barrister in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His great grandson, Commodore Anson, the most distinguished member of this family, was, for his signal services, raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Anson, baron of Soberton, in Hunts, June 13, 1747. The title became extinct at his death, but Thomas Anson, esq. his great nephew, was created a peer in 1806 by the title of viscount Anson, of Shugborough and Orgrave, co. Stafford; Baron Soberton, of Soberton, co. Hants. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, three bends engrailed *gules*, a crescent for difference.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet *or*, the top of a spear *argent*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter-side, a sea-horse *argent*, on the sinister, a lion gardant, collared.

*Motto.* "Nil desperandum."

ANSON (*Biog.*) an abbot of Laubes, who died in the same year as Charlemagne was declared emperor, is principally known as the author of the Lives of St. Ursmar and others.

ANSON, *Peter Hubert*, a miscellaneous French writer, was born in 1744, and died in 1810. He wrote, among other things, 'Anecdotes sur la Famille de le Feore de la Branche d'Ormesson,' &c.

ANSPRAND (*Hist.*) vide *Asprand*.

ANSTEY, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a poet, who was born in 1724, and died in 1805, is best known by his ingenious and humorous satire entitled 'The New Bath Guide;' he however left many other pieces, which have been collected by his son in a splendid edition of his works.

ANSTIS, *John* (*Biog.*) an heraldic writer, was born in 1669, admitted at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1685, and afterwards admitted of the Middle Temple. He was created Garter in 1718, and died in 1744-5, leaving many works on his favourite subject; among which the principal are, 1. 'The Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter, usually called the Black Book, with a Specimen of the Lives of the Knights' Companions,' 2 vols. fol. 1724. 2. 'Aspilogia,' or a Discourse on Seals. 3. 'Office, &c. of Garter, King at Arms, of Heralds, and Pursuivants in this and other Kingdoms,' &c. 5 vols. fol.

ANSTRUDE (*Hist.*) wife of Berthier, mayor of the palace of Austrasia, was afterwards married to Drogon, duke of Champagne, son of Pepin d'Heristel.

ANSTRUTHER (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Fife, of which mention is made as early as the 12th century. Of this family was the right honourable sir John Anstruther, who in 1798 was created a baronet. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, three piles *sable*.

*Crest.* Two demi-arms holding a pole-axe with both arms *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two falcons with wings expanded *proper*, armed *gules*, chessed and belled *or*.

*Motto.* "Periissem ni periissem."

ANTACHIA (*Geog.*) vide *Antioch* and *Antiochia*.

ANTÆA (*Myth.*) Ἄντεια, the wife of Proteus. *Hom. Il.* l. 6, v. 160.

ANTÆA, another name for *Rhea*.

ANTÆAS (*Hist.*) a king of the Scythians, who preferred the neighing of a horse to the music of Ismenias, a famous musician. *Plut. de Alex. Fort.*

ANTÆUS (*Myth.*) Ἀνταῖος, one of the giants, son of Neptune and Terra, who, notwithstanding his immense strength, was overcome by Hercules, who lifted him up in the air, and suffocated him.

*Juv. Sat.* 3, v. 88.

*—— Cervicibus æquat*
*Herculis, Antæum procul a tellure tenentis.*

*Senec. in Her. Oet.*

*Nullus Antæus Libys*
*Animam resumit.*

*Luc.* l. 4; *Stat. Theb.* l. 6.

ANTÆUS (*Biog.*) a freedman of Atticus. *Cic.* l. 13, ep. 44.

ANTÆUS, a physician, and also a statuary, mentioned by Pliny, l. 8, c. 1; and l. 34, c. 8.

ANTAGORAS (*Biog.*) Ἀνταγόρας, a poet of Rhodes much noticed by Antigonus, flourished in the 126th Olympiad, A. C. 276. He wrote a poem entitled the Thebaid, and an epigram against Crantor, which last is still extant. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 2; *Plut. Sympos.* l. 4, c. 2, &c.; *Coel. Rhodig.* l. 7, c. 8; *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 3.

ANTAGORAS, a man of distinction at Cos in the time of the Persian expedition. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 5.

ANTALCIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀνταλκίδας, a Spartan general, son of Leon, was sent on a mission to Artaxerxes, with whom he made a treaty of peace disadvantageous to his country in the 98th Olympiad, A. C. 387. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 5; *Polyb.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 14; *Plut. in Artax.*; *Paus.* l. 9, c. 1.

ANTANDER (*Hist.*) Ἄντανδρος, a general of Messenia, who was sent against the Spartans. *Paus.* l. 4, c. 7.

ANTANDER, a brother of Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily, committed a horrible massacre of the Syracusans by order of the latter. He is called *Androne* by Orosius. *Diod.* l. 20, &c.; *Justin.* l. 22, c. 7; *Oros.* l. 4, c. 6.

ANTANDER, a general of the Ætolians, who is said to have been the founder of Antandros. *Step. Byz.*

ANTANDROS (*Geog.*) Ἄντανδρος, a city of Troas, otherwise called *Edonis*, now *St. Demetri*. There is a hill in its neighbourhood, where Paris is said to have sat when he gave judgment between the three goddesses.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 6.

*—— Classemque sub ipsâ*
*Antandro, et Phrygia molimur montibus Idæ.*

Mela supposes its name to stand for *pro Andro*, i. e. opposite to Andros. *Strab.* l. 13; *Ovid. Epist. Parid.*; *Mela*, l. 3, c. 18.

ANTANDROS (*Numis.*) this town struck medals of Titus, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, Commodus, &c.; inscriptions ANTAN. ΑΝΤΑΝΔΡ. or ΑΝΤΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ, i. e. *Antandriensium*: in some the name of the magistrate is added as on a medal of Commodus. ΕΠΙ.... ΕΥΤΥΧ.... ΑΝΤΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ, i. e. *sub Eutychio, &c.* The figure of Diana is the most fre-

quent type under the name of ACTYPHNH, i. e. *Ephesia. Vaill. Num. Gr. Harduin. Num. Urb. Illust.*

ANTAPHERNES (*Hist.*) vide *Artaphernes.*

ANTARADUS (*Geog.*) a town of Syria, once called *Constantia,* after the emperor Constantius, now *Tortosa.* It was formerly a bishop's see, but at present is in ruins.

ANTEBROGIUS (*Hist.*) a chief of the Rhemi, who, with Iccius, was sent on a mission to Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2, c. 3.

ANTEIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman senator, who was killed by the body-guard of Caligula, A. D. 41. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1.

Anteius, *Publius,* a governor of Syria under Nero, who, being implicated in a charge of conspiracy against the emperor, put an end to his life by opening his veins. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 13, c. 22.

ANTELMI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic and antiquary, was born in 1648, and died in 1697, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Periculis Canonicorum Tractatus.' 2. 'Dissertation Latine Historique Chronologique Critique Sacrée et Profane sur les Commencemens de l'Eglise de Fregus.' 3. 'Annales Ecclesiastici Gallarum,' &c.

ANTENOR (*Myth.*) Ἀντήνωρ, a Trojan prince related to Priam, who, after the capture of Troy, retired into Italy, and built Antenorea, now called *Padua.* He was always desirous of peace with the Greeks, and, on that account, charged with being in correspondence with them. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4.

*Adjice Trojanæ suasorem Antenora pacis.*

*Horat.* l. 1, ep. 2, v. 9.

*Antenor censet belli præcidere causam.*

*Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 13; *Strab.* l. 13; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 16, c. 21; *Paus.* l. 10, c. 27; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

Antenor (*Hist.*) an ambassador of Perseus, king of Macedonia, to the Rhodians, who endeavoured, but without effect, to draw the latter from their alliance with the Romans. He was afterwards commander of a Persian fleet. *Polyb. Legat.* 65; *Liv.* l. 42, &c.

Antenor, a name given by historians to three Gaulish kings, who are said to have reigned a little after the birth of our Saviour. *Geneb. Chron.*

Antenor (*Biog.*) surnamed *Delta,* a Greek historian of Crete. *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 17, c. 35; *Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 190.

Antenor, a statuary, mentioned by Pausanias, l. 10.

ANTENORIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic for the three sons of Antenor, who were all killed during the Trojan war.

ANTEROS (*Myth.*) Ἀντέρως, a son of Mars and Venus, who is mentioned by Cicero as a god, but by Pausanias as a dæmon. He is the brother of Cupid, and is said to represent a return of love. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 23; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 30, &c.; *Porphyr. de Div. Rom.*; *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* l. 13, c. 13.

Anteros, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Greek by birth, and a pope, succeeded St. Pontianus in 235, and died in 236; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 238.

Anteros (*Biog.*) a freedman of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 9, ep. 14.

Anteros, a grammarian in the age of the emperor Claudian. *Suidas.*

ANTESIGNANUS (*Biog.*) a grammarian of the 16th century, wrote a Greek grammar, which went through several editions, and published an edition of Terence with notes.

ANTESTIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) vide *Antistia.*

ANTEVORTA (*Myth.*) a goddess worshipped among the Romans for knowing what was past. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 17.

ANTHARIC (*Hist.*) *Antharit,* or *Antharis,* king of the Lombards, succeeded his father in 586, and died in 591 by poison, as is supposed. *Gregor. Turon. Hist.*; *S. Gregor. Epist.* l. 6, ep. 23; *Paul. Diacon. Hist. Longobard.* l. 3, c. 18.

ANTHARIUS (*Hist.*) sixth king of the Sicambri, who inhabited the country now called *Guelderland,* was killed in a battle with the Gauls. His son and successor Francus is said to have given the name of Franks or French to the people.

ANTHEDON (*Myth.*) Ἀνθήδων, daughter of Neptune, who is said to have given her name to a city of Bœotia, now called *Talandi. Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 15; *Scyl. in Bœot.*; *Strab.* l. 9; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 3; *Paus.* l. 7, c. 10, &c.

ANTHEMIUS (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family at Constantinople, of which the following are the most entitled to notice:

Anthemius, *Fl. Jul.* or *Procopius,* son-in-law of the emperor Marcian, was declared emperor of the East, A. D. 467, and was killed by his son-in-law Ricimer, after a reign of four or five years. *Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1, c. 18; *Niceph.* l. 15, c. 11; *Cassiodor. Iornandes, &c.*

Anthemius, the name of three consuls.

Anthemius (*Numis.*) many medals or coins were struck of Anthemius, the emperor, bearing the inscription D. N. ANTHEMIUS P. F. AUG. &c.; on the reverse, SALUS REIPUBLICÆ, &c. *Vail. Præst.*; *Bog. Thes. Brand.*; *Med. Num. Imp.*

Anthemius (*Biog.*) an architect of the sixth century, was born at Tralles, in Lydia, and is now best known by the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, which is at present a Turkish mosque.

ANTHERMUS (*Biog.*) a famous sculptor of Chios, son of Mucias, who, with his brother Bupalus, made so ridiculous a statue of Hipponax the poet, that they hung themselves with vexation at the invectives which he heaped upon them. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 5.

ANTHES (*Biog.*) a native of Anthedon, who is said first to have invented hymns. *Plut. de Mus.*

ANTHEUS (*Myth.*) a son of Antenor, and a favourite with Paris.

Antheus, a companion of Æneas.

ANTHIA (*Myth.*) Ἀνθεία, a sister of Priam, who was taken away by the Greeks. *Polyæn.* l. 7, c. 47.

ANTHIMUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Nicomedia, suffered martyrdom under Diocletian. *Lactant. de Mort. Persecut.*; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 8, c. 4.

Anthimus, a patriarch of Constantinople after Epiphanius, who was deposed by Justinian for holding heretical opinions. *Anastas. Biblioth. in Agapet.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 53.

ANTHIPPE (*Myth.*) Ἀνθίππη, a daughter of Thestius, king of Bœotia, and mother of several children by Hercules. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 35.

ANTHIPPUS (*Hist.*) Ἀνθίππος, a Lacedæmonian, who was party to a league formed between his countrymen and the Athenians in the 11th year of the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* l. 5, c. 19.

ANTHOINE, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) a Christian who was burnt at Geneva for professing Judaism.

ANTHONGES (*Hist.*) vide *Athonges.*

ANTHONY (*Hist.*) the name of a Roman family. [Vide *Antonius*]

Anthony, the name of several princes, &c. in modern times.

*Kings of this Name.*

Anthony, king of Navarre, father of Henry IV, left the Protestants to embrace the Catholic faith, and being engaged in the wars which raged at that time between the contending parties, he was killed in 1562.

Anthony, titular king of Poland, and son of Emanuel, king of Poland, was driven from his dominions by Philip II, of Spain, who took him prisoner. He afterwards made his escape, and died a fugitive in 1594.

*Dukes of this Name.*

**Anthony**, duke of Burgundy, and second son of Philip the Bold, was born in 1384, and was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

**Anthony**, duke of Lorrain, succeeded his father Ferri I de Lorraine in 1431, after having taken his brother-in-law René d'Anjou, the king of Naples, prisoner, who disputed his claim to the dukedom.

**Anthony**, bastard of Bourbon, surnamed *the Great*, son of Philip the Good, gave many testimonies of his valour, particularly against the Moors in Africa, and the Swiss in 1476. He received letters of legitimation from Charles VIII, and died at the age of 84, in 1504.

**Anthony**, duke of Lorraine and Bar, was born in 1489, signalized himself at the battles of Agnadel, Marignon, &c. and died in 1541.

**Anthony**, duke of Bourbon, natural son of Henry IV, was born in 1587, legitimated in 1608, and killed at the battle of Castelnaudari in 1632.

**Anthony**, a Sicilian, being taken prisoner by Mahomet II, at the Negropont, in 1743, set fire to the arsenal at Gallipoli, for which he was sawed in two by the Turks.

**Anthony** (*Ecc.*) the name of some patriarchs, &c. [Vide *Antonius*]

**Anthony**, *St.* the founder of the monastic life, was born in 251 at Coma, a village of Egypt, and died in 356, in the 19th year of the emperor Constantius. To this saint was ascribed the power of working miracles, and curing the disorder well known by the name of *St. Anthony's Fire*, or the Erysipelas. His Life was written by St. Athanasius, and seven letters of his are extant in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' *Gregor. Nazian. Orat.* 21; *S. Athanas. in Vit.*; *S. Chrysostom. Hom.* 8, *in Math. &c.*; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *St. August. Confess.* l. 8, c. 8; *Hieron. de Script. Sanct.*; *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2, &c.

**Anthony**, or *Antony, St.* of Padua, a Franciscan, also obtained credit for the power of working miracles, and at his death, in 1231, was canonized by Gregory IX. He left many sermons, which were much esteemed.

**Anthony**, *Nicholas*, was burnt at Geneva for heresy in 1632.

**Anthony** (*Biog.*) vide *Antonius*.

**Anthony**, of Palermo, a scholar, who was sent to Venice by his patron, Alphonso of Arragon, in 1451, to procure the bone of the arm of Livy, which the Venetians pretended to have found. He wrote 'De Dictis et Factis Alfonsi Regis Arragonum.' *Paul Jov. in Elog.* c. 11; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3, c. 7.

**Anthony**, of Messina, the first Italian who in 1430 painted in oil, having obtained the secret from Vandyke.

**Anthony**, *Paul Gabriel*, a Jesuit, who died in 1743. He wrote, 1. 'Theologia Universa Moralis,' 3 vols. 12mo. Nannet. 1736. 2. 'Theologia Universa Speculativa,' 7 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1736. 3. 'Lectures Chretiennes,' 2 vols. 8vo. 4. 'Meditations,' &c.

**Anthony**, or *Antony Francis*, a noted empiric of the 16th century, was born in 1550, and died in 1623. He was the son of a goldsmith, and having applied himself with diligence to the study of chemistry, he invented a nostrum, which he called *Aurum potabile*, which he sold and administered more to his own advantage than to the benefit of the public. He also wrote two different treatises in its defence.

**ANTHORES** (*Myth.*) a companion of Hercules, killed in the war of Turnus with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 778.

**ANTHRACIA** (*Myth.*) Ἀνθρακία, a nymph who assisted at the religious ceremonies of the Tegeans, sacred to Minerva. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 31.

**ANTHIOPINUS** (*Hist.*) one of the conspirators, who, with Tisarchus and Diocles, having formed a plot against Agathocles the Tyrant, were put to death with 600 others. *Polyæn.* l. 5, c. 3.

**ANTHUSA** (*Biog.*) the wife of Secundus, and mother of S. Chrysostom, lost her husband at the age of 28, and lived the rest of her life in a state of widowhood. *S. Chrysost.* ep. 1.

**Anthusa**, a virgin who passed a holy life in solitude, near Constantinople. She would have suffered much from the emperor Copronymus, on account of her worshipping images, if she had not been protected by the empress Eudoxa. *Baron. Annal.* 755.

**Anthusa**, the daughter of Constantine Copronymus, called after the preceding virgin, retired to a monastery and disposed of all her wealth in works of charity and piety.

**ANTHYLLA** (*Geog.*) Ἄνθυλλα or Ἄντυλλα, a town not far from Alexandria in Egypt, which, according to Herodotus, supplied the queens of the country with shoes, or, according to Athenæus, with girdles. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 98; *Athen.* l. 1, c. 25.

**ANTIA**, *gens* (*Numis.*) a plebeian family of Rome, of which some medals are extant, bearing the inscription on the obverse, sometimes RESTIO, the surname of this family, and on the reverse *Caius* ANTIUS *Caii Filius*.

**ANTIBES** (*Geog.*) the ancient *Antipolis*, a town of Provence, in France, in the department of the Var, which was formerly a bishop's see, suffragan of Embrun; but the bishopric was afterwards transferred to Grasse. The illustrious house of Grimaldi possessed the temporal domain, which was purchased by Henry the Great. It is situated on the Mediterranea, 11 m. S.S.W. Nice, lon. 7° 7′ E., lat. 43° 45′ N.

**ANTICLEA** (*Myth.*) Ἀντίκλεια, a daughter of Autolycus and Amphithea, was the wife of Laertes, and the mother of Ulysses, by Sisyphus, as is said, previous to her marriage with the former. *Odyss.* l. 11; *Hygin.* fab. 201; *Paus.* l. 10, c. 29; *Lactant. in Stat. Achil.* l. 3, v. 76.

**ANTICLES** (*Hist.*) Ἀντικλῆς, an Athenian commander, sent with a fleet against the Athenians. *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 117.

**Anticles**, an Athenian archon in the 103d Olympiad.

**Anticles**, one of Alexander's officers, who joined in the conspiracy of Hermolaus. *Q. Curt.* l. 8, c. 6.

**ANTICLIDES** (*Biog.*) Ἀντικλείδης, a Greek historian, quoted by the Scholiast in Apollonius, and also by other writers. *Strab.* l. 5; *Plut. in Alex.*; *Athen.* l. 4, &c.

**ANTICRATES** (*Hist.*) Ἀντικράτης, a Spartan general, who stabbed Epaminondas at the battle of Mantinea. *Plut. in Agesil.*

**ANTICYRA** (*Geog.*) Ἀντίκυρα or Ἀντίκυῤῥα, now *Suola*, an island in the Meliacan Bay, opposite to mount Œta. It was famous for the growth of hellebore, which was said to be good for insanity, whence the proverb *Naviget Anticyram*, as applied to madmen or unreasonable people.

*Hor.* l. 2, sat. 3, v. 165.

> —— *Verum ambitiosus et audax*
> *Naviget Anticyram.*

*Ovid. Pont.* l. 4, ep. 3, v. 53.

> *I bibe, dixissem, purgantes pectora succos,*
> *Quicquid et in tota nascitur Anticyrâ.*

*Per. Sat.* 4, v. 16.

> —— *Anticyras melior sorbere meracas.*

There was an island in Phocis which bore the same name, and is also said to have abounded in hellebore. *Strab.* l. 9; *Liv.* l. 26, c. 26; *Mela* l. 2, c. 23; *Plin.* l. 25, c. 5; *Suet. in Calig.* c, 29; *Paus.* l. 10, c. 36.

**ANTIDAMUS** (*Biog.*) a Greek historian. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

**ANTIDORUS** (*Hist.*) Ἀντίδωρος, a Lemnian, who passed

over from the army of Xerxes to the side of the Athenians just before the battle of Salamis. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 11.

ANTIDOTUS (*Biog.*) a painter, of whom Pliny speaks in high terms of commendation. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 11.

ANTIGENES (*Hist.*) 'Αντιγένης, the father of Socrates, who was one of the commanders of the Athenian fleet, sent to the court of Peloponnesus. *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 24.

ANTIGENES, an officer in Alexander's army who obtained the command of a thousand men, but proving faithless in his commission was burnt alive for his treachery, in the 116th Olympiad, A. C. 315. *Quint. Curt.* l. 5, c. 10.

ANTIGENES (*Biog.*) a Greek historian quoted by Plutarch. *Plut. in Alex.*

ANTIGENES, a shepherd spoken of by Virgil. *Virg. Eclog.* 5.

ANTIGENIDAS (*Biog.*) a celebrated Theban player on the flute, who was remarkable for the effeminacy of his dress.

ANTIGONE (*Myth.*) 'Αντιγόνη, the daughter of Œdipus, by his mother Jocasta, who led about her blind father. She was condemned by Creon to be buried alive for having secretly interred her brother, but killed herself previous to the execution of the sentence. *Ovid. Trist.* l. 3, el. 3.

*—— Fratrem Thebana peremptum*
*Supposuit tumulo, rege vetante, soror.*

Hæmon, the son of Creon, being in love with Antigone, killed himself when he found that her death was determined on. Sophocles has chosen Antigone for the fable of one of his best tragedies, which was represented at Athens 30 times without interruption. *Sophocl. in Antigon.*; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 5; *Hygin.* fab. 67; *Senec. in Œdip.*; *Stat. in Theb.* l. 2, v. 350; *Philost.* l. 2, c. 29.

ANTIGONE, a daughter of Laomedon, and sister of Priam, was said to have been changed into a stork for comparing herself with Juno. *Ovid. Met.* l. 6.

ANTIGONE (*Hist.*) daughter of Berenice, was wife to king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

ANTIGONIA (*Geog.*) or *Antigonea*, 'Αντιγονεία, the name of several places, as 1. A town of Epirus, near the Acroceraunian mountains supposed by some to be the present *Argiro Castro*, by others *Croza*. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 1. 2. A town of Macedonia, now *Cocogna*, or, according to others, *Antigoea*. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10. 3. A town of Assyria, *Arcadia*, *Troas*, &c.

ANTIGONIA (*Numis.*) medals of Antigonia, in Epirus, are distinguished by an obelisk within a crown of ivy leaves and bunches of grapes, as in fig. 1, and a medal of Antigonia, in Macedonia, is known by the inscription ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΕΩΝ, within a Macedonian shield, as in fig. 2. *Goltz. Græc.* fab. 3 and 23.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

ANTIGONUS (*Hist.*) 'Αντιγόνος, a name common to several princes.

ANTIGONUS, one of Alexander's generals, who at his death obtained Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia, for his share of the succession. He died after a successful reign in the 115th Olympiad, A. C. 301. *Diodor.* l. 17, &c.; *Strab.* l. 13; *C. Nepos. in Eumen.*; *Plut. in Demet.*; *Justin.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 6; *Euseb. Chron.*; *Uss. Annal.*

ANTIGONUS, surnamed *Gonatas*, son of Demetrius, and grandson of the preceding, was king of Macedonia, and died after a reign of 12 years, in the 125th Olympiad, A. C. 278. *Polyb.* l. 9; *Plut. in Demet.*; *Justin.* l. 21; *Paus.* l. 1; *Eusebius*, &c.

ANTIGONUS, surnamed Δώσων, i. e. Doson, or one about to give, from his promising much and giving nothing, was guardian to his nephew Philip, the son of Demetrius. He usurped the throne of Macedonia, but dying after a reign of eleven years, left it to Philip the lawful successor. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Plut. in Cleom.*; *Justin.* l. 8; *Pausanias*, *Eusebius*, &c.

ANTIGONUS, the son of Hyrcanus, and brother of Aristobulus, shared the kingdom of Judæa with the latter, but was afterwards killed by his order on suspicion that he was conspiring against his life. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13, &c.

ANTIGONUS, son of Aristobulus II, was opposed by Hyrcanus in his pretensions to the throne of Judæa, and being at length taken prisoner by Herod, he was put to death by M. Antony, A. D. 37. He was the last of the race of the Asmoneans, who had held the throne of Judæa for 123 years. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 15, &c.; *Plut. et Dion. in Anton.* &c.

ANTIGONUS, *Sochæus*, a president of the Jewish Sanhedrim, whose son Sadoc was the founder of the sect of the Sadducees.

ANTIGONUS, an historian and philosopher of Chrystus, who wrote the lives of some ancient philosophers, and many other things, of which his Θαυμάσια, or Account of Wonders, is still extant, and was edited by Meursius in 1619. *Diogen. Laert.*, *Athen.*, &c.

ANTIGONUS, the name of several other writers mentioned by Diogenes Laertes, Plutarch, and Stephanus.

ANTIGONUS, a statuary, spoken of by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 8.

ANTIGONUS (*Numis.*) a medal bearing the effigy of one king of Macedonia of this name, as in fig. 1, is ascribed by some to the first Antigonus, and by others to the second. The inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, sufficiently showing that it belongs to one or the other. Goltzius has, however, given two medals of Antigonus Gonatus, bearing on the obverse, as in fig. 2, a head of this prince, and the inscription on the reverse, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΓΟΝΑΤΟΥ.

Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.


ANTIGONUS, the king of Judæa, is represented on a medal of Socius, the general of Mark Anthony, with his hands bound behind him, and looking at a trophy. *Goltz. Græc.* Fab. 38; *Spanh. Præstant.* &c. vol. i. p. 385; *Morel. Fam.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* vol. i. p. 247.



ANTIGUA, *Maria de la* (*Biog.*) a Spanish nun of the 17th century, who died in 1617, leaving several treatises on religious subjects.

ANTILEON (*Hist.*) 'Αντιλέων, a tyrant of Chalcis, at whose death the government became an oligarchy. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 5, c. 1.

ANTILEON (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, who wrote on chronology. *Diogen.* l. 3, c. 3.

ANTILEON, another historian mentioned by Pollux; whether the same as the preceding or not is uncertain.

ANTILOCHUS (*Myth.*) 'Αντίλοχος, a son of Nestor, who distinguished himself at the Trojan war. He was slain by Memnon, according to Hector. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 4, v. 187; *Pind. Pyth. Od.* 6; *Xenoph. Cynoget.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin.* fab. 252; *Ovid. in Epist. Penelop.* v. 11.

ANTILOCHUS (*Biog.*) a poet, who wrote among other things a panegyric on Lysias. *Plut. in Lys.*

ANTILOCHUS, an historian, commended by Dionysius Halicarnassus, and others. *Dionys. Halic. Judic.*; *Clem. Alex. and. Strom.*; *Voss. Græc. Hist.* l. 3.

ANTIMACHUS (*Myth.*) 'Αντίμαχος, a Trojan, bribed by Paris to oppose the restoration of Helen. *Hom. Il.* l. 11, v. 123.

**Antimachus** (*Biog.*) a poet of Colophon, or Claros, a cotemporary with Socrates and Plato in the 93d Olympiad, A. C. 408. He wrote among other things on the war of Thebes, and was by some compared to Homer.
*Propert.* l. 2, el. 34.

*Tu non Antimacho, non tutior ibis Homero.*

But Catullus gives him the epithet of *tumidus*.
*Catul. Carm.* 92.

*At populus tumido gaudeat Antimacho.*

A fragment of Antimachus is preserved in Brunck's Analecta, entitled, 'Antimachi Colophonii Reliquiæ,' &c. *Plut. in Lysand. et Timol.*; *Quint.* l. 10, c. 10; *Paus.* l. 9, c. 35; *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 3; *Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

**Antimachus**, the name of two other poets, one of whom was a musician; also of a sculptor, mentioned by Pliny.

**Antimachus**, or *Antimaco*, Mark Antony, a celebrated Greek professor in Italy, was born in 1473, and died in 1552. He translated Gemistus Plethon, and part of Dionysius Halicarnassus; and wrote also several Latin and Greek poems, or epigrams, the latter of which are addressed to Vettori, and published in 1758.

ANTIMENIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀντιμενίδας, one of the Lacedæmonians, who was sent on a mission to Athens respecting the restoration of some captives. *Thucyd.* l. 5, c. 42.

ANTIMENIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀντιμενίδης, a leader of the Mitylenean exiles, who went with the poet Alcæus against the tyrant Pittacus. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 3, c. 14; *Strab.* l. 13.

ANTIMNESTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀντιμνήστος, the father of Hierophon, an Athenian commander. *Thucyd.* l. 5, c. 105.

ANTIN (*Geog.*) a town of Gascony, which first gave the title of marquis, and afterwards, in 1611, that of duke to the family of Goudrin.

**Antin**, *Francis d'* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, was born in 1688, and died in 1740, leaving a new edition of Du Cange's Dictionary, very much enlarged.

ANTINOE (*Geog.*) or *Antinopolis*, a town in upper Egypt, built by Adrian, on the spot where his favourite Antinous was drowned. It was originally a bishop's see, but is now in ruins. *Dion.* l. 69; *Hist. Tripart.* l. 8, c. 1.

ANTINOUS (*Myth.*) Ἀντίνοος, a native of Ithaca, and one of Penelope's suitors, who struck Ulysses when he offered himself in the dress of a beggar, and was afterwards among the first that was sacrificed to the anger of the hero. *Ulyss. Od.* l. 1; *Propert.* l. 2, el. 5.

**Antinous** (*Hist.*) a youth of Bithynia, of whom the emperor Adrian was enamoured. He deified him after his death, and gave it out that he was placed among the constellations.

**Antinous** (*Numis.*) medals were struck in honour of this favourite of Adrian, by the Bithynians, Achæans, Ægyptians, Chalcedonians, Smyrnæi, Hieropolitani, Tarsenses, Cyziceni, Ancyrani, &c. who worshipped him under the figures of Apollo, Bacchus, Mercury, or under those of animals dedicated to these gods, as the bull sacred to Apollo, the ram for Mercury, the panther for Bacchus, &c., which were given on the reverse, his effigy being represented on the obverse, as in the annexed cut, inscription ΗΡΩΟC ΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ. *Vaillant. Num. Imper.*; *Patin. Numis. Imper. Rom.*; *Spanh. Præstant.*, *&c.*; *Mediobarb. Numis. Imprut.*, *&c.*




ANTIO (*Geog.*) vide *Antium.*

ANTIOCH (*Bibl.*) Ἀντιόχεια, the town in Syria, described under *Geography*, is the one mentioned in Scripture, which, according to St. Jerome, was formerly called Riblah, *Acts* xi., S. Hieron, in *Ezek.* xlvii. Also Antioch, of Pisidia, is specified as distinct from the former Antioch, whither St. Paul went to preach the Gospel. *Acts* xiii. 14.

**Antioch** (*Geog.*) a famous ancient town of Syria, [vide *Antiochia*] which by the Turks is called Antaki. It is situated on the south bank of the river Orontes, in Soune, a province of Asiatic Turkey, 67 m. W. Aleppo, lon. 35° 17′ E., lat. 36° 6′ N. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour but ruins.

*History of Antioch.*

Antioch, in the Latin *Antiochia*, [vide *Antiochia*] Greek Ἀντιόχεια, had the appellation of Τετράπολις, because it was divided into four parts, which were reckoned so many distinct cities. It was, according to Ammianus, not surpassed by any other city in his time in wealth and grandeur, although it had suffered severely from earthquakes at different times, both before and after the Christian æra. It was almost entirely ruined by two shocks, which it experienced in 526 and 528, whence, after being repaired by the emperor Justinian, it was called Theopolis, according to Evagrius. In 548 it was taken and burnt by Chosroes, king of Persia, and again in 574, after having been rebuilt by Justinian, it was taken, and its walls destroyed by the same Chosroes. In 637 it was taken with the rest of Syria by the Saracens, and retaken by Nicephorus Phocas in 966, but it fell into the hands of the Saracens again in 970. It was however recovered during the crusades in 1097, when it was governed by Bœmond, and his successors of the same name, until the time of Bœmond VIII, who died without issue, after which, in 1268, it finally fell into the hands of the Saracens, and sunk into insignificance.

*Church of Antioch.*

At Antioch, about the year A.D. 43, the disciples of Christ were first called Christians, as we learn from the Acts of the Apostles, xi. 26; and here St. Peter is supposed to have established in 38, a patriarchal see, after which the bishops who held that see had the title of patriarchs of the East. The following is the order of their succession:

| *A. D.* | | *Patriarchs.* | *Governed.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | .... | S. Evodius.................. | 26 years |
| 68 | .... | S. Ignatius, a martyr.......... | 38 |
| 108 | .... | S. Heron, a martyr............ | 21 |
| 129 | .... | Cornelius.................... | 14 |
| 143 | .... | Heron II..................... | 24 |
| 169 | .... | S. Theophilus................ | 13 |
| 182 | .... | Maximin...................... | 7 |
| 189 | .... | S. Serapion.................. | 21 |
| 211 | .... | Asclepiades.................. | 6 |
| 217 | .... | Philetes..................... | 10 |
| 228 | .... | Zebenus...................... | 10 |
| 238 | .... | S. Babylas, the Confessor. | |
| 251 | .... | Fabius....................... | 2 |
| 253 | .... | Demetrian.................... | 7 |
| 260 | .... | Paul, of Samosates, an heresiarch.. | 10 |
| 270 | .... | Domnus I..................... | 5 |
| 275 | .... | Timnæus...................... | 4 |
| 279 | .... | S. Cyril..................... | 23 |
| 302 | .... | Tyrannus..................... | 11 |
| 313 | .... | Vitalis...................... | 11 |
| 318 | .... | S. Philogone................. | 6 |
| 323 | .... | S. Eustathius, deposed in 330.... | 7 |
| 330 | .... | Paulinus..................... | 6 mon. |
| 331 | .... | Eulalius..................... | 6 mon. |
| 333 | .... | Flacillus.................... | 1 year |
| 345 | .... | Stephen, expelled in 348. | |
| 349 | .... | Leontius, a eunuch........... | 9 years |
| 358 | .... | Eudoxus, translated to Constantinople in 360.......... | 2 |

| A. D. | Patriarchs. | Governed. |
|---|---|---|
| 360 | S. Meletius | 20 years |
| 361 | Paulinus II, for the Eustathians | 29 |
| 381 | S. Flavianus | 28 |
| 389 | Evagrus, for the Eustathians | 3 |
| 404 | Porphyry, an intruder | 10 |
| 414 | Alexander | 3 |
| 417 | Theodorus | 10 |
| 427 | John | 9 |
| 436 | Domnus II, expelled | 11 |
| 451 | Maximus | 5 |
| 456 | Basilius | 2 |
| 458 | Acacius | 1 |
| 459 | Martyrius, alternately expelled and restored | 14 |
| 474 | Peter, a heretic, expelled | 3 |
| 477 | Stephen, killed by the heretics | 2 |
| 479 | Stephen III | 3 |
| 482 | Calendion | 1 |
| 486 | Palladius, a heretic | 10 |
| 496 | Flavianus II, exiled | 16 |
| 512 | Severus, a leader of the Acephali | 7 |
| 519 | Paul II | 3 |
| 521 | Euphrasius | 5 |
| 526 | Ephrem | 20 |
| 546 | Domnus III | 15 |
| 561 | S. Anastasius, exiled, and afterwards recalled in 595 | 16 |
| 599 | S. Anastasius II, killed by the Jews in 608 | 9 |
| 630 | Anastasius III, a heretic | 10 |
| 640 | Macedonius, &c. | |
| 681 | Theophanes | 4 |
| 742 | Stephen IV, after the city was retaken from the Saracens | 2 |
| 744 | Theophilactes | 7 |
| 751 | Theodore, &c. | |
| 1050 | Peter. | |
| 1090 | John. | |
| 1099 | Bernard, after the capture of Antioch by the Christians | 36 |
| 1137 | Rodolphus I, or *Raoul* | 4 |
| 1143 | Aimeric, &c. | |
| 1180 | Rodolphus II. | |
| 1186 | Theodore Balsamon | 28 |
| 1214 | Rainier | 20 |
| 1234 | Elias | 8 |
| 1242 | Christian, the martyr | 5 |

*Councils of Antioch.*

| A. D. | |
|---|---|
| 56 | In which the apostles are supposed to have regulated the discipline of the church. |
| 253 | Against the Novatians. |
| 264 | Against Paul de Samosates, the heretical patriarch. |
| 270 | On the same subject. |
| 330 | When Eusebius and other bishops condemned Eustathius, patriarch of Constantinople. |
| 341 | When the Arian bishops condemned Athanasius. |
| 358 | When Eudoxus, an heretical patriarch, defended the Antinomians. |
| 363 | In defence of the catholic faith. |
| 373 | To put a stop to the schism of the Eustathians. |
| 383, 431 | Against the Messalians, in which St. Cyril was condemned by his enemies. |
| 432 | Against Rabulus, bishop of Edessa, and friend of St. Cyril. |
| 436 | To examine the writings of Diodorus, of Tarsus. |
| 448 | On the subject of Ibas, of Edessa. |
| 475 | Against Peter the heretic, and usurper of the patriarchate of Antioch. |
| 482 | On the election of Calendion. |
| 1102 | Against Rudolphus, patriarch of Antioch, who was deposed by the pope for asserting the independency of his church. |

*Euseb. Socrat. et Sozom. Hist. Eccles.; S. Chrysostom; S. Athanas. S. Gregor. Nyssen.; Gul. Turon.; Baron. Annal.; Scalig. Emend. Temp.; Petav. Doctrin. Temp.; Ricciol. Chronolog.*

ANTIOCHIA (*Geog.*) Ἀντιόχεια, the name of very many towns among the ancients, of which the following only are worthy of notice.

ANTIOCHIA, the celebrated city of Syria, which has been treated at large under the more familiar name of Antioch. This town, which is known to the Turks at present by the name of *Antachia*, was built in the 119th Olympiad, A. C. 301, by Seleucus, surnamed *Nicanor;* by whom it was called after his father Antiochus the Great, as is generally supposed. A harbour was constructed here by the order of Tiberius, which was repaired at different times, and the town beautified by the succeeding emperors, Nero, Vespasian, and Titus, who bestowed great privileges on the inhabitants. They fell under the displeasure of Adrian, who deprived them in part of the distinction which they held among the cities of Asia, and in the reign of Theodosius they were threatened with the vengeance of the emperor for having, in a popular tumult, thrown down the statues of the empress Flacilla, but the punishment was averted by the interference of the patriarch Flavianus. A further account of this place may be found under the head of *Antioch*, and also under *Numismatics*. *Cic. pro Arch.* c. 3; *Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Procop. Ædific.* l. 2, c. 10; *Spartian in Vit. Hadrian; Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 4, &c.

ANTIOCHIA, a town of Caria, now *Sachiali*, near the Mæander, now called the *Madre*, and in the modern province of Natolia.

ANTIOCHIA, a town of Pisidia, now *Tachia* or *Versagelli*, situated on a hill not far from the Mæander, was made a Roman colony by Augustus, and received the additional name of Cæsarea. *Strab.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5.

ANTIOCHIA, a town of Cœlosyria, at the foot of Mount Hippus, which, according to Stephanus, was built by Semiramis, and was otherwise called Gadara. *Steph. Byz.*

ANTIOCHIA (*Numis.*) medals were struck by several towns of this name, which are sufficiently distinguished from each other.

ANTIOCHIA, the capital of Syria, struck medals as an independent state, and also in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Ælius, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Lucilla, Commodus, Pescennius, Severus, Caracalla, Macrinus, Philippus, Otacilla, Trajanus, Decius, &c. Its earliest medals bear the inscription, ΑΝΤιοχέων ΜΗΤΡΟπόλεως; ΑΝΤΙΟ. Τῆς ΜΗΤ, i. e. *Antiochenorum Metropolis;* to which are added their first epocha, dated from the building of their city, ЄΤ *vel* ΕΤΟΥΣ ΒΜ, ЄΙΡ, ΖΟΡ, &c. i. e. Anno 42, 115, 177, &c. After receiving from Pompey the privilege of *Autonomia*, or of living under their own laws, their medals were inscribed ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΟϹ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, and marked with an epocha dated from that event, as Δ on some, Η on others; ΓΙ, ΘΙ, ΕΚ, and lastly on others with ΛΑ, which, added to U. C. 691, the commencement of the Pompeian æra, makes U. C. 722, the year preceding the battle of Actium. These medals are moreover distinguished by the type of the head of Jupiter on the obverse, without inscription; and on the reverse, Jupiter himself sitting and holding a figure of victory, &c. Sometimes the titles ΙΕΡΑΣ, and

ΑΣΥΛΟΥ were added, as ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ. ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. A third epocha is marked on the medals of Augustus dated from the battle of Actium, which in some cases are distinguished by the addition of ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΣ, i. e. *Anno Victoriæ*. This epocha is supposed to have continued in use until the reign of Tiberius, in honour of whom the Julian epocha was adopted, dated from U. C. 705, when Julius Cæsar having entered on his dictatorship, restored to the inhabitants of Antioch their freedom. The letters ΔЄ SC, i. e. Δημαρχικῆς Ἐξουσίας, *Tribunicia potestate Senatus Consulto*, are frequently to be met with on medals or coins of this Antioch, from the time that Caracalla planted a colony there, and granted to the inhabitants the liberty of coining. *Vaill. Num. Gr.; Spanh.* vol. i. p. 664; *Hunt. Num. Urb. et Pop. &c.*

**Antiochia**, the town of Cœlesyria, struck medals of M. Aurelius, L. Verus, and Commodus, and marked an epocha on them, dated from the period of their liberation by Pompey from their subjection to the Jews; they also bore the titles of *Sacra, asylum* or *inviolata, Autonomus* or *libera*, as ΑΝΤΙΟΧ ΙΠος ΙΗπον ΙΕΡα ΑCΥΛΟC ΑΥΤονομος CΜΗ, *Antiochia ad Hippum sacra inviolata suis legibus utens anno* 248, on a medal of Commodus.

**Antiochia**, the town of Caria, is known by the inscription, ΑΝΤΙΟΧЄΩΝ ΜЄΑΝΔΡΟC, *Antiochensium Meander*, on a medal of Trajanus Decius. Several other medals are ascribed to this town, of Augustus, Claudius, Domitian, Antoninus, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Diadumenianus, Gordianus Pius, Philippus, sen., Otacilia, &c.; particularly some of Augustus, bearing the title of *Synarchia*, as ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ, *Attali Synarchia vel consortium imperii;* also one of Commodus, inscription, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, *Antiochensium et Laodicensium Concordia*. Some ancient medals struck by this town as an independent state, bear the inscription ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ or ΔΗΜΟΣ. Jupiter Capitolinus was honoured on the medals of this Antioch, as appears from the inscription ΖΕΥC ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΕΥC ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, together with the figure of Jupiter half naked and sitting, having a spear in his right hand, and a figure of victory in his left, on a medal of M. Aurelius.

**Antiochia**, a town of Cilicia, near the river Sarus, is known by the inscription ΑΝΤΙΟΧ. ΙΕΡ. ΚΑΙ. ΑCΥΛ. Π. CΑΡΩΝ. ΡΟΒ, *Antiochia Sacra et inviolabilis ad Sarum. Ann.* 172. The epocha is supposed by Vaillant to be dated from the year U. C. 734, when Augustus conferred privileges on this town. *Vaill. Num. Gr.*

**Antiochia**, a town of Mesopotamia, otherwise called *Edessa*, struck medals of Antiochus IV, inscribed ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΕΗΝ. or ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΗΝ.

**Antiochia**, a town of Commagene, which was washed by the Euphrates at the foot of Mount Taurus, is therefore distinguished on medals, if genuine, by the inscriptions, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΕΥΦΡΑΤΗΝ or ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΑΥΡΟΥ, on a medal of Septimius Severus.

**Antiochia**, the town of Pisidia, is known by the inscriptions COLONIAE ANTIOCHIAE, *vel* ANTIOCHEAE, *vel* CAES. ANTIOCH. &c. This Antioch struck medals of Titus, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Sept. Severus, Domnæ, Caracalla, Geta, Heliogabalus, Maesa, Alexander, Gordianus Pius, Philippus, sen. and jun., Trajanus, Decius, Gallienus, Saloninus, and Claudius Gothicus; bearing the types of an eagle with expanded wings to denote their power, a legionary eagle, a husbandman driving oxen, a figure of Cybele or Rhea sitting turreted between two lions; of Diana, as huntress; of Jupiter, Luna, &c.; also of a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; the river Mæander, &c. *Vaill. Col.; Patin. Num. Imp. Rom.; Harduin. Num. Urb. Illust.; Mediob. Num. Imp.*

**Antiochia**, vide *Ptolemais*.

ANTIOCHIANUS, *Flavius* (*Hist.*) a prætorian prefect, and a consul under the emperor Claudius II, A. D. 270.

ANTIOCHIS (*Hist.*) the mother of Antiochus, the son of Seleucus.

**Antiochis**, a concubine of Antiochus Epiphanes, who, having given her the revenues of the cities of Tarsus and Mallo, in Cilicia, a sedition was the consequence, which he himself was obliged to quell. 1 *Maccab.* iv. 30.

ANTIOCHUS (*Myth.*) Ἀντίοχος, a son of Hercules by Medea. *Apollod.* l. 2.

**Antiochus**, a son of Ægyptus, who was murdered by his wife Itea. *Hygin. Fab.* 170.

**Antiochus** (*Hist.*) the name of several princes and distinguished persons.

*Kings of Syria.*



**Antiochus** I, surnamed *Soter*, the son of Seleucus, died after a reign of 19 years in the 129th Olympiad, A. C. 261. The effigies of this and the following princes are given on medals as in the annexed figures. [Vide *Antiochus* under *Numismatics*] *Polyb.* l. 4; *Val. Maxim.* l. 5; *Justin.* l. 17, c. 2; *Appian. in Syriac.*



**Antiochus** II, surnamed *Theos*, succeeded his father Antiochus, and was poisoned by his queen Laodicea after a reign of 15 years in the 133d Olympiad, A. C. 246. *Appian. in Syriac.; Euseb. Chron.; Sulpit. Sever.* l. 2; *Hieron. in Dan.* xi. 6.



**Antiochus** III, surnamed the *Great*, son of Seleucus Callinicus, succeeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunius, and died after a long and glorious reign of 37 years in the 148th Olympiad, A. C. 187. He it was who gave an asylum to Annibal. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2, c. 18; *Liv.* l. 34, c. 59; *Strab.* l. 16; *Justin.* l. 31; *Flor.* l. 2, c. 1; *Euseb. in Chron.*



**Antiochus** IV, surnamed *Epiphanes*, i. e. illustrious, succeeded his father Antiochus III, and died after a reign of 11 years in the 154th Olympiad, A. C. 164. He it was who profaned the temple of Jerusalem. 1 *Maccab.* xiii.; *Polyb.* l. 3; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12; *Appian. de Bell. Syriac.*



**Antiochus** V, surnamed *Eupator*, succeeded his father Antiochus in the 154th Olympiad, A. C. 164, and was killed by Demetrius, his uncle, after a reign of two years. 2 & 3 *Maccab. Joseph. Antiq. Jud.* l. 12, &c.; *Justin.* l. 34.



**Antiochus** VI, surnamed *Theos*, or *God*, son of Alexander Balas, was murdered by Triphon, by whom he had been seated on the throne, after a reign of one year, in the 159th Olympiad. 2 *Macc.* xiii.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13; *Appian. de Bell. Syriac.*



**Antiochus** VII, surnamed *Sidetes*, son of Demetrius Soter, succeeded Tryphon the Usurper, and was killed in a battle with Phraates, king of Parthia, after a reign of 11 years, in the 162d Olympiad. *Joseph.* l. 13; *Justin.* l. 38; *Appian. et Oros.* l. 5, c. 11.



**Antiochus** VIII, surnamed *Gryphus*, from the size and shape of his nose, was the son of Demetrius Nicanor. He succeeded his brother Seleucus, whom his mother Cleopatra had slain with an arrow; and, finding that she was preparing poison for him, he com-

pelled her to drink it. He was assassinated by Heracleon, after a reign of 26 years, in the 170th Olympiad, A. C. 97. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13; *Justin.; Appian. &c.*



ANTIOCHUS IX, surnamed *Cyzicenus*, son of Antiochus Sidetes, was engaged with his brother, Antiochus VIII, in a war of 18 years about the succession; and, on his death, succeeded to the throne of Syria, which he occupied but one year, being killed by Seleucus VI, the son of Gryphus, in the 171st Olympiad. *Josephus, Justin, &c.*



ANTIOCHUS X, surnamed *Eusebes*, i. e. *Pious*, so called in derision because he married his father's wife; succeeded his father, Antiochus IX, after expelling Seleucus, but was killed in battle after a reign of three years in the 192d Olympiad, A. C. 91. *Strab.* l. 11; *Josephus, Justin, Eusebius, &c.*



ANTIOCHUS XI, son of Antiochus Gryphus, was drowned in the Orontes, after disputing the throne with his brother Eusebes. *Josephus, Appian.*



ANTIOCHUS XII, surnamed *Dionysius*, the fifth and last son of Antiochus Gryphus, disputed the kingdom with his brother, and was killed in battle whilst fighting with the Arabians.



ANTIOCHUS XIII, surnamed *Asiaticus*, son of Eusebes, was named king of Syria by Lucullus, but deposed four years after. He was plundered by Verres in his passage through Sicily to Rome. *Cic. in Verr.* act 4, c. 27; *Appian; Justin, &c.*

*Kings of Commagena.*

ANTIOCHUS I, was the same as the preceding, who, on being deprived of his kingdom of Syria by the Romans, was left to reign over Commagena. He was afterwards summoned to Rome by Augustus, and condemned to death. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 15, c. 1; *Dio.* l. 1, 52.

ANTIOCHUS II, the fourth king of Commagena, succeeded Mithridates II, and died in the reign of Tiberius, A. D. 17.

ANTIOCHUS III, son of the preceding, succeeded his father by the favour of Caligula, and was deposed by Vespasian, who allowed him to retire to Lacedæmon, and afterwards to live at Rome in privacy. *Dion.* l. 59.

ANTIOCHUS IV, surnamed *Epiphanes*, either the same as the preceding, or his son, assisted Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, and afterwards followed his father to Rome. [Vide *Antiochus* under *Numismatics*] *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.*

*Other Princes and distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ANTIOCHUS, son of Phintas, was king of Messenia in conjunction with Androcles his brother, and died about the 24th Olympiad, A. C. 682. *Pausan.* l. 4.

ANTIOCHUS, a king of the Orestæ, and an ally of the Corinthians in the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 80.

ANTIOCHUS, a commander of the Athenian fleet under Alcibiades, who was defeated by Lysander. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1, c. 5; *Diodor.* l. 13; *Paus.* l. 3.

ANTIOCHUS, a leader of the Phocians, who opposed Brennus, the commander of the Gauls, when he penetrated into Greece. *Paus.* l. 10.

ANTIOCHUS, surnamed *Hierax*, son of Antiochus II, king of Syria, took the title of king, although he is not generally reckoned among the kings of Syria. He defeated his brother Seleucus Callinicus; but, being then overpowered by the Gauls, he fled to Egypt, and after having escaped from the imprisonment of Ptolemy Evergetes, was killed by robbers in the 138th Olympiad, A. C. 227. *Justin.* l. 27, c. 2.

ANTIOCHUS, a Jew of a considerable family in Antioch, accused his father, and other Jews, of a conspiracy to set the city on fire, for which they were put to death. He afterwards turned pagan, and sacrificed to idols. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7, c. 2.

ANTIOCHUS, a man of low birth, was set up by the people of Palmyra to be their king, but was deposed by Aurelian, A. D. 272. *Vopisc. in Aurel.; Zosim.* l. 1, c. 60.

ANTIOCHUS, a noble Persian, who governed at Constantinople during the minority of Theodosius the Younger. *Theophan. Miscell. Hist.* l. 18.

ANTIOCHUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Ptolemais at the commencement of the fifth century, was the friend and cotemporary of S. Chrysostom, and, like him, a distinguished preacher. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6; *Sozom.* l. 8; *Pallad. Vit. S. Chrysost.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 400, &c.

ANTIOCHUS (*Numis.*) medals of all the Syrian kings of this name are extant, bearing, on the obverse, their effigies as given above; and, on the reverse, the general inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, with their distinguishing epithets in some cases; as ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, for Antiochus III; ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, for Antiochus IV; ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, for Antiochus V; ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ, for Antiochus VI, VII, or XII; ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥΣ, for Antiochous VI or VII; ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ; sometimes ΘΕΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΞΠΡ, *Reginæ Cleopatræ Divæ Regis Antiochi Anno* 187, for Antiochus VIII, and his mother Cleopatra [vide *Cleopatra*]; ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, for Antiochus IX; ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟ, for Antiochus X; ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, for Antiochus XI; ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ. The most frequent type occurring on these medals is the eagle standing on thunder, sometimes the figure of Jupiter, Pallas, Victory, Hercules, Isis, the flowers lotos, or lily, &c. *Vaill. Num. Seleuc.; Froel. Annal. Syr.* The kings of Commagena had also their medals, of which none but those of Antiochus III or IV can be defined, whose effigy is given as in the annexed figure; and, on the reverse, a female sitting, supposed to be his queen Iotape; inscriptions ΒΑΣΙΛευς ΜΕΓας ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΕΠΙφανὴς, and ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΙΟΤΑΠΗ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ. His two sons are also represented on horseback on another medal; inscription ΥΙΟΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ: on the reverse, the figure of Capricornus, with the star and anchor, the type commonly assumed by the Seleucidæ, within a crown of laurel; inscription ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ. *Seguin. Sel. Num.; Pemb. Mus* pt. ii.; *Froel. Notet. Elem.* tab. xix. &c.



ANTIOCHUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Syracuse, and son of Xenophon, in the 90th Olympiad, A. C. 400, wrote, among other things, a History of Sicily, which was extant in the time of Pausanias, by whom it is much commended. *Diodor.* l. 12; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 10; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

ANTIOCHUS, an Arcadian, who was victor in the pancratium at the Olympic games. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 7, c. 1; *Pausan.* l. 6.

ANTIOCHUS, of Ascalon, a stoic philosopher, the master of Varro and Cicero, was the founder of a fifth academy of the Platonic school. *Cic. Brut.* c. 19; *Plut. in Lucull. et Cic.*

ANTIOCHUS, a Cilician and a cynic philosopher, who, having enriched himself under the emperors Severus and Caracalla, retired to Vologesus, king of the Parthians, but was recalled by Caracalla. *Dio.* l. 77.

ANTIOCHUS, a name common to several other persons mentioned by ancient writers as a sceptic philosopher of Laodicea; and another of Alexandria; a sophist and historian of Ægea; three slaves or freedmen mentioned by Cicero; also a sculptor, who is said to have made the famous statue of

Pallas preserved in the Ludovici gardens at Rome; &c. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 4, ep. 16, &c.; *Athen.* l. 11; *Diogen. Laert.* l. 9, &c.

ANTIOCHUS, an abbot of Palestine in the 7th century, wrote, among other things, an Account of the Taking of Jerusalem by Chosroes, King of Persia. *Baron. Annal.; Bellarmin. de Script. Eccles.; Du Pin. Bibliothek. &c.*

ANTIOPE (*Myth.*) Ἀντιόπη, a daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes, was the mother of Amphion and Zethus by Jupiter, whom she brought forth on Mount Cithæron. *Ovid. Met.* l. 6, v. 110.

*Addidit ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram*
*Jupiter impleret gemino Nicteïda fœtu.*

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 13, v. 11.

*Tu licet Antiopæ formam Nycteïdos, et tu*
*Spartana referas laudibus Hermionem.*

She is called by some the daughter of Asopus, and is said to have married her uncle Lycus.

ANTIOPE, the name of several other females; as a daughter of Æolus, and a daughter of Pylon; also a queen of the Amazons, otherwise called *Hippolyte*. *Hygin. Fab.* 157, 14, &c.

ANTIORUS (*Hist.*) Ἀντίωρος, a son of Lycurgus.

ANTIPAROS (*Geog.*) the ancient *Olciros*, an island of the Archipelago, opposite to Paros, from which it derives its name. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circumference; yet, in some parts, it is well cultivated. It is situated two miles W. Paros. Lon. 25° 44′ E. lat. 37° 8′ N.

ANTIPAS, *St.* (*Bibl.*) Ἀντίπας, a disciple whom our Saviour styles in the Revelations a faithful martyr. *Rev.* ii. 13.

ANTIPAS (*Hist.*) a governor of Idumea, the father of Antipater, and grandfather of Herod the Great.

ANTIPAS, a son of Herod the Great. [Vide *Herod*]

ANTIPAS, a prince of the blood of the family of Herod, and keeper of the treasury at Jerusalem, was slain in a sedition. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 4, c. 11.

ANTIPATER (*Hist.*) the name of several princes and distinguished persons.

*Princes of this Name.*

ANTIPATER, son of Iolaus, and one of Alexander's generals, received Macedonia for his share in the dominions of his master, whom he is said to have poisoned. He died three years after in the 114th Olympiad, A. C. 321. He was a patron of learning, and is quoted with much commendation by Cicero as the author of a letter to his son Cassander. *Cic. Offic.* l. 2, c. 14; *Diodor.* l. 17, &c.; *C. Nep. in Phoc. et Eumen.; Plin.* l. 30, c. 16; *Plut. in Eumen. Alexander, &c.; Val. Maxim.* l. 1, c. 7; *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, c. 73; *Q. Curt.* l. 4, c. 1; *Paus.* l. 7; *Justin.* l. 9; *Arrian. Alex. Exped.* l. 1, c. 11, &c.

ANTIPATER, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus, succeeded his father in the 120th Olympiad, A. C. 298; and, after having killed his mother, was in his turn killed by his brother Demetrius, or, as some say, by his father-in-law Lysimachus. *Justin.* l. 16; *Paus.* l. 9.

ANTIPATER, a nephew of Cassander, was placed on the throne of Macedonia in the 124th Olympiad, but retained it not more than 45 days. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Justin.* l. 24; *Pausan. &c.*

ANTIPATER, son of Seleucus Ceraunius, and nephew of Antiochus the Great, concluded the peace with Scipio for his uncle, A. C. 191; *Polyb.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 37, c. 45.

ANTIPATER, an Idumean by birth, and governor of Idumea, was the son of Antipas, and father of Herod the Great. He was poisoned by one Malchus, whom he had loaded with favours, A. C. 43; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, &c.

ANTIPATER, eldest son of Herod the Great, after having contributed to the death of his two brothers, Alexander and Aristobulus, was detected in a conspiracy against his father, for which he was put to death. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, &c.

ANTIPATER, the son of Salome, pleaded for the crown of Judæa, before Augustus, against his rival Archelaus, but without success. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ANTIPATER, a son of Orgis, exacted the sum of four hundred talents of silver from the Thasians to provide an entertainment for Xerxes and his army. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 118.

ANTIPATER, an Athenian archon in the 97th Olympiad.

ANTIPATER, one of Alexander's soldiers, who joined in the conspiracy of Hermolaus. *Q. Curt.* l. 8, c. 6.

ANTIPATER, a general of Perseus, king of Macedonia, was slain in a battle fought with the Romans, U. C. 581, A. C. 173.

ANTIPATER, son of Jason, was sent by Simon Maccabæus to renew the alliance with the Romans, A. C. 144. *2 Maccab.* xii.

ANTIPATER, governor of Idumea, and father of Herod the Great, was poisoned by one Malchus, whom he had befriended at different times. *Joseph.* l. 14, c. 19.

ANTIPATER, surnamed *Gadias*, a favourite with Herod the Great, was put to death on a charge made by the king's sister Salome. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 19.

ANTIPATER, a Samaritan, and steward of the household of Antipater, Herod's son, confessed on the rack that his master had received poison for the purpose of poisoning Herod. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17, c. 6.

ANTIPATER, a sophist of Hierapolis, and secretary to the emperor Severus, was raised to the dignity of the consul, and afterwards governor of Bithynia. He is said to have starved himself in the 78th year of his age. The reverse of a medal of Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla, bears the name of this Antipater. *Philostrat. in Vit.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.* tom. ii.



ANTIPATER (*Numis.*) a medal bearing, on the obverse, the head of a king, as in the annexed figure; and on the reverse, a gryphon with a laurel branch; inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ, is ascribed to Antipater, king of Macedon. *Goltz. Græc.* tab. 35; *Spanh. Dissert.; Froel. Notit. Elem.* tab. 7, &c.

ANTIPATER (*Biog.*) a blind philosopher of Cyrene, and disciple of Aristippus. *Cic. Tuscul. Quæst.* l. 1, c. 37; *Diogen. Laert.* l. 2.

ANTIPATER, a disciple of Aristotle, whom he appointed his executor, probably the Antipater who was Alexander's general. *Diogen. Laert.* l. 5.

ANTIPATER, a philosopher of Tarsus, to whom are ascribed two treatises on Superstition, and one on Anger. *Cic. Acad.* l. 4, c. 6; *Strab.* l. 14; *Athen.* l. 8, c. 8; *Diogen. Laert in Zen.; Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

ANTIPATER, a poet and stoic philosopher of Sidon, who is quoted with commendation by Cicero and Seneca. Some of his poems are still extant in the Anthologia. According to Valerius Maximus and Pliny, he was attacked with a fever every year on his birth-day, of which he at last died. *Cic. Orat.* l. 3, c. 5; *Val. Maxim.* l. 1, c. 10; *Senec.* ep. 92; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 515.

ANTIPATER, *L. Cælius*, a Latin historian in the time of the Gracchi, wrote a History of the Second Punic War, of which Brutus made a compendium. Some fragments of this history were collected by Riccobon in 1568. *Cic. in Brut* c. 26, &c.; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 7; *Liv.* l. 31, &c.; *Spartian. in Hadrian.; Pompon. tit. de Orig.; Rutil. in Vit. Juris Consult.; Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 1, c. 8.

ANTIPATER, a poet of Tyre in the time of Cato of Utica, died a short time before the son of Cicero went to Athens. Some of his epigrams are preserved in the Anthologia. *Cic. de*

*Offic.* l. 2, c. 24; *Plut. in Cat.*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3; *de Poet.* c. 8.

ANTIPATER *of Derbe*, was intimate with Cicero. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13, ep. 73.

ANTIPATER, a Greek poet of Thessalonica in the time of Augustus, wrote, among other things, epigrams in Greek, some of which are extant in the collection of epigrams.

ANTIPATER, *Gallus*, a Latin historian of the third century, wrote a life of M. Aureolus Marius, who was elected emperor of the Gauls in the time of Gallienus. *Trebell. Poll. in Vit. Claud.*

ANTIPATER, a writer of the fifth century, who wrote against Eusebius the historian. *I. Con. Nic.*; *Du Pin Biblioth.*

ANTIPATRIS (*Bibl.*) Ἀντιπατρὶς, a town of Palestine, where St. Paul was brought by order of Lysias. *Acts* xxiii. 31. It was about 150 furlongs, or 17 miles from Joppa, 10 miles from Lydda, and 20 from Cæsarea; according to Josephus its ancient name was Chabarzaba, but being rebuilt by Herod, it was called Antipatris, in honour of his father Antipater. Near this place Judas Maccabæus defeated Nicanor. It was erected by Baldwin I, king of Jerusalem, into a bishop's see, in 1101, but fell again into the hands of the Saracens in 1265.

ANTIPATRIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀντιπατρίδας, a governor of Telmessus, a city of Caria, which he lost by means of a stratagem. *Polyæn.* l. 5.

ANTIPHANES (*Biog.*) Ἀντιφάνης, a Greek poet of Carystus, in the time of Thespis, A. C. 523. *Suidas.*

ANTIPHANES, a comic poet in the time of Alexander the Great, who is quoted very often by Athenæus.

ANTIPHANES, the name of several other persons mentioned by ancient writers, as a comic poet of Rhodes or Smyrna; another of Berga, in Thrace; a statuary of Argos, whose statues were preserved in the temple of Delphi in the time of the Antonines; a physician of Delos, &c. *Iren. ad Gent.* l. 2; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 1; *Suidas*; *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 6; *Voss. de Græc. Poet. &c.*

ANTIPHAS (*Myth.*) one of the sons of Laocoon, who, with his brother Thrymbæus, was killed by the serpents. *Hygin.* fab. 135; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 2, v. 213.

ANTIPHATES (*Myth.*) Ἀντιφάτης, a king of the Læstrygones, a cannibal race of Novum Latium, or the country now called *Naples*, devoured one of Ulysses' officers, and destroyed all his ships except that in which Ulysses himself escaped.

*Ovid. Pontic.* l. 2, ep. 9, v. 41.

*Quis non Antiphaten Læstrygona devovet.*

*Stat. Silv.* l. 1.

——— *Latusque cruenti*
*Antiphatæ.*

*Tibull.* l. 4, el. 1, v. 59.

*Incultos adiit Læstrygonas, Antiphatenque*
*Mobilis Artaciæ gelidos quos irrigat unda.*

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 10, v. 116; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14; *Hygin.* fab. 125.

ANTIPHATES, the grandfather of Amphiaraus. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 15.

ANTIPHATES, a son of Sarpedon. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9.

ANTIPHATES, a man killed in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 12.

ANTIPHATES (*Hist.*) an Athenian archon in the fourth year of the 120th Olympiad.

ANTIPHEMUS (*Hist.*) Ἀντιφήμος, a Rhodian, and founder of Gela in Sicily. *Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 4.

ANTIPHERON (*Biog.*) a man whom Aristotle speaks of as having mistaken his shadow for himself.

ANTIPHILI *Portus* (*Geog.*) an harbour on the African side of the Red Sea, now called *Vella*. *Strab.* l. 16.

ANTIPHILUS (*Hist.*) Ἀντίφιλος, an Athenian who succeeded Leosthenes, was killed at the siege of Lamia. *Diodor. Sic.* l. 18.

ANTIPHILUS, a prætor of the Bæotians, who delivered Thebes to Quintus, the Roman consul, U. C. 555, A. C. 197. *Liv.* l. 33, c. 1.

ANTIPHILUS, a general in the army of Perseus, that was opposed to the Romans.

ANTIPHILUS, a friend of Antipater, the son of Herod the Great, who procured him poison for the purpose of destroying his father, for which he was put to death.

ANTIPHON (*Hist.*) Ἀντίφων, an Athenian archon in the third year of the 94th Olympiad.

ANTIPHON, an orator, surnamed the *Rhamnusian*, from his native place Rhamnus, who taught rhetoric, was condemned to death by the people for having contributed to the establishment of the 400 in Athens, in the 92d Olympiad, A. C. 411. Of his Orations, 16 are preserved in the collection of Greek Orators made by Aldus, fol. 1513, and by Stephanus, fol. 1575, besides which some moral treatises are ascribed to him. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 68; *Xenoph. Memor. Socrat.* l. 1, c. 6; *Plat. in Menex.*; *Cic. in Brut.* c. 12; *Plut. de dec. Orat.*; *Quintil.* l. 3, c. 1; *Athen.* l. 9, c. 12; *Origen. cont. Cels.* l. 4; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

ANTIPHON, the name of several persons mentioned by ancient writers, as a rich man whom Xenophon introduces disputing with Socrates; an Athenian interpreter of dreams; a poet of Attica, put to death by Dionysius for criticising his poems; a writer on the quadrature of the circle, mentioned by Aristotle; also a writer on agriculture; a tragic poet; and a slave, who was a player, &c. *Xenophon. Mem. Aristot.* l. 2, c. 6; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 4, c. 15; *Athen.* l. 14, &c.

ANTIPHONUS (*Myth.*) Ἀντίφονος, a son of Priam, who accompanied his father to the tent of Achilles, to beg the body of Hector. *Hom. Il.* 24.

ANTIPHUS (*Myth.*) Ἄντιφος, a son of Priam, killed by Agamemnon; also a grandson of Hercules, who went with 30 ships to the Trojan war; and an intimate friend of Ulysses. *Hom. Il. and Odyss.*

ANTIPHUS (*Biog.*) a son of Ganyctor the Naupactian, murdered the poet Hesiod, with the assistance of his brother Climenus, and threw his body into the sea, which the poet's dog afterwards finding, they were seized and convicted of the murder. *Plut. de Solert. Anim.*

ANTIPŒNUS (*Hist.*) father of Androclea. [Vide *Androclea*]

ANTIPOLIS (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, built by a colony from Marseilles, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the fish of which is celebrated by Martial.

*Mart.* l. 13, epig. 103.

*Antipolitani, fateor, sum filia thynni*
*Essem si scombri, non tibi missa forem.*

It is now called *Antibes*. [Vide *Antibes*] *Strab.* l. 4; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2, c. 15; *Antonin. Itin.*; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 10.

ANTIQUARIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar of the 15th century, published an entire edition of Campanus's works.

ANTIRRHIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀντίῤῥιον, a promontory of Ætolia, now *St. Andrew*, opposite to the shore of Rhium, in Peloponnesus, which together formed the bay of Corinth *of Lepanto*, now called the *Dardanelles*. *Strab.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 2.

ANTISSA (*Geog.*) Ἄντισσα, a town on the island of Lesbos, which was taken by the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* l. 3, c. 18; *Liv.* l. 15, c. 31; *Strab.* l. 13.

ANTISTHENES (*Hist.*) Ἀντισθένης, a Spartan, who was sent with a fleet to Pharnabazus, in the 20th year of the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 39.

ANTISTHENES (*Biog.*) father of Antisthenes the Athenian, was the founder of the sect of the Cynics who had Diogenes for a disciple, and Socrates for a master. He wrote 20 vo-

lumes, according to Diogenes Laertius. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3; *Plut. in Lyc.: Æl. Var. Hist.* l. 9; *Diogen.* l. 6.

ANTISTHENES, an historian of Rhodes, and also a peripatetic philosopher. *Diog. Laert.* l. 6; *Phleg. Trallian. Mirab.* l. 3.

ANTISTIA (*Hist.*) wife of Rubellius Plautus. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14, c. 22.

ANTISTIA, *gens*, a plebeian family of Rome, distinguished into the Veteres and Regini. [Vide *Antistius*]

ANTISTIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) several medals are extant of this family, which bear on the obverse the head of Augustus, inscriptions CAESAR AUGUSTUS, or IMPERATOR, CAESAR AUGUST*us* C*on*S*ul* XI, &c.; on the reverse C*aius* ANTISTIUS REGINUS III. VIR, or C*aius* ANTISTIUS VETUS III. VIR. The type of one, as in fig. 1, is commemorative of the victory at Actium, representing Apollo in a female habit, standing on a pulpit adorned with the beaks of ships and anchors, holding a goblet in his right hand over the fire of an altar, and in his left a lyre; to the inscription of which is added APOLLINI ACTIO. Another, as in fig. 2, served to show the origin of this family from the Gabii, whereon are represented two men dressed in the toga, with the head covered after the manner of sacrificers, holding a pig over the fire of an altar, inscription C. ANTISTIUS VETUS. FOED*us* P*opuli* R*omani* CUM GABINIS. *Goltz. Fast.; Vaill. Fam.; Patin. Fam.; Morell. Fam.*

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



ANTISTIUS (*Hist.*) a name common to several Romans of distinction.

ANTISTIUS PETRO, of the Gabii, concluded a treaty between his country and the Romans, in the age of Tarquin the Proud. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4.

ANTISTIUS, was made tribune of the people in his absence, U. C. 332, A. C. 422. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 42.

ANTISTIUS, a tribune with consular power, U. C. 373.

ANTISTIUS, *Sextus*, an ambassador to the Gauls, U. C. 544. *Liv.* l. 27, c. 36.

ANTISTIUS, a public accuser, who was slain in the civil wars of Sylla. *Cic. Rosc.* c. 32.

ANTISTIUS, *C.* a knight and master of the publicans in Sicily. *Cic. in Verr.* 3, c. 7.

ANTISTIUS, *M.* a knight whom the censor Lepidus dismounted. *Cic. Orat.* l. 2, c. 71.

ANTISTIUS VETUS, a defender of popular freedom, and a friend of Brutus. *Cic. Brut.* c. 11.

ANTISTIUS, *T.* a prætor of Macedonia in the beginning of the civil war. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13, c. 29.

ANTISTIUS RHEGINUS, *C.* a lieutenant under Cæsar in Gaul. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6, &c.

ANTISTIUS, the name of several consuls in the time of the emperors.

ANTISTIUS SOSIANUS, first a tribune of the people, and afterwards a prætor, was banished for making verses on Nero. *Tac. Annal.* l. 14, c. 48.

ANTISTIUS LABEO (*Biog.*) vide *Labeo.*

ANTISTIUS, an orator, and one of those to whom the emperor M. Aurelius entrusted the education of his son Commodus.

ANTITHEUS (*Hist.*) Ἀντιθέος, an Athenian archon in the 160th Olympiad. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 17.

ANTITAURUS (*Geog.*) a branch of the Taurus, from which it is separated by the river Cydnus; it is now called by the inhabitants *Roham Thoura*, according to Thivet.

ANTIVESTIUM (*Geog.*) a promontory in Cornwall, now the *Land's End.*

ANTIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Latium, now *Antio Rovinata*, or *Torre d' Ango.* It was the capital of the Volsci, built by Ascanius, taken by Camillus, and adorned by Nero, whose birth-place it was. A celebrated temple was also dedicated to Fortune, whence *Horace*, l. 1, od. 35.

*O diva gratum quæ regis Antium.*

*Cic. de Div.* l. 1; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 8, c. 14; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15, c. 23; *Suet. in Cal.* c. 8; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.; Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* l. 3, c. 7.

ANTIUM (*Numis.*) is distinguished on one medal by the inscription ANTI, the type, an effigy of Hercules with his club; and as a Roman colony on a medal of Nero, inscribed COL. ANTIAT. LEG. III. ITALICA.

ANTIUS (*Numis.*) vide *Antia, gens.*

ANTOINETTE (*Hist.*) the duchess of Guise, was born in 1493, and died in 1583, having got the reputation of unaffected piety among the Catholics, and that of a bigotted attachment to the Romish religion among the Huguenots. *Dupleix, Hist. de France.*

ANTOINETTE, *of Orleans*, retired to a monastery on the death of her husband, and afterwards founded a new order called *Calvary.* She died in 1618.

ANTOINETTE, the unfortunate queen of France, daughter of Francis I and Maria Theresa, and wife of Louis XVI, fell under the guillotine by the sentence of a revolutionary mob in 1793, aged 38. [Vide Plate VI]

ANTOLINEZ, *Augustin* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Compostella, was born at Valladolid in 1554, and died in 1626, leaving the Lives of some Saints.

ANTOLINEZ, *Justin*, bishop of Tortosa, and brother of the preceding, died in 1640 leaving an Ecclesiastical History of Grenada.

ANTOMENES (*Hist.*) vide *Automenes.*

ANTON, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a German theologian, of the Lutheran persuasion, was born in 1661, and died in 1730, leaving among his writings, 1. 'Concilii Tridentini Doctrina Publica.' 2. 'Elementa Homeletica,' &c.

ANTONELLI, *Nicholas Maria* (*Ecc.*) count of Pergola, was born in 1697, and after rising to the dignity of a cardinal, died in 1767, leaving the reputation of a scholar. He wrote, 1. 'De Titulis quos S. Evariscus Romanis Presbyteris distribuit,' 8vo. Rom. 1725. 2. 'Ragioni della Sede Apostolica sopra il Ducato di Parma e Piacenza esposte a' Sovrani e Principi Cattolici dell' Europa,' 4 vols. 4to. Rome, 1742. 3. 'Vetus Missale Romanum,' &c.

ANTONELLO (*Biog.*) vide *Antonio.*

ANTONIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) one of the noblest and most ancient families in Rome, which was among the number of the first senators chosen by Romulus, and deduced its origin from Anton, the son of Hercules. The ancient surname of this family was Merenda. [Vide *Antonii* and *Antonius*]

ANTONIA, the name of some distinguished females among the Romans.

ANTONIA, the elder daughter of M. Antony, and wife of Domitius Ænobarbus, was the grandmother of the emperor Nero. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 44; *Suet. in Ner.* c. 5.

ANTONIA, another daughter of M. Antony, was the wife of Drusus, by whom she had three children, namely, Germanicus, who was put to death by Tiberius; Claudius, the emperor; and the infamous Livia. *Val. Max.* l. 4, c. 3; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 8; *Sueton. in Claud. et Caligul.*

ANTONIA, daughter of Claudius and Ælia Pætina, and wife of Faustus, or according to Tacitus, of Cornelius, was put to death by Nero because she refused to marry him. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 13, c. 5, &c.; *Plut. in Anton.; Suet. in Claud. et Ner.; Dio.* l. 60.

ANTONIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the principal medals or coins of this family were those of the Triumvir, which bear on the obverse his effigy [vide Plate VII]; inscriptions, M*arcus* ANTONIUS III. VIR. R*ei* P*ublicæ* C*onstituendæ* M*arci* F*ilius* M*arci* N*epos.* AUG*ur* IMP*erator.* ITER*um* III.

VIR. *Rei Publicæ Constituendæ* CO*n*S*ul* DESIG*natus* ITE-R*um* ET TE*R*T*ium*.—Μάκρος ΑΝΤώνιος ΑΥΤοκράτωρ ΤΡΙ-ΩΝΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ, &c. On the reverse of some medals is the inscriptions *Lucius* ANTONIUS. CO*n*S*ul*, whose effigy is given as in the annexed figure; and PIETAS. CO*n*S*ul*, a name affected by this Lucius. Some bear the inscription of Cleopatra, with her effigy, [vide *Cleopatra*] and others the names of Atratinus, Fonteius, Appius, Sosius, &c. præfects of the cities subjected to his jurisdiction; to these may be added the inscriptions CONCORDIA, or CONCOR. EXERCITUUM, or EXERCIT.—LEG VII. VIII. IX. &c. — COHORTIS SPECULATORUM. — COHORTIUM PRAETORIANARUM. &c. The cities of Carthago Nova, Corinth, Ephesus, Sinope, Thessalonica, Tripoli in Syria, Vienne in Gaul, and the province of Sicily, struck medals of Antony. The grandfather of the Triumvir is inscribed on some medals M. ANTONI. *Cnei Filius*, his brothers Lucius and Caius, *Lucius* ANTON*ius* *Marci Filius*, with the addition sometimes of CO*n*S*ul*; *Caius* ANTONIUS *Marci* F.




Antonia, the wife of Drusus, was honoured with many medals, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions ANTONIA AUGUSTA.—ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ—ΘΕΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ--ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ CEBACTH ΘΕC*σαλονικέων* — ΔΡΟΥ*σος* ΓΕΡΜ*άνικος* ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ; on the reverse of one, CONSTANTIAE — AUGUST; of another, SACERDOS. DIVI AUGUSTI. Others are inscribed with the name and title of her son, the emperor Claudius, by whom they were struck in honour of her.




Antonia, the daughter of Claudius, is represented with her sister Octavia, and brother Britannicus, on two cornucopiæ, the head of Britannicus being between those of his two sisters, as in the annexed cut, inscription ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ*τωρ*, sometimes LIBERI AUG. COL. A. A. P. and sometimes ANTONIA BRITANNICUS OCTAVIA. *Goltz. Fast.; Vaill. Num. Præst. Imp.; Patin. Num. Imper.; Spanh. Dissert.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Morell. Fam.; Seguin Sel. Num. &c.*



ANTONIANO, *Sylvio* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, who rose to distinction by his merit, was born in 1540, and died in 1603, after having been created a cardinal by Clement VIII. He wrote, 1. 'Dell' Educazione Christiana de' Figliuoli Libri tre,' 4to. Verona, 1584. 2. 'Orationes Tredecim,' 4to. Rom. 1610; besides various discourses.

ANTONIDES, *John* (*Biog.*) a Dutch poet, surnamed *Vander Goes*, was born of mean parentage in 1637, and died in 1684, leaving among his works, 1. 'Bellona aan Band,' i. e. Bellona Chained; on occasion of the peace between Holland and England. 2. The River Y, in four books.

ANTONII (*Hist.*) an illustrious family in Rome, said to be descended from Anton the son of Hercules. It consisted of patricians, with the surname of *Merenda*, and of plebeians, without any surname. [Vide *Antonius*]

ANTONIN (*Hist.*) vide *Antoninus*.

ANTONINI, *di Foraglioni, St.* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Florence, was born in 1389, sent on different important missions by the popes Nicholas V, Callistus III, and Pius II; nominated to the archbishopric of Florence in 1446, died in 1459, and was canonized by Adrian VI in 1523. He wrote, 1. 'Historiarum opus seu Chronica Libri viginti quatuor,' Venet. 1480; Noremb. 1484; 3 vols. fol. Basil. 1491. 2. 'Summa Theologiæ Moralis,' 4 vols. 4to. Venet. 3. 'Summula Confessionis,' Venet. 1473; one of the earliest printed books.

Antonini, *Annibal* and *Joseph* (*Biog.*) two brothers, who were engaged in writing the History of Lucania, were born in the 17th and 18th centuries. Annibal likewise wrote an Italian dictionary and grammar.

ANTONINUS (*Hist.*) a name common to several emperors and distinguished persons.

*Emperors of this Name.*

Antoninus, *Titus Aurelius*, surnamed *Pius*, descended from a family originally from Nismes, in Languedoc, was born at Lanusium in Italy, and succeeded Adrian (by whom he had been adopted), A. D. 138, and died after a reign of 23 years, regretted by all his subjects. [Vide Plate I, and also under *Numismatics*] *Dion.* l. 70; *Jul. Capitol. in Ant. et M. Aurel.; Spartian. in Aurel. et Ver.*

Antoninus, *Marcus Aurelius*, surnamed the *Philosopher*, succeeded the preceding (by whom he had been adopted), and died after a reign of 19 years. [Vide Plate I, and also under *Numismatics*] This emperor wrote a book in Greek, entitled, 'Τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν,' i. e. concerning himself. The edition in 4to. Cantab. 1652, and that in 8vo. Oxon. 1704, are reckoned the best. *Tertull. Apolog.; Dion.* l. 72; *Jul. Capitol. in Marc.; Euseb. Hist.* l. 5, &c.

Antoninus, vide *Commodus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, Geta,* and *Diadumenianus*.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Antoninus, *Haterius*, a consul in the reign of Claudius, A. D. 53. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12, c. 58.

Antoninus, *Arrius*, a consul in the reign of Otho, A. D. 69, whose daughter Arria Fatidilla was the mother of Antoninus Pius. He is supposed to be the same as is mentioned by Pliny the Younger in his epistles. *Plin.* l. 4, ep. 18.

Antoninus, *Galerius*, the name of the second son of Antoninus Pius.

Antoninus, a general who was proclaimed emperor at the death of Ulpian, but never ventured to oppose himself to Alexander Severus.

Antoninus, a son of Abgarus, king of Edessa, who was sent to Rome after his father had been stripped of his kingdom by Caracalla, A. D. 116. He made the epitaph on his brother Abgarus, who died at Rome. *Sidon. Apollin.* l. 2, ep. 8.

Antoninus, an officer under Constantius, who being involved in debts and difficulties, went over to Sapor, king of Persia, and acted as a guide in an expedition undertaken by that monarch against his own country. *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 18, c. 5, &c.

Antoninus (*Numis.*) the name given on medals and coins to six emperors; namely, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Commodus, Caracalla, Diadumenianus, and Heliogabalus, besides Galerius, who was of the imperial family. The medals of all these are on many occasions simply inscribed, ANTONIN. AUG.; and that of Caracalla at full length ANTONINUS AUGUSTUS. The first emperor of this name is distinguished by his effigy [vide Plate I] on numerous medals bearing the inscriptions in Latin, *Titus* AEL*ius* CAESAR ANTONINUS. PIUS. IMP*erator*. T. AEL. CAES. HADR*ianus* ANTONINUS AUG*ustus* PIUS. P*ater* P*atriæ* TR*ibunitia* P*otestate* II to XXIII, the number of times which he filled this office and CO*n*S*ul* III; the inscriptions in Greek T. ΑΙΛΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Α*ὐτοκράτωρ*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Τ. ΑΙΛ. ΑΔ*ριανος* ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CEB*αστὸς* ΕΥ*σεβὴς*. Among the inscriptions on the reverse were AEQUITAS.—AETERNITAS. — ANNONA AUG. — BONO EVENTUI. — CONCORDIA AUG. — DISCIPLINA. — DIVA FAUSTINA. — FELICITAS. COS. II. III. or IIII. — FIDES EXERC*itium* COS. IIII.—INDULGENTIA

AUG. COS. III.—LAETITIA TEMPORUM.—LIBERALITAS. AUG. II. III. IIII. V. &c. COS. IIII.—MUNIFICENTIA. AUG. COS. III.—PAX. TR. POT. XIII. COS. IIII.—PIETAS TRIB. POT. COS. &c.—PIETATI AUG. COS. III.—PROVIDENTIA DEORUM.—JOVI STATORI.—JUNONI SOSPITAE.—MARTIULTORI.; SALUS PUBLICA.—SECURITAS PUBLICA, &c. The principal places which honoured Antoninus on their medals were Abdera in Thrace, Abonotichus, *Æegæ*, Aelia Capitolina, Alexandria, Amastris, Amisus, Antandrus, Antiochia, Apollonia, Ascalon, Asturina, Beroea, Berytus, Cæsarea, Cerétapa, Claudiopolis, Cnidus, Coella, Colophon, Corinthus, Cos, Creta, Cuma, Cyzicus, Damascus, Elis, Emisa, Ephesus, Epidaurus, Gadara, Gaza, Hadrianopolis, Hadrianothera, Heraclea, Hippo Regius, Ionia, Lacedæmon, Laodicea, Macedonia, Magnesia, Memphis, Miletus, Neapolis, Nicæa, Nicopolis, Patræ, Perga, Pergamus, Philadelphia, Philippi, Samosata, Sardes, Seleucia, Sicilia, Smyrna, Syria, Tarsus, Tenedos, Tiberius, Tripolis, Troas, &c.

ANTONINUS, vide *Aurelius, &c.*

ANTONINUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Jerusalem, at the end of the second century. *Euseb. Chron.*

ANTONINUS, bishop of Ephesus, was accused of sacrilege by Eusebius, bishop of Valentinopolis, in a council held by St. John of Chrysostom in 400, but the affair was not brought to any issue, as the parties were afterwards reconciled. *Baron. Annal.; Pallad. in Vit. Johan. Chrysost.*

ANTONINUS (*Biog.*) author of an Itinerary, which has been ascribed by some to the two emperors of that name, but is most generally supposed to be the work of some writer of later date than either of these writers. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3.

ANTONINUS, vide *Liberalis.*

ANTONINUS, *Constantinianus*, vide *Constantinianus.*

ANTONIO, *de Jepes* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Benedictine, who wrote a history of his order in seven decades.

ANTONIO, *Nicholas*, a Spanish biographer, was born in 1617, and died in 1684; leaving many useful works, among which the principal are, 1. 'De Exilio, sive de Exilii Pœna Antiqua et Nova, Exulumque Conditione et Juribus, Libri tres,' fol. Antv. 1659. 2. 'Bibliotheca Hispana Nov.,' 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1672; Matrit. 1783. 3. 'Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1696; Matrit. 1788. 4. 'Censura de Historias Fabulas, Obera Postuma,' fol.

ANTONIUS (*Hist.*) the name of a Roman family, and other distinguished persons. [Vide *Antonia, gens*]

*Family of the Antonii.*

ANTONIUS, *T. Merenda*, one of the decemvirs who was expelled with Appius Claudius, U. C. 304, A. C. 450. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 35.

ANTONIUS, *Q. Merenda*, a military tribune with consular power, U. C. 332, A. D. 422. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 42.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus*, a master of the horse under the dictator P. Cornelius. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 17.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus*, the *Orator*, was chosen successively quæstor and censor, and after having taken an active part in the public concerns, was killed in the troubles of Marius and Cinna, and his head was fixed on the rostrum. *Cic. ad Heren.* l. 4, c. 5, &c.; *Liv. Epit.* l. 80; *Val. Max.* l. 9, c. 2.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus*, son of the preceding, surnamed *Creticus*, because he was unsuccessful in a war with the Cretans, died as is said of mortification at his ill success. *Cic. in Verr.* l. 2, c. 3; *Liv. Epit.* l. 97; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 3, c. 7; *Plut. in Anton.*

ANTONIUS, *Caius*, brother of the preceding, and a colleague in the consulship with Cicero, was banished from Rome for extortion notwithstanding he was defended by the latter. *Cic. Vat.* c. 11, &c.; *Sallust.* c. 24, &c.; *Liv. Epit.* l. 103.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus*, the triumvir, was son of Antonius, surnamed *Creticus*, and grandson of Antonius the Orator. He was distinguished by being the enemy of Cicero, whom he caused to be beheaded and his head to be fixed on the rostrum; and no less so by being one of the triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus. He was afterwards the rival and antagonist of the former, by whom he was beaten at the battle of Actium; and on learning the death of his mistress, Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, he put an end to his own existence. [Vide *Antonia, gens*, under *Numismatics*] *Ovid. Met.* l. 15, v. 826.

*Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia tædæ*
*Non bene fisa cadet.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 685.

*Hinc ope Barbaricâ variisque Antonius armis*
*Victor ab Auroræ populis, et litore Rubro*
*Ægyptum, viresque Orientis et ultima secum*
*Bactra vehit: sequiturque (nefas) Ægyptia conjux.*

*Horat.* epod. 9.

*Ut nuper, actus cùm freto Neptunius*
*Dux fugit, ustis navibus,*
*Minatus urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat*
*Servis amicus perfidis:*
*Romanus (eheu posteri negabitis)*
*Emancipatus fœminæ,*
*Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus*
*Servire rugosis potest.*

*Cic. Philip. &c.; Corn. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.; Flor.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 41, &c.

ANTONIUS, *Caius*, brother of the triumvir, served under Cæsar against Pompey, and was afterwards put to death by Brutus. *Plut. in Brut.; Suet. in Jul. Cæs.* c. 36.

ANTONIUS, *Lucius*, another brother of the triumvir, opposed Augustus, but being afterwards taken prisoner, obtained from the conqueror his life and liberty. *Cic. Phil.; Sueton. in August.* c. 14.

ANTONIUS, *Julius*, or *Julus*, son of the triumvir, was a consul with Paulus Fabius Maximus, U. C. 744, A. C. 10; and in great favour with Augustus, who gave him his niece Marcella in marriage, but being afterwards detected in an adulterous connexion with the emperor's daughter Julia, he was put to death, or, according to Paterculus, killed himself. He is supposed to have written an heroic poem on Diomede in 12 books, to which Horace alludes in the second ode of the fourth book, which is dedicated to this Antonius. *Vell. Paterc.* l. 2; *Tacit.* l. 4, c. 44; *Dio*, l. 55.

ANTONIUS, *Lucius*, son of the preceding, and grandson of the triumvir, was banished by Augustus to Marseilles, where he died; and with him, as it is said, the family of the Antonii was extinct, which Tacitus denominates "Multâ claritudine sed improsperâ."

*Other Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ANTONIUS, *Felix*, a freedman of Claudius, who was set over Judæa by that emperor. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 5, c. 9.

ANTONIUS, *Novellus*, a commander under Otho, lost all his authority with the soldiers. *Tac. Hist.* l. 1, c. 87, &c.

ANTONIUS, *Natalis* or *Primus*, a conspirator against Nero, who, having escaped with impunity, became a great general under Vespasian, and slew Vitellius. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 5, c. 5; *Tac. Annal.* l. 15, c. 50, &c.

ANTONIUS, a Roman captain, who commanded at Ascalon, and killed 18,000 Jews in two battles. It is possible this may be the same as the preceding. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 3, c. 1.

ANTONIUS, a centurion at the siege of Jotaphat, who was killed by the stratagem of a Jew. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 3, c. 13.

ANTONIUS, *Flamina*, an officer in the reign of Vespasian, who was exiled for his cruelty. *Tac. Hist.* l. 4, c. 46.

ANTONIUS, *Lucius*, a governor of Upper Germany, who set himself up as emperor against Domitian, but was defeated and killed by Lucius Maximus. *Dio.* l. 67.

ANTONIUS, the name of modern princes, &c. [Vide *Anthony*]

ANTONIUS (*Ecc.*) the name of several patriarchs, &c.

*Patriarchs of Constantinople of this Name.*

ANTONIUS I, succeeded Theodore Iconomachus in 821, and held the see for 11 years.

ANTONIUS II, surnamed *Cauleas*, was elected after Stephen in 893, and died in 895.

ANTONIUS, surnamed *Studites*, was elected in the room of Basil, who was deposed in 974. He afterwards resigned his charge in 979. *Baron. Annal.*

ANTONIUS IV, surnamed *Caloger*, was elected in 1388, and died in 1396.

*Bishops and other Distinguished Persons.*

ANTONIUS, *Honoratus*, bishop of Constantine, in Africa, in 435; wrote a consolation and exhortation to one Arcadius, who was exiled for his faith by Genseric, king of the Visigoths.

ANTONIUS, surnamed *de Beck*, bishop of Durham, was made patriarch of Jerusalem in 1305, by Clement VI, which was only a nominal title.

ANTONIUS, *D.*, better known by the name of *St. Anthony*. [Vide *Anthony*]

ANTONIUS, *M. Gnipho* (*Biog.*) a poet and rhetorician of Gaul, taught rhetoric at Rome, and had, among others, Cicero for his disciple. *Sueton. de Illust. Gramm.*

ANTONIUS, or *Antoninus Musa*, a physician in the time of Augustus. *Plin.* l. 29, c. 1.

ANTONIUS, or *Antoninus Liberalis*, vide *Liberalis*.

ANTONIUS, a disciple of St. Simeon, the Styleote, wrote a life of his master, about 460.

ANTONIUS, a monk of Valeria, a city of Pannonia, died in 526, after having undergone much suffering from the barbarians.

ANTONIUS, *Tudentinus*, native of Todi, in Umbria, translated several of Plutarch's lives about 1460. *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*; *Voss. Hist. Lat.* l. 3, c. 7.

ANTONIUS, *Ælius Nebrissensis*, or *Antony of Lebrixa*, a Spanish writer on grammar, poetry, history, law, medicine, and theology, was born in 1442, and died in 1522; leaving among his numerous productions, 1. 'Grammatica Sobre la Lingua Castellana,' 4to. Salmantic, 1492; Complut. 1517. 2. 'Dictionarium Latino-Hispanicum,' &c. fol. 1508 & 1532. 3. 'Lexicon Juris Civilis,' &c. fol. Salmant. 1511. 4. 'Decades duæ Rerum Ferdinando et Elisabetha,' &c. Granat. 1545. 5. 'De Bello Navariensi,' &c.

ANTONY (*Hist.*) vide *Anthony* and *Antonius*.

ANTOR (*Myth.*) a centaur mentioned by Valerius Flaccus. *Val. Flac.* l. 1.

ANTORIDES (*Biog.*) a painter and disciple of Aristippus. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 10.

ANTRECHT, *John* (*Hist.*) chancellor and master of the requests to the elector of Hesse Cassel, was born in 1544, and died in 1607. He was a learned man, and the patron of learning. *Mel. Adam. in Vit. Juris.*

ANTRIM, *Randal Mac-Sorley, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, joined Tyrone for some time in his rebellion, but returning to his duty he aided the lord deputy Mountjoy in reducing the rebellious Irish to obedience, much to the satisfaction of king James I, by whom he was honoured with a place in his privy council, the appointment of lord-lieutenant of the county of Antrim, and the dignity of the peerage.

ANTRIM, *Randall, Marquis of*, son of the preceding, a nobleman of great spirit and activity, exerted himself in the royal cause both in Ireland and Scotland, and caused a body of 1500 men to be conveyed from the former of these two countries to the latter, under the command of colonel Alexander Macdonald, [vide *Macdonald*] in order to co-operate with the marquis of Montrose. He died in 1682.

ANTRIM, *Alexander, third Earl of*, was sworn of the privy council of James II, for which he was attainted and his estates forfeited, but being comprised within the articles of Limerick his outlawry was reversed, and he died in 1679.

ANTRIM, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Macdonald [vide *Macdonald*]; the titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Titles.* Macdonald, earl of Antrim, and viscount Dunluce.

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st. *or*, a lion rampant *gules* for Macdonell. 2d. *or*, a dexter arm issuing from the sinister fess point, out of a cloud *proper*, holding a croslet fitchy *azure*, said to be assumed from one of the family assisting St. Patrick, to reduce the Irish to civility, and to propagate the Christian faith; 3d. *argent*, a ship with the sails furled up, *sable*. 4th. Party per fess *azure* and *vert*, the under part wavy, a dolphin naiant in fess *argent*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a dexter arm couped at the shoulder, attired *or*, turned down *argent*, the hand proper, holding the like croslet as in the coat.

*Supporters.* The dexter, a savage *proper*, wreathed about the temples and middle *vert*; the sinister a falcon *proper*, with beak, members, and bells *or*.

*Motto.* "Tout jour pret."

ANTRIM (*Geog.*) a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 m. long and 26 broad. It has two great natural curiosities, namely, Lough Neah, a large lake, the waters of which are of a petrifying nature; and the Giant's Causeway, consisting of lofty pillars of Basaltes. Its principal towns are Antrim, Belfast, Carickfergus, and Lisburn. Its rivers are the Bush, Rewel, Braid, Crumlin, &c.

ANTRO, *Coracius* (*Hist.*) vide *Coracius*.

ANTROBUS (*Her.*) the name of a family which held the seat of Antrobus Hall, in the county of Chester, from an early period previous to the reign of Henry VI, when it was alienated by Henry Antrobus, esq. but re-purchased in 1808, by sir Edward Antrobus, who in 1815 was created a baronet. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Lozengy *or* and *azure*, on a pale *gules*, three stars of six points, waved of the first.

*Crest.* On a wreath of the colours, issuing out of rays *proper*, an unicorn's head couped *argent*, horned and maned *or*, gorged with a wreath of laurel *vert*.

*Supporters.* Two horses *proper*, being the supporters used and borne by the lords Rutherford, co. Roxburgh, which (the title having become extinct in 1730) have been granted to sir Edward Antrobus, who purchased the barony and estate of Rutherford.

ANTRUM, *Sibyllæ* (*Geog.*) a celebrated place in Campania, which was said to be inhabited by the Sibyl, now *Grotta della Sibilla*. *Vib. Sequest.*

ANTWERP (*Geog.*) a city of Brabant, called by the Latin authors *Antverpia* or *Andoverpum*; by the Germans, *Antorf*; by the Spanish, *Anveres*; and by the French, *Anvers*. It is a very ancient place, which has been supposed by some to have existed before the time of Cæsar. It was much enlarged by John I, duke of Brabant, in 1201; by John III, in 1314; and by the emperor Charles V, in 1543; but it suffered much during the civil wars about religion, particularly from the duke of Alva and the Spaniards, by whom not less than 600 houses were burnt, and 10,000 of the inhabitants killed or drowned. It was retaken and repaired by the prince of Parma in 1585. It has since that time been repeatedly taken. Antwerp has been the birth-place

of many learned men, as Ortelius, Gorleus, Andrew Schottus, Nonius, &c. Its first bishop, Sonnius, called a council of his clergy in 1576; and John Miræus, also a bishop of Antwerp, assembled a council in 1610. This town is situated on the Scheldt, 22 m. N. Brussels, and 65 S. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 23′ E. lat. 51° 13′ N.

ANTYLLA (*Geog.*) vide *Anthylla*.

ANVARI (*Biog.*) a Persian poet of Abiud, in Khorasin, about the year of the Hegira 581, A. D. 1191.

ANUBIS (*Myth.*) Ἄνυβις, the name of an Egyptian deity, who was worshipped under the form of a dog. He is said to have been the brother or son of Osiris, and supposed to be the same as the Grecian god Mercury, because he is sometimes represented with a caduceus. He is styled *Latrator* by Virgil.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 698.

*Omnigenumque Deûm monstra, et latrator Anubis.*

*Latrans* by Propertius, l. 3, el. 9.

*Ausa Jovi nostro latrantem opponere Anubim.*

*Diod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9, v. 686; *Strab.* l. 17; *Luc.* l. 8, v. 331; *Juven. Sat.* 6; *Tertull. Apolog.* c. 6; *Plut. de Isid. et Osir.*; *Apul. Metam.*; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 4; *Arnob. adv. Gent.*; *Euseb. Evang. Præparat.* l. 3.



Anubis (*Numis.*) a figure of this god is given on the reverse of a medal of Faustina, with the sistrum in one hand, and the caduceus in the other; and is supposed to represent, as in the annexed cut, the emperor Marcus Aurelius in a divine character, as the other figure Isis does that of Faustina. *Tristan. Comment. Hist.* tom. i. p. 675.

ANVILLE, *John Baptiste Bourignon d'* (*Biog.*) first geographer to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1697, and died in 1782, leaving, besides his maps, many geographical works, the principal of which are, 1. 'Geographie Ancienne abregée,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1768. 2. 'Traité des Mesures Itineraires Anciennes et Modernes,' 8vo. 1769. 3. 'Dissertation sur l'Etendue de l'Ancienne Jerusalem,' 8vo. 1747. 4. 'Etats formés en Europe apres la Chute de l'Empire Romain en Occident,' 4to. 1771. 5. 'Notice de l'Ancienne Gaul, tirée des Monumens Romains,' 4to. 1761. 6. 'Analyse Geographique de l'Italie.' 7. 'L'Empire Turc consideré dans son Etablissement et ses Accroissemens,' 12mo. 1772. 8. 'L'Empire de Russie, consideré dans son Origine et ses Acroissemens,' 12mo. 1772. 9. 'Memoires sur la Chine; sur la mer Caspienne,' &c.

ANWERY (*Biog.*) vide *Anvari*.

ANULINUS (*Hist.*) a name common to several Romans, mentioned in the latter periods of the Roman history.

Anulinus, *Cornelius*, a consul in the reign of Severus, A. D. 197; and another in the reign of Caracalla, A. D. 216. *Dio.* l. 74, &c.

Anulinus, a Prætorian prefect killed with the emperor Maximinus in 238.

Anulinus, a proconsul in Africa, and a great persecutor of the Christians. *Herod.* l. 8; *Baron. Annal.*

Anulinus, a senator, who had the emperor Diocletian for his slave. *Victorin. in Dioclet.*

Anulinus, *Annius Cornelius*, a consul under Diocletian in 295, prefect of Rome in 306, and proconsul of Africa in 303, and 313 under Constantine. *Sozom.* l. 1, c. 9.

ANXUR (*Geog.*) a town of the Volsci, situated between Cercæi and Amyclæ. It was taken by the Romans, U. C. 348, and had formerly the name of Trachina, now *Terracina*. It is styled *candidus*, *splendidus*, and *superbus*, by Martial.

*Mart.* l. 5, epig. 1.

*Seu placet Æneæ nutrix, seu filia Solis,*
*Sive salutiferis candidus Anxur aquis.*

Horace also speaks of the white rock or hill on which it stood.

*Hor.* l. 1, sat. 5, v. 25.

—— *Atque subimus*
*Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.*

Silius alludes to its rocky situation.

*Sil.* l. 4, v. 534.

*Monte procelloso Murranum miserat Anxur.*

Statius and Lucan allude to the grandeur of its towers.

*Stat. Sylvar.* l. 1.

—— *Arcesque superbæ*
*Anxuris.*

*Lucan.* l. 3, v. 84.

*Jamque et præcipitis superaverat Anxuris arces.*

Jupiter was surnamed *Anxur*, or *Anxurus*, because he was worshipped there in the form of a beardless boy.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 799.

*Circeiumque jugum; queis Jupiter Anxurus arvis*
*Præsidet.*

*Diodor.* l. 14; *Liv.* l. 4, &c.; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Pomp. Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

ANYSIS (*Hist.*) Ἄνυσις, a blind king of Egypt, who succeeded Asychis, and was succeeded by Sethon. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 137.

ANYSIUS, *Janus* (*Biog.*) or *Giovanni Aniso*, a modern Latin poet of Naples, was born in 1472, and died about 1540. Among his works are, 1. 'Satyræ ad Pompeium Columnam Cardinalem,' 4to. Neapol. 1532. 2. 'Protogenos,' a tragedy. 3. 'Commentariolus in Tragœdiam,' &c.

ANYSUS (*Hist.*) Ἄνυσος, father of Tetramnestus, a commander in the army of Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 98.

Anysus (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Thessalonica, the cotemporary and advocate of St. Chrysostom. *Chrysost.* ep. 143, &c.; *Ambros.* ep. 15 &c.

ANYTA (*Biog.*) a Greek poetess, of whose verses some fragments have been preserved in the collection entitled 'Carmina novem Poetarum Fœminarum,' 8vo. Antv. 1568; 4to. Hamb. 1734.

ANYTUS (*Hist.*) Ἄνυτος, one of the accusers of Socrates, with Melitus and Lyco, who were afterwards put to death by the Athenians.

*Hor.* l. 2, sat. 4, v. 3.

—— *Qualia vincant*
*Pythagoram, Anyti reum, doctumque Platona.*

*Plut. in Alcib.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2, c. 13; *Diogen. Laert. in Vit. Socrat.*

ANZAR (*Geog.*) a town of Turkestan, near the frontiers of China, which Tamerlane converted into a fortress.

ANZOLI (*Hist.*) the name of an Italian family, which derives its descent from the Angeli of Constantinople.

AON (*Myth.*) a son of Neptune, who reigned over the country afterwards called Bœotia, which from him received the name of Aonia. *Paus.* l. 9, c. 5.

AONIDES (*Myth.*) another name for the Muses, so called from Helicon and Cithæron, two mountains of Aonia or Bœotia, which were sacred to them.

*Juven. Sat.* 7, v. 59.

—— *Cupidus silvarum, aptusque bibendis*
*Fontibus Æonidum.*

AONIUS (*Geog.*) an epithet for Bœotia, frequent among the poets; as *Vertex Aonius* of Virgil; *Aonium Nemus* of Propertius; *Aonia Lyra* of Ovid; *Mons Aonius* of Claudian; *Aonios specus* of Catullus, &c.

AORIUS (*Hist.*) or *Ariarius*, a king of the Goths in the time of Constantine. *Jornand. de Reb. Goth.* c. 21.

AORNOS (*Geog.*) Ἄορνον, a very lofty rock which was taken by Alexander. It was said to be so high that the birds could not reach it; whence it derived the name, signifying to be

without birds. *Strab.* l. 15; *Arrian. Alex. Expedit.* l. 4; *Dionys. Perieges.* v. 1149; *Plut. in Alex.*

AORSI (*Geog.*) a people of Sarmatia, inhabiting the country now called *Servia.*

AOSTA (*Geog.*) or *Aousta*, in the Latin *Augusta Prætoria*; an ancient town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps, which contains many monuments of the Romans. It is a bishop's see, suffragan of Milan. The most ancient bishop mentioned in history was Protasus, in 408, who was succeeded by Eustathius. Aosta is seated on the river Doria, 45 miles N. N. W. Turin. Lon. 7° 25′ E, lat. 45° 41′ N.

APACHNES (*Hist.*) or *Pachan*, third king of the dynasty of the shepherd kings of Egypt, who reigned 36 years. His reign commenced 1446, A. C.

APACZAI, *John* (*Biog.*) or *Apatzaitsere*, a scholar of Transylvania, who, by his death in 1659, escaped the threatened punishment for his adherence to the protestant religion. He wrote, 1. 'Dissertatio Continens Introductionem ad Philosophiam Sacram,' &c. Ultraj. 1650. 2. 'Magyar Encyclopediat,' &c. i. e. an Encyclopedia in the Hungarian Language, Utrecht. 1653. 3. 'A System of Logic,' also in the Hungarian Tongue, Weissenburgh, 1636.

APAMA (*Hist.*) Ἀπάμα, daughter of Artabasus, and wife or sister of Seleucus Nicanor, was the mother of Antiochus. From her several cities received the name of Apamea. *Liv.* l. 38, c. 13; *Strab.* l. 12.

Apama, wife of Prusias, and mother of Nicomede. *Strab.* l. 12.

APAMEA (*Geog.*) or *Apamia*, Ἀπάμεια, the name of several towns, the principal of which were, 1. A town of Phrygia, near the river Marsyas, and the fountain of Mæander. It was built by Seleucus on the ruins of Celænæ, and so called after Apame his wife. It had likewise the name of *Cibotos*, and the gentile name was Ἀπαμεὺς, *Apamensis*, as we learn from medals. [Vide *Apamea* under *Numismatics*] *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 5, ep. 16; *Strab.* l. 12; *Liv.* l. 35, c. 15; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 29; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1, c. 4. 2. A town of Syria built also by Seleucus Nicanor, from whom it received its name, was situated near the river Axius, and had originally been called *Pella*; the gentile name *Apamæi*, *Apameni*, or *Apamenses*. It was an archbishop's see under the patriarchate of Antioch. Thomas, one of its bishops, saved it by his address from destruction at the hands of Chosroes, king of Persia. It is now called *Aman* or *Hama*, as Gusseme supposes. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 22, ep. 12; *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.*; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 23; *Dio.* l. 47; *Sozomen. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7, c. 15. 3. A town of Bithynia, near the mouth of the river Rhyndacus, which, under the name of Myrlea, was destroyed by Philip, king of Macedonia, and rebuilt by Nicomedes, the son of Prusias, who called it after his mother *Apama*. It was the only town of this name which was a Roman colony. The gentile name was *Apamenses*. *Scyl. Perip.*; *Strab.* l. 12; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 32; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 2; *Plin.* l. 10, epist. 56; *Zosim.* l. 1, c. 35.

Apamea (*Numis.*) the town of Bithynia, was the only one of this name above-mentioned, which was a Roman colony founded by Julius Cæsar, as the inscription COL*onia* JUL*ia* CONC*ordia* AUG*usta* APAM*ea* denotes. It was entitled *Concordia*, because it was restored at the same time with the city of Prusias by Prusias, king of Bithynia, and called after his wife; whence they regarded themselves as sister cities. It is entitled a Metropolis on some medals, as ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΒΙΟΥΝ; and also preserved a memorial of its former name Myrlea, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΜΥΡΛΕΩΝ. This town struck medals of Vespasian, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Tranquiliina, Trajanus Decius, Valerianus, sen., and Gallienus.

Apamea, the town of Phrygia, mentioned under *Geography*, is distinguished by the epithet *ad Mæandrum*, ΑΠΑΜΕΙΑΣ ΜΑΙΑΝΔ, or ΠΡΟΣ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΝ; on others its situation near the two rivers is denoted ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΙΑΝΔ. ΜΑΡ., *Apamensium Mæander Marsyas*, which is further illustrated by the type on a medal of Gordianus Pius, representing, as in figure 1, Diana of Ephesus, who was worshipped at Apamea as well as at this latter city, the rivers Marsyas and Mæander under the figures of men lying down, the former having his pipe, in allusion to his contention with Apollo on that instrument; near to each of these figures is an urn pouring out water; and, lastly, the two nymphs, Naiades and Oreades, on each side Diana denote its situation between two mountains. Its ancient name *Cibotos*, signifying an ark, is also retained on a medal of Adrian, ΚΙΒΩΤΟC ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΡCΙΑC, as the ark was one of the symbols of Apamea; and a memorial of the deluge borrowed from the Scripture account, which is further illustrated, as in figure 2, by the representation of Deucalion and Pyrrha in an ark, and also before it, together with a dove on the top, and another flying towards it, having a branch in its claws. The letters ΝΩΕ are likewise supposed, by most authors, to stand for the name of the patriarch Noah, which was in all probability borrowed with the rest of the coincident circumstances, although some have interpreted them ΝΕΩ, for *Neocororum*; the remainder of the inscription ΕΠ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΑΡ. vel ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΙ. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ, *sub Marco Aurelio Alexandro Pontifice Apamensium.* This town struck medals of Tiberius, Claudius, Agrippina, Nero, Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla and Plautilla, Geta, Macrinus, Alexander Severus, Gordianus Pius, Philippus, sen., Ottacilia, Philippus, jun., Decius, Treb. Gallus, Valerianus, sen., bearing the names of their magistrates, and sometimes Κοινὸν ΦΡΥΓΙΑΣ, as on one of Trebonianus Gallus.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Apamea, the town of Syria, struck many medals as an independent state, some of which bore the inscription ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. *Apamensium Sacræ et inviolabilis.* A medal of Alexander I, king of Syria, defines the situation of this town near the river Axius. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΩ ΑΞΙΩ. They first used the æra of the Seleucidæ on their medals, which are marked ΓΞΡ, ΜΕ, CϘΣ, &c. 163, 240, 293, &c.; afterwards, on receiving a confirmation of their privileges, they adopted the Augustan epocha, as on a medal of Augustus. ΑΠΑΜΕΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ Κ. ΑΣΥΛ. ΓΚ. *Apamææ sacræ et inviolabilis, Anno* 23. Another of Vespasian inscribed ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ. Δ, *Anni Novi Sacri* 4. Their most frequent type was a figure of Victory, but sometimes a head of Jupiter, Minerva, or Bacchus.

APEL, *John* (*Biog.*) or *Apellus*, a lawyer of Wittemberg, who, whilst canon of Wurzburg, ran away with a nun, whom he married, and afterwards assisted Luther in the reformation. He wrote, besides a defence of his marriage, 1. 'Methodica Dialectices Ratio, ad Jurisprudentiam Accommodata,' 4to. Norimberg. 1535. 2. 'Brachylogus Juris Civilis, sive Corpus Legum.' He died in 1536.

APELLAS (*Biog.*) or *Apelles*, an architect of Chios. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 12, ep. 19.

Apellas, a freedman of Fabius Gallus. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 7, ep. 25.

Apellas, a statuary mentioned by Pliny, l. 34, c. 8.

Apellas, a geographer of Cyrene, supposed to be the same as the Apollos mentioned by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 9, c. 2; *S. Clem. Alexand. Protrep.*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3; *de Scient. Math.* c. 69.

APELLES (*Bibl.*) a disciple whom St. Paul *approved in*

*Christ*, who is supposed to have been one of the seventy-two. *Rom.* xvi.

APELLES (*Hist.*) an officer who was sent by king Philip to Rome, he was afterwards assassinated by Perseus. *Liv.* l. 4, v. 42.

APELLES (*Biog.*) of the island of Cos, surnamed the *Prince of Painters*, was so honoured by Alexander that he forbad his picture to be taken by any one else.
*Hor.* l. 2, epist. 1, v. 239.

*Edicto vetuit, ne quis se, præter Apellem,*
*Pingeret.*

His paintings of Victory, Castor and Pollux, Calumny, Clytus, &c. are celebrated in the writings of the ancients, but none so much as his two Venuses; one as she is coming out of the sea, called *Anadyomene;* and the other as she was sleeping, which was begun for his native island, but not finished. To the former of these pictures Ovid alludes.
*Ov. de Art. Am.* l. 3, v. 401.

*Si nunquam Venerem Cous pinxisset Apelles*
*Mersa sub æquoreis illa lateret aquis.*

So likewise Propertius, l. 3, el. 9.

*In Veneris tabulâ summam sibi ponit Apelles.*

Whence the epithet *Apelleus* as applied to painting.
*Propert.* l. 1, el. 2.

*Sed facies aderat nullis obnoxia gemmis*
*Qualis Apelleis est color in tabulis.*

He wrote three volumes on Painting, which were extant in the time of Pliny. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 5, ep. 12; *Val. Max.* l. 8, c. 11; *Plin.* l. 35, c. 10; *Plut. in Alex.*; *Quintil. Inst.* l. 12, c. 10; *Æl. Var. Hist.* l. 12, c. 34.

APELLES, a tragic actor, who was for some time in favour with Caligula, but afterwards fell under his displeasure.

APELLES, a monk, to whom was ascribed the power of working miracles. *Sozom.* l. 6, c. 28.

APELLES, an heresiarch, who gave rise to a sect called *Apellites*, A.D. 146. *Tertull. de Præsc.* c. 30; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3; *S. Epiphan. Hæres.* 44; *S. August. Hæres.* 23; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 146.

APELLICON (*Biog.*) a Peripatetic philosopher of Teios, who died in the 173d Olympiad, A.C. 80. He collected a library at Athens, which was carried to Rome by Sylla.

APENESTE (*Geog.*) a town of Daunian Apulia, now *Vieste*. *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1.

APENNINES (*Geog.*) a branch of the Alps, called by the Latins *Penninæ*, or *Apenninus mons* [vide *Apenninus*]; by the Italians *Apennino;* by the French *Apennin*, extend from the Gulf of Genoa to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples, where they dwindle into mere hills.

APENNINUS (*Geog.*) the *Apennines*, a ridge of lofty mountains running from Liguria to Ariminum and Ancona. [Vide *Apennines*] They have been called by some *Penninæ* or *Penninæ Alpes*, from their having afforded a passage to Hannibal and his army; but they are more frequently distinguished by the name of Apenninus by the poets, as in Claudian, who describes their extent.
*Claud. de Consul. Honor. Paneg.* 4.

—— *Stipatus adhuc, equitumque catervis*
*Integer, ad montes reliquo cum robore cessit,*
*Quos Apenninum perhibent. Hunc esse ferebat*
*Incola, qui Siculum porrectus ad usque Pelorum*
*Finibus ab Ligurum populos amplectitur omnes*
*Italiæ; geminumque latus stringentia longe*
*Utraque perpetuo discriminat æquora tractu.*

So Lucan and others who celebrate their loftiness.
*Lucan.* l. 2, v. 396.

*Umbrosis mediam, qua collibus Apenninus*
*Erigit Italiam, nullo quâ vertice tellus*
*Altius intumuit, propiusque accessit Olympo.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 12, v. 702.

—— *Quantus, gaudetque nivali*
*Vertice se attollens pater Apenninus ad auras.*

*Hor.* l. 2, epod. 1, v. 238.

*In mare seu celsus procurrerit Apenninus.*

*Pers. Sat.* 1, v. 95.

*Sic costam longo subduximus Apennino.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 4, v. 743.

*Horrebat glacie saxa inter lubrica, summo*
*Piniferum cælo miscens caput Apenninus.*
*Condiderat nix alta trabes, et vertice celso*
*Canus apex strictâ surgebat ad astra pruinâ.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 2, v. 226.

*Aeriæque Alpes et nubifer Apenninus.*

*Polyb.* l. 2; *Vitruv.* l. 2, c. 10; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 4; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1.

APER (*Hist.*) the name of a family which was distinguished in the time of the emperors.

APER, *Marcus*, a Gaul by birth, of the first century, was distinguished no less by his talents as an orator, than by the offices which he held of senator, quæstor, tribune, and prætor. A work 'On the Corruption of Eloquence,' has been lately ascribed to him, which was commonly placed among the works of Tacitus or Quintilian.

APER, *Flavius*, a consul, A. D. 130.

APER, *M. Flavius*, a consul, A. D. 176.

APER, *Arius*, a prætorian prefect who killed the emperor Numerianus, that he might succeed him in the empire, but was killed by Diocletian, who was immediately proclaimed emperor. *Vopisc. in Num.; Euseb. in Chron.; Aurel. Victor. &c.*

APER, *S.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Toul in the fifth century.

APESANTIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀπεσάντιος, an epithet for Jupiter, who was worshipped in mount Apesas in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* l. 2.

APHACA (*Geog.*) Ἄφακα, a town of Palestine, where was a temple dedicated to Venus. *Euseb. Vit. Constant.; Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1, c. 4; *Zosim.* l. 1, c. 58; *Cassidor. in Tripart.* l. 2, c. 20; *Seld. de Diis Syr.* l. 2, c. 3.

APHÆA (*Myth.*) Ἀφαία, the name of Diana among the Æginetæ. *Virg. Circ.* 303; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 30.

APHARAS (*Hist.*) the accuser of Lyncestes to Alexander. *Curt.* l. 7, c. 1.

APHARETUS (*Myth.*) Ἀφάρητος, carried away Marpessa, daughter of Œnomeus, with whom he had fallen in love. *Plut. in Fort. Rom.*

APHAREUS (*Myth.*) Ἀφαρῆος, son of Caletor, was killed by Æneas in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 9, v. 83.

APHAREUS, king of Messenia, reigned at first conjointly with his brother Leucippus, but afterwards usurped the whole throne to himself. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 23; *Paus.* l. 3, c. 1.

APHAREUS (*Biog.*) an adopted son of Isocrates, who wrote orations. *Plut. in Vit. Orat.*

APHARSACHITES (*Bibl.*) אפרסכיא, a people sent by the kings of Assyria to inhabit Samaria instead of the Israelites, who were removed beyond the Euphrates. They were among the number of those who opposed the building of the walls of Jerusalem. *Ezra* iv. 9, v. 6.

APHAS (*Geog.*) a river of the Molossi, running into the bay of Ambracia, now *Inacho*. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 1.

APHEK (*Bibl.*) אפק, the name of some cities mentioned in Holy Writ, as a city of Judah, where the Philistines encamped with the ark; one in the valley of Jezreel, a city of Asher; and one in Syria, where the battle was fought between Ahab and Benhadad. *Josh.* xiii. 4; 1 *Sam.* iv. x. and xxix; 1 *Kings* xx. 26, &c.

APHETÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀφεταὶ, a town of Magnesia, now *Fetid*, in the *Sinus Pegasæus*. *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1.

APHETOR (*Myth.*) Ἀφήτωρ, an epithet of Apollo, from his pronouncing the oracles. *Hesychius*.

APHIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀφίδας, a son of Arcas, and king of Tegea. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 4.

APHIDAS, Ἀφείδας, 14th king of the Athenians, and the last

of the race of Euristheus. *Paus.* l. 7; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Meurs. de Regn. Attic.* l. 3, c. 9.

APHIDNA (*Geog.*) Ἄφιδνα, or Ἄφιδναι, part of Attica, called after Aphidnus, the companion of Theseus. It was taken by the Tindaridæ. *Herod.* l. 9, c. 73; *Seneca in Hippolyt.*; *Paus.* l. 1.

APHNEUS (*Myth.*) Ἀφνεῖος, an epithet of Mars, so called from a temple he had in Arcadia. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 44.

APHŒBETUS (*Hist.*) one of the conspirators against Alexander, with Philotas. *Q. Curt.* l. 6, c. 7.

APHRICES (*Hist.*) Ἀφρίκης, an Indian prince who defended the rock Aornos with 20,000 men and elephants, but being treacherously slain, his head was carried to Alexander. Q. Curtius calls him Eryces. *Diodor.* l. 17; *Curt.* l. 8, c. 61.

APHRODISEUS, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) vide *Alexander*.

APHRODISIAS (*Geog.*) Ἀφροδισίας, a town of Caria, near the Mæander. It was once a bishop's see, but is now in ruins, and in the hands of the Turks, under the name of *Apodisia*. *Jac. Annal.* l. 3, c. 62; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 29; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 2.

Aphrodisias (*Numis.*) struck many medals as an independent state, bearing the inscriptions on the obverse, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, or ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, *Sacer Senatus*, ΔΗΜΟϹ *populus*; and on the reverse, ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙϹΙЄΩΝ. It was afterwards under the government of archons, when it struck medals of Augustus, Livia, Adrian, M. Aurelius, Crispina, Sept. Severus, Julia Pia, Caracalla, Geta, Gordianus Pius, Decius, Valerianus, sen., Gallienus, and Salonina, mostly bearing the name of their magistrates. Their most usual types were a figure of victory, Venus, and Diana of Ephesus, &c.

APHRODISIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀφροδίσιον, a maritime town of Africa, now *Mahometta*, between Neapolis and Adrimetum. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 3.

APHRODISIUS (*Ecc.*) an Egyptian and a disciple of St. Peter.

APHRODITE (*Myth.*) Ἀφροδίτη, the Grecian name for Venus, from ἀφρὸς, foam, because she is fabled to have sprung from the foam of the sea.

APHTHONIUS (*Biog.*) a sophist and a rhetorician of the third century, was the author of a book on rhetoric, in Greek, and some other things. The former is extant, and has been preserved in Aldus's Collection of Rhetoricians, and a Latin edition was printed by Elzevir, under the title of 'Aphthonii Progymnasmata partim à Rudolpho Agricola, partim a Joanne Maria Catanæo Latinitate Donata, cum Scholiis, R. Lorichii.'

APIA (*Geog.*) Ἀπίη, the ancient name of Peloponnesus, from Apis, king of Sicyon. *Hom. Il.* l. 1, v. 270.

APIAN (*Biog.*) vide *Appian*.

Apian, vide *Apion*.

Apian, or *Appian Peter*, in German surnamed *Bienewitz*, an astronomer and mathematician, was born in 1495, and died in 1552. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Astronomicum Cæsareum,' fol. Ingolst. 1540. 2. 'Cosmographia,' 4to. 1529, 1575, &c. He also constructed many instruments, and made many astronomical observations.

Apian, *Philip*, son of the preceding, was also distinguished as a mathematician.

APIARIUS (*Ecc.*) a priest of Sicca in Africa, who, rendering himself infamous by his vices, was twice condemned by the bishops of Africa in council, and twice protected by the court of Rome. *Concil. V. Carthag.*

APICATA (*Hist.*) the wife of Sejanus, by whom she was repudiated. After his fall she laid open the intrigues by which he had caused the death of Drusus. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4, c. 3, &c.

APICIUS (*Biog.*) the name of some Romans, who were all distinguished for being gluttons.

Apicius, the first of this name mentioned by ancient writers, lived, according to Athenæus, in the time of Sylla, and procured the banishment of Rutilius the historian. *Athen.* l. 4, c. 19.

Apicius, *M. Coelius*, who has been confounded with the preceding, was a distinguished glutton in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, who, after having expended the greater part of his fortune in extravagance and luxury, poisoned himself for fear that he should not have enough left for his indulgence. He is noted by the poets.

*Juven. Sat.* 11, v. 3.

*—— Quid enim majore cachinno*
*Excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? ——*

*Mart.* l. 2, ep. 49.

*Ipse quoque ad cœnam gaudebat Apicius ire,*
*Quum cœnaret, erat tristior ille domi.*

He was the author of a work 'De Arte coquinaria,' of which the Amsterdam edition, 12mo. is reckoned the best, 1709. *Senec. ad Helv.*; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 17; *Dio.* l. 57.

Apicius, who lived in the time of Trajan, to whom he sent fresh oysters as far as Parthia, in order to display his skill in the art of preserving them. *Athen.* l. 1, c. 6; *Suidas in* Ὄστρεα.

APIDANUS (*Geog.*) one of the principal rivers of Thessaly, flowing into the Enipeus, according to Lucan.

*Lucan.* l. 6, v. 373.

*Et quisquis pelago per se non cognitus omnis*
*Peneo donavit aquas, it gurgite rapto*
*Apidanus, nunquam celer, nisi mistus Enipeus.*

It is called *senex* by Ovid. *Ovid. Met.* l. 1, v. 580.

*Apidanus senex, lenisque Amphrysus et Æas.*

*Herbosus* by Propertius. *Propert.* l. 1, eleg. 3.

*Qualis in herboso concidit Apidano.*

APIDIUS *Merula* (*Hist.*) a senator who was struck out of the lists of Tiberius, because he had not sworn to the acts of Augustus. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 42.

APINA (*Geog.*) an insignificant town of Apulia, which is said to have been destroyed by Diomedes, together with Trica, whence the proverb, 'Apina et Trica,' for trifling things. *Mart.* l. 14, ep. 1, v. 7.

APINUS, *John Lewis* (*Biog.*) a physician of Altdorf, was born in 1668, and died in 1703, leaving among his works, 'Theses, de Syncope, Temperamento,' &c.

APIOLA (*Geog.*) a town of Italy, taken by Tarquin the Proud, with the stones of which he laid the first foundation of the capitol. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 15.

APION (*Hist.*) a king of Libya, who left his kingdom by will to the Romans.

Apion, or *Apian* (*Biog.*) son of Posidius, and a native of Oasis, in Egypt, was born in the reign of Augustus. He wrote against the Jews, and was refuted by Josephus. He was also one of the deputies from the city of Alexander to the emperor Caligula against the Jews. *Senec. Epist.* 88; *Joseph. Cont. Apion.*; *Plin. Præf. Hist.*; *Aul. Gel.* l. 1, &c.

APIS (*Myth.*) Ἆπις, a god of the Ægyptians, who was worshipped under the form of an ox.

*Ovid. Amat.* l. 2, eleg. 13.

*Et comes in pompa corniger Apis erat.*

*Lucan.* l. 9.

*Et sacer in Magni cineres mactabitur Apis.*

Some have supposed him to have been Apis king of Sicyon, who is said to have passed over into Egypt; but others conceive him to answer to Osis and Osiris, who taught the Egyptians agriculture. *Herod.* l. 2, &c.; *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Plin.* c. 38; *Mel.* l. 1, c. 9; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 4, &c.; *Plut. de Osid. &c.*; *Euseb. de Præparat. Evang.* c. 11; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 18, c. 5; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 21, c. 2.

Apis (*Numis.*) this deity is frequently represented on medals in the form of a bull, and sometimes as in the annexed figure, in company with Osiris, to whom he was sacred. Osiris is here represented adorned with the lotus, having a spear in his right hand, and a sistrum in the left.



Apis, a son of Jason, was killed by the horses of Ætolus. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 1.

Apis (*Hist.*) fourth king of Argos, or Sicyon, who gave the name of Apia to the country he reigned over, according to Eusebius. Authors differ greatly in their account of this king. *Æschyl. in Supplic. Act* 2; *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 1.

APOCAUCHUS (*Hist.*) a Greek of mean original, and a favourite of Andronicus, who abused his power, and was cut off by his enemies in 1345. *Cantacuzen, &c.*

Apocauchus (*Biog.*) a learned man of the 15th century, to whom Actuarius dedicated his works. He has been by some confounded with the preceding. *Freind. Hist. Med.*

APODEMIUS (*Hist.*) an officer under Constantius, who was sent into Gaul to treat with Sylvanus, a rebel against the emperor. He executed his commission with so much cruelty that he was afterwards burnt alive by order of Julian. A.D. 361. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 15, &c.

APOLLINARIS, *Claudius* (*Hist.*) commander of a fleet, went over from the side of Vitellius to that of Vespasian, U. C. 823, A. D. 69.

Apollinaris, *P. Cæl.* a consul in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, conspired with Macrinus against the emperor Caracalla, and was killed A. D. 217.

Apollinaris, father and son, being suspected of entering into a conspiracy against Constantius, were put to death. *Ammian.* l. 14, c. 7.

Apollinaris, *A. Claudius* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia in the second century, presented an excellent apology for the Christians to the emperor Antoninus Pius. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 4, c. 26; *Hieron. in Catalog.* c. 26.

Apollinaris, son of Apollinaris the Elder, a grammarian, was made bishop of Laodicea, after which he became the leader of a sect of heretics, called after him, and thus forfeited the friendship of Athanasius and all the fathers of that time with whom he was intimate. He died A. D. 380, leaving several works on the subject connected with his own heretical opinions, particularly on the persons of the Holy Trinity. *S. Athanas. Epist. ad Antioch.*; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 77; *S. August. Hær.* 55; *Hieron. in Catal.*; *Socrat.* l. 2, &c.; *Theodoret,* &c.

Apollinaris, a bishop of Valentia in 480, assisted at the council of Lyons held in 515.

Apollinaris (*Biog.*) a Roman in the reign of Domitian, to whom Martial addressed one of his epigrams. *Mart.* l. 7, ep. 33.

Apollinaris, *Sulpitius,* a grammarian of Carthage, who followed his profession at Rome in the second century, and had Aulus Gellius and the emperor Pertinax for his scholars. *Aul. Gell.* l. 4, c. 17, &c.

Apollinaris, a poet who wrote in verse the life of the emperor Carus. *Vopisc. Vit. Car.*

Apollinaris, surnamed the *Elder,* in distinction from his son the heresiarch, was a grammarian at Laodicea, to whom many works are attributed that are supposed to belong to his son. *Socrat.* l. 2, c. 36; *Sozom.* l. 6, c. 15.

APOLLINIACUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, now *Polignac.*

APOLLO (*Myth.*) Ἀπόλλων, the name of four different deities, according to Cicero, the first and principal of whom was the son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana, who is said to have been born at Delos. He was the god of all the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, eloquence, and also archery.

*Hom. Il.* l. 1, v. 21.

> Ἀζόμενοι Διὸς υἱὸν ἑκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 1. 521.

> *Inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem*
> *Dicor, et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.*

Apollo is fabled to have killed the Cyclops with his arrows, for which he was expelled from heaven, and obliged to seek refuge with king Admetus. He also slew the serpent Python, and in honour of that victory instituted the Pythian games.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 1, v. 446.

> *Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos*
> *Pythia, de domiti serpentis nomine dicto.*

To him were sacred the grasshopper, the cock, the kite, olive, laurel, &c.; and a triple power was also ascribed to him, namely, that of Sol, the sun, in heaven; of Liber, or father of Bacchus, on earth; and of Apollo, in the lower regions. The derivation of the name has been drawn from ἀπὸ τȣ ἀπολλύειν, i. e. from his destroying by means of a pestilential heat.

*Euripid. apud Macrob.*

> Ὦ χρυσοφεγγὲς ἥλι', ὥς μ' ἀπώλεσας;
> Ὅθεν σ' Ἀπόλλων ἐμφανῶς κλήσει βροτός.

He had statues and temples in all parts of the world; but his oracle and temple at Delphi were the most famous of all, and his colossal statue at Rhodes was one of the seven wonders of the world. He was worshipped by various names, or distinguished by various epithets, among the Greeks and Romans, as ἀργυρότοξος, and ἑκηβόλος, by Homer in particular, in allusion to his skill in archery, or his darting his rays; so likewise ἀλεξίκακος, and Παιὰν, in allusion to the healing art; ἀγυιεὺς, Φοῖβος, Πύθιος, Δέλφιος, ποίμνιος, &c. The manner of representing this god may be found under *Numismatics. Orph. in Argon.* v. 991; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 3, &c.; *Callim. in Apoll.*; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 10; *Hygin. Fab.* 9, &c.; *Lucian. Dial.*; *Scholiast. in Pind. Euripid. Aristoph. Arat. &c.*; *Plut. de Amor.*

Apollo (*Numis.*) this deity is represented under a great variety of forms, but for the most part accompanied with the bow, the bow and arrow, the arrow, or the lyre, as in fig. 1 &c.; and sometimes with the tripod and laurel, as in fig. 3;

*Fig.* 1.



*Fig.* 2.




*Fig.* 3.



a stag, or a mechanical tool, or the serpent for the serpent Python, &c. The bow and arrow, together or apart, the lyre, the tripod and the laurel, his usual symbols, are frequently put for him without any figure. He is most commonly represented naked, as in figs. 1, 3, &c., but sometimes clothed in a female habit, as in fig. 2; his figure always youthful, and his head sometimes adorned with flowing hair, as in fig. 4; sometimes with hair tastefully disposed, and crowned with a diadem, or with rays, or with laurel;

*Fig.* 4.



*Fig.* 5.



*Fig.* 6.



on a medal of the Milesians he is represented as in fig. 5, having his head adorned with the rays of Sol, standing in a temple which was dedicated to him, by a burning altar, and holding a stag in his hand. His posture was also very various, and most frequently standing, as in fig. 6; sometimes sitting, sometimes in the act of stretching his bow to shoot, sometimes in the act of darting his arrow, and sometimes in a chariot drawn by gryphons, &c. as in fig. 1. There was scarcely a city of Greece which struck medals

that had not some representation of Apollo, besides many cities in Italy, Sicily, &c.

Apollo (*Geog.*) the temple of Apollo on the promontory of Actium, which served as a beacon for mariners.

Apollo (*Biog.*) a monk of Thebais, who remained 40 years in solitude. *Sozom.* l. 8, c. 1.

APOLLOCRATES (*Hist.*) Ἀπολλοκράτης, the eldest son of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, to whom his father gave the citadel when he took to flight. *Plut. in Dion.*

APOLLODORUS (*Hist.*) Ἀπολλοδώρος, who made a league with Crœsus. *Paus.* l. 4.

Apollodorus, an Athenian commander in the time of Cymon, the son of Miltiades. *Paus.* l. 1.

Apollodorus, the name of three Athenian archons, namely, in the 87th, 107th, and 115th Olympiads.

Apollodorus, a governor of Babylon in the time of Alexander. *Diodor.* l. 17; *Plut. in Alex.*; *Q. Curt.* l. 5, c. 9.

Apollodorus, an Athenian leader of a revolt, who was banished by his countrymen, U. C. 560, A. C. 192.

Apollodorus, surnamed *Pyragrus*, one of the principal inhabitants of Argyrina in Sicily, who suffered by the oppressions of Verres. *Cic. in Verr.* c. 31.

Apollodorus (*Biog.*) a native of Troezene, who had a statue at Delphi.

Apollodorus, an Athenian who flourished in the 93d Olympiad, A. C. 408, and had Zeuxis for a pupil. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 9.

Apollodorus, a statuary in the time of Alexander the Great, who was so dissatisfied with his own works, that he destroyed them all. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 8.

Apollodorus, a grammarian of Athens, son of Asclepias, and disciple to Panætius the philosopher, flourished about the 169th Olympiad, A. C. 104, and wrote many works, of which none are extant except his 'Bibliotheca,' or History of the Gods. The best edition of this work is that of Heyne. *Diodor.* l. 4; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 12, ep. 23; *Aul. Gel.* l. 17, c. 4; *Diog. Laert.* l. 1, c. 37.

Apollodorus, a rhetorician, who was preceptor to Augustus. *Strab.* l. 13.

Apollodorus, an architect of Damascus, who executed several considerable works for Trajan; but falling afterwards under the displeasure of Adrian was put to death. *Justin.* l. 4; *Dion.* l. 69; *Procop. de Edif.*

Apollodorus, the name of several authors, as a poet of Gela, in Sicily, in the age of Menander; a poet of Athens, and another of Tarsus; a writer on Agriculture, quoted by Varro; a physician to one of the Ptolemies, &c.

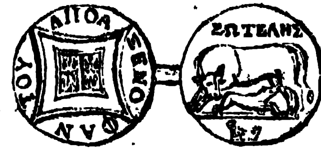
APOLLODOTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀπολλοδότος, a governor of Gaza who was besieged by Alexander Jannæus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13, c. 21.

APOLLONIA (*Ecc.*) a Christian maid who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Decius. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 6, c. 41.

Apollonia (*Bibl.*) Ἀπολλώνια, a town of Macedonia, through which St. Paul passed in his way to Thessalonica; *Acts* xxii. 1; probably the same as the first mentioned under *Geography*.

Apollonia (*Geog.*) Ἀπολλώνια, the name of several towns, which derive their name from Apollo, who was particularly worshipped there. The principal of these were, 1. A town of Mygdonia, in Macedonia, now *Ceres, Seres*, or *Ascra*, which is an archbishop's see. 2. A town on Mount Athos, in Macedonia, now named *Erissa*. 3. A town called *Apollonia Magna*, on the Euxine, in Thrace, now called *Sissipoli*. 4. A town of Mysia, on the Rhindacus, probably the present *Lupadi*. 5. A town on the coast of Illyricum, or Epirus, founded by the Corinthians and Corcyrians. *Strabo, Pliny, Stephanus, &c.*

Apollonia (*Numis.*) several cities of this name struck medals of Adrian, Antonius Pius, Severus, Jul. Domnia, Caracalla, Geta, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Mæsia, &c. The inscription, for the most part, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, together with the name of their magistrates, who were supposed to have been prætors. Some medals, inscribed, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΡΥΝΔΑΚΩ, are known to belong to the last town of this name mentioned under *Geography*, and the town of Illyricum is also known by the type, as in the annexed figure, of the gardens of Alcinous, within a square on the obverse, and a cow suckling her calf, with the prow of a ship underneath. With regard to the others it is not so easy to determine to which they ought to be ascribed. *Vaill. Num. Gr.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand.*; *Spanh. Dissertat.*



APOLLONIADES (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Sicily, who was compelled by Timoleon to resign his power.

APOLLONIAS (*Hist.*) the wife of Attalus, king of Pergamos, by whom he had four children.

APOLLONIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀπολλωνίδης, a governor of Chios, and a Grecian, who in a sedition of the people was delivered up as a prisoner, with Pharnabazus and Athenoras, to Amphoterus, one of Alexander's naval commanders. *Q. Curt.* l. 4, c. 6.

Apollonides, a confidant of Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, *Plut. in Demet.*

Apollonides, a chief among the Syracusans, who recommended his countrymen to make peace with the Romans during the second Carthaginian war. *Liv.* l. 24, c. 28.

Apollonides, a physician at the court of Artaxerxes I, who was buried alive by the order of Amestris, in revenge for the intrigues which he had carried on with her daughter Amytis, the king's sister *Ctesias*.

Apollonides (*Biog.*) a poet and historian of Nice, who wrote a treatise on the embassy of Demosthenes, &c. *Schol. in Apollon.*

Apollonides Orapius, an Egyptian, and author of a work on the Ceremonies of the Egyptians. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

Apollonides, an engraver on stones. *Plin.* l. 37, c. 1.

Apollonides, a stoic, and friend of Cato Minor, who attended him at his death. *Plut. in Cat. Min.*

Apollonides, a physician of Cyprus of the methodic sect. *Gal. de Method. Med.* l. 1, c. 7.

APOLLONIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀπολλώνιος, an officer of Antiochus the Great, who fought with Annibal against the Rhodians. He is probably the same as was afterwards in the service of Antiochus Epiphanes, or, according to Josephus, of Seleucus, as ambassador to the Romans, and as governor of Samaria, in which latter case he was killed by Judas Maccabæus. 1 *Maccab.* i. 30, &c.; *Liv.* l. 37, c. 23; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13, c. 18.

Apollonius, surnamed *Daus*, a general under Demetrius Nicanor, was beaten by Jonathan Maccabæus with the loss of 8,000 men, in the 118th Olympiad, A. C. 148.

Apollonius, a tyrant of one of the cities of Mesopotamia, which was taken by Crassus and destroyed. *Plut. in Crass.*

Apollonius (*Ecc.*) a Roman senator and a Christian convert, suffered martyrdom in the reign of Commodus. St. Jerom includes him among the number of ecclesiastical writers, on account of the defence which he is said to have made in the senate of Christianity; but the words of Eusebius, the historian, do not seem to imply that he drew up any formal written defence.

Apollonius (*Biog.*) a name common to very many writers, &c. Of several it is not known the time in which they lived, as Apollonius, a pagan priest and historian of Aphrodisia; also a physician of Pergamus; another physician of Egypt; an Athenian sculptor; and a sculptor of Rhodes, who executed the celebrated Farnese bull, which is still extant, representing Amphion, Zethes, and Dirce tied to

the horns of a bull. *Varro de Re Rust.*; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 29, 36, &c.; *Suidas*; *Gruter. Inscript.* p. 42.

Apollonius, *of Perga*, in Pamphylia, was a mathematician in the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes, A. C. 242, who wrote a treatise on Conic Sections, eight books of which are still extant. According to Pappus he was likewise the author of many other works. The best edition of Apollonius is that by Dr. Halley, Gr. et Lat. fol. Oxon. 1710. *Papp. Math. Collect.* l. 7; *Eutoch. Comment. in Apollon.*; *Voss. de Scient. Mat.* c. 16; *Fabric. Bibliothec.* l. 3, c. 23.

Apollonius, *of Rhodes*, so called because he lived there a long time, though originally of Alexandria, was the son of Ileus, or Sillius, a disciple of Callimachus, the poet, third librarian in the Alexandrine library under Ptolemy Evergetes, and author of a poem, entitled, 'Argonautica,' of which the best editions are Shaw's 4to. Oxon. 1777, 8vo. 1779; and Brunck's 12mo. 1780. *Strab.* l. 14; *Quintil.* l. 10, c. 1; *Long. de Sublim.*; *Girald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 3; *Voss. de Poet. Gr.* l. 1, c. 16, &c.

Apollonius, a stoic of Nissa, in Armenia, and a disciple of Panætius in the 163d Olympiad, A. C. 128, wrote several works mentioned by Strabo and others. *Strab.* l. 14; *Meurs. Syntag. de Apoll.*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 1.

Apollonius, a sculptor of Rhodes, who made the celebrated *Farnese Bull*, representing Amphion, Zethes, and Dirce, tied to the horns of a bull. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 5.

Apollonius, surnamed *Molo*, a Greek orator of Alabanda in Caria, had Cicero and Julius Cæsar for his pupils. He wrote a History of the Jews, which is answered by Josephus. Plutarch calls him the son of Molo. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1; *Joseph. cont. Apion.*; *Plut. in Cæs.*; *Suet. in Cæs.* c. 4.

Apollonius *of Tyre*, an historian in the time of Pompey the Great and Augustus, wrote an account of the works of Zeno, and the philosophers of that sect.

Apollonius, *Thyaneus*, a Pythagorean philosopher and a magician, who was employed in exercising his art against the Christians. *S. Just. Mart. Quæst.* 24; *Anastas. Niceph. Quæst.* 23; *Lactant. de Fals. Relig.* c. 2.

Apollonius, an Egyptian who predicted the death of Caligula, for which he was imprisoned till the latter was killed. *Dio.* l. 59.

Apollonius, a sophist of Alexandria in the first century, whose 'Lexicon Græcum Iliadis et Odysseæ,' was edited by Villoison, 2 vols. 4to. Paris. 1773.

Apollonius *of Syria*, a platonist who wrote in the time of Adrian.

Apollonius *of Chalcis*, a stoic who lived in the second century, about A. D. 146, was preceptor to M. Aurelius Antoninus.

Apollonius *of Alexandria*, surnamed *Discolus*, wrote much on grammar, besides a book of wonderful stories. *Suidas*; *Voss. Hist.*

Apollonius, an ecclesiastical writer in the reign of Commodus, who wrote against the heresiarch Montanus. This Apollonius has been confounded with the senator and martyr. *Hieron. de Script. Eccles.* c. 40.

Apollonius, *Collatius Peter*, a priest of Navarre in the 14th century, as is supposed was the author of a poem on the Siege of Jerusalem. *Scalig. Poet.* l. 6; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3, &c.; *Barth. Adv.* l. 23, c. 27.

Apollonius, *Levinus*, of Flanders, published in 1567 a Description of Peru.

APOLLOPHANES (*Biog.*) Ἀπολλοφάνης, one of the most ancient Greek poets, and a comic writer. *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 6, c. 2; *Suidas.*

Apollophanes, an heroic poet mentioned by Fulgentius and others, but whether the same as the preceding is doubtful. *Fulgent. Mythol.* l. 1; *Suidas*; *Vossius*, &c.

Apollophanes, a physician at the court of Antiochus Soter, whose works are quoted by Galen, Celsus, and others. *Polyb.* l. 5; *Gal. de Compos. Med.* l. 8, c. 9; *Cels.* l. 5, c. 18; *Plin.* l. 22, c. 21; *Aet. Tetrab.* l. 3; *Paul. Æginet.* l. 7, c. 18.

Apollophanes, a stoic and adulator of Antigonus. *Diogen. Laert.* l. 7.

APOLLOS (*Bibl.*) Ἀπολλὼς, a Jew of Alexandria, who, being a Christian convert, spoke with much zeal and eloquence in the cause of Christ, and was much followed by the Corinthians. *Acts* xviii. 24; 1 *Cor.* iii. 4, 7.

APOLLOTHEMIS (*Biog.*) a writer who gave some account of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lycurg.*

APONIUS, *Saturninus*, a man of prætorian rank, mentioned by Suetonius. *Sueton. in Cal.* c. 38.

Aponius, *M. Saturninus*, a governor of Mœsia, who was honoured with a statue by Otho for having defeated the barbarians; whether the same as the preceding is doubtful. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1, c. 79.

Aponius (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical writer of the seventh century, who wrote on the Canticles, and is quoted by the Venerable Bede. *Bed. Comment. in Cant.* l. 4, c. 25.

APOMYIOS (*Myth.*) Ἀπόμυιος, an epithet for Jupiter in Elis. *Plin.* l. 29, c. 6; *Paus.* l. 5.

APONO, *Petrus* (*Biog.*) or *Peter Abano*, a physician and astronomer of Abano, was born in 1250, and died in 1316. His skill in astrology and philosophy brought upon him the suspicion of witchcraft and heresy, of which he was accused more than once, to the inquisition. At the time of his death he was under the sentence of this court for heresy, and his body was ordered to be disinterred, and to be burnt, which would have been executed if a female servant of his had not contrived to have it removed to another church during the night-time. Among his works were, 1. 'Conciliator Differentiarum Philosophorum et præcipue Medicorum,' Venet. 1471. 2. 'De Venenis, eorumque Remediis.' 3. 'Expositio Problematum Aristotelis,' 4to. Mant. 1475. 4. 'La Fisionomie du Conciliator Pierre de Apono,' 8vo. Padua. 1474. 5. 'Hippocrates de Medicorum Astrologia Libellus,' from the Greek into Latin, 4to. Venet. 1485. 6. 'Quæstiones de Febribus,' 1482, Patav.; a manuscript in the imperial library. 7. 'Geomantia,' 8vo. Venet. 1549, &c.

APONUS (*Geog.*) a fountain and village near Patavium, in Italy, now *Abano*. The waters of the fountain were hot and salutary in cases of disease, as we learn from an idyl of Claudian written in its praise. Lucan also alludes to the same thing.

*Luc.* l. 7, v. 193.

*Euganeo, si vera fides memorantibus, Augur*
*Colle sedens, Aponus terris ubi fumifer exit,*
*Atque Antenorei dispergitur unda Timavi.*

This place was encircled with walls by order of Theodoric, king of the Goths. *Suet. in Tiber.* 14; *Sil.* l. 12, v. 18; *Claud. Idyl.* 6; *Cassiodor. Var.* l. 2, c. 39.

APOPHIS (*Hist.*) the fourth dynasty of shepherd kings, who began to reign in Egypt A. C. 1410.

APOSTEL, *Daniel* (*Hist.*) a general of the Cossacks, who distinguished himself in the service of Peter I, and his successor, and died in 1734.

APOSTOLIUS, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a learned Greek at the court of Constantinople, in the middle of the 15th century, wrote, among other things, a collection of apophthegms entitled Ἴωνια, or the Violet-bed. Gr. et. Lat. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1619 and 1653; also an epitome of the same, 8vo. Basil. 1538.

APOSTROPHIA (*Myth.*) Ἀποστροφία, a surname of Venus in Bœotia, from ἀπὸ and τρέπω, to turn, because her votaries besought her to turn them from illicit indulgences.

APOTROPÆI (*Myth.*) another name for the deities entitled *Averrunci*.

APPENZELL (*Geog.*) or in the Latin *Abbitiscella*; a canton of Swiss, so called because its capital of the same name originally belonged to the Abbey of St. Gall, from whose yoke the inhabitants, after many struggles, succeeded in releasing themselves in 1452, when it joined the Swiss confederacy: but it was not recognized as the 13th canton till 1513.

APPIA (*Bibl.*) a noble lady of Rome supposed to be of the family of the Appii, was, with her husband Philemon, made a convert to Christianity by St. Paul, who, in his epistle to Philemon, calls her his very dear sister. They are said to have suffered martyrdom on the 2d of November, when their festival is observed.

Appia *Via* (*Topog.*) a celebrated road leading from the Porta Capua, at Rome, to Brundusium, so called after Appius Claudius, by whom it was begun. It was continued and finished by Gracchus, Julius Cæsar, and Augustus.

*Luc.* l. 3, v. 285.

*Et qua Pomptinas via dividit uda paludes.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 2, v. 12.

*Appia longarum teritur regina viarum.*

*Mart.* l. 9, epig. 104.

*Appia, quam simili venerandus in Hercule Cæsar*
*Consecrat, Ausoniæ maxima fama viæ.*

APPIADES (*Myth.*) an epithet for Mars and Venus, to whom a temple was erected at Appiæ Aquæ. *Ovid. de Art. Amand.* l. 1, v. 82; *Cœl. Rhodig.* l. 12, c. 1.

APPIAN (*Biog.*) vide *Appianus*.

APPIANUS (*Biog.*) or *Appian*, a Greek historian of Alexandria, flourished in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, about A. D. 123. He wrote a Roman history, of which there is extant only nine books, containing an Account of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spanish Wars, with those against Annibal, the Civil Wars, and the Wars in Illyricum, and some Fragments of the Celtic and Gallic Wars. The best editions of Appian are those by Stephanus, folio, Genev. 1592; of Tollius, Gr. et Lat. 2 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1670; and of Schweighauser, 3 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1784.

APPII (*Hist.*) vide *Appius*.

Appii *Forum* (*Geog.*) the place described under *Geography*, where St. Paul met the Christians in his way to Rome. *Acts* xxviii. 1.

Appii *Forum* (*Geog.*) a small place not far from Rome, now called *Borzo Longo*.

*Horat.* l. 1, sat. 5.

*—— Inde Forum Appi*
*Differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.*

It was so called from Appius Claudius, who made the Appian way. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2.

APPION (*Hist.*) vide *Apion*.

APPIUS (*Hist.*) the prænomen of an illustrious family, which was probably drawn from the Sabine name Actius, or Attius Clausus, who was the first that was afterwards called Appius Claudius.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 706.

*Ecce, Sabinorum prisco de sanguine, magnum*
*Agmen agens Clausus, magnique ipse agminis instar,*
*Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens*
*Per Latium.—*

It was at first peculiar to the Claudian family, but afterwards applied to other individuals.

Appius Claudius, vide *Claudius*.

Appius Herdonius, a Sabine and a slave, who, by the help of the slaves and exiles, got possession of the capitol, but was slain soon after, U. C. 292, A. C. 402. *Liv.* l. 3; *Flor.* l. 3.

Appius Caudex, the son of Appius Claudius Cæcus, routed Hiero, king of Sicily.

Appius, a Roman, who, being proscribed by the triumvirs, embarked for Sicily, and saved his life after having suffered shipwreck. *Appian.* l. 4.

Appius Appianus, a profligate senator whom Tiberius allowed voluntarily to withdraw from the senate. *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, c. 48.

Appius Silanus, *Julius*, a consul and colleague with P. Sil. Nerva in the reign of Tiberius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4, c. 68.

Appius Silanus, is also said by Tacitus to have been charged with high treason; but whether the same or a different person is doubtful. *Tac. Annal.* l. 5, c. 9.

APPULEIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) a Roman family, the name of which, in later periods, was written with one P, but on medals or coins mostly with two; SEX*tus* APPULEI*us* SEXT*i* F*ilius* M*arcus* APPULEIUS SEXT*i* F*ilius* III. VIR *Auro Argento Aere Feriundo Flando*. On some medals the inscription is given in an abbreviated form, as L. A. for *Lucius Appulius*.

APPULEIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Apuleius*.

APREECE (*Her.*) a Welch family of great antiquity, which derives its descent from Gryffyth ap Rees, prince of South Wales, who died in 1202. Robert Apreece, a colonel in the king's army, was killed at Lincoln during the rebellion, and his great great grandson, Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, was created a baronet in 1782. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*; three spears' heads *argent*, guttée de sang.
*Crest.* A spear's head as in the arms.
*Motto.* "Labora ut in æternum vivas."

Apreece, *John* (*Biog.*) or *Ap Rhese*, a descendant of a Welch family in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Fides Historiæ Britanniæ, contra Polyd. Virgilium;' a MS. in the Cotton library. 2. 'Defensio Regis Arthuri.' 3. 'Historia Britanniæ Defensio,' 1573. 4. 'Cambri Descriptio,' corrected and augmented by Humph. Lhuyd, and translated into English by David Powell, Oxon. 4to. 1663. 5. 'De Variis Antiquitatibus.'

APRIES (*Hist.*) Ἀπρίης, called in Scripture *Pharaoh Hophrah*, and by the Septuagint Vaphres, succeeded his father Psammis, king of Egypt, A. M. 3445, A. C. 594; and, after a reign of 25 years, was strangled by Amasis, who had rebelled against him, and seized his throne. *Jer.* xliv.; *Herod.* l. 2, c. 161, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 10, c. 10.

APRIGIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Beia, in Portugal, in the reign of Theodosius, about A. D. 540. He wrote a Commentary on the Revelations.

APRIO (*Geog.*) called by the ancients *Apro*, or *Apri*; a town of Romania, which was formerly an archbishop's see, and the residence of Theodosius the Great.

APRONIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which rose to the dignity of the consulship. [Vide *Apronius*]

Apronia, daughter of Lucius Apronius, and wife of Plautius Silvanus, was killed by her husband in a phrenzy. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 22.

Apronia, *gens* (*Numis.*) several medals or coins of this family are extant, bearing the inscriptions SISENNA APRONIUS III. VIR; MESSALA APRONISUS III. VIR; GALLUS APRONIUS, &c.

APRONIANUS, *Vipsanianus* (*Hist.*) was a consul under Nero, A. D. 59.

Apronianus, the name of a proconsul in Africa, A. D. 69; of a consul under Trajan, 117; of a consul under Adrian, 123; and of another in 191; of another, the father of Dion Cassius.

APRONIUS, *A. C.* (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people, who was created after the expulsion of the Decemviri, U. C. 305, A. C. 449.

Apronius, the name of a consul under Tiberius; and another a colleague with Caligula.

APROSIO, *Angelico* (*Biog.*) an Augustin monk of Genoa,

was born in 1607, and died in 1681, leaving many works, of which the principal is the 'Bibliotheca Aprosiana,' or an Account of the Library of the Augustins at Ventimiglia.

APSANDER (Hist.) Ἄψανδρος, an Athenian archon, A. C. 704. *Euseb. in Chron.*

APSINUS (*Biog.*) the name of several sophists, mentioned by Philostratus, one of whom, in the third century, wrote a work entitled 'Preceptor de Arte Rhetoricâ.' One in the reign of Maximus was of consular rank; and a third of Athens lived in the reign of Constantine.

APSLEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl Bathurst.

APSUS (*Geog.*) a river of Macedonia falling into the Ionian sea between Dyrrhacium and Apollonia, was called by Strabo and Pliny *Aour*, and by Appian *Alorcs*; it is now *Aspro*.
*Lucan.* l. 5, v. 461.

*—— Apso gestare carinas*
*Causa palus, leni quam fallens egerit unda.*

APT (*Geog.*) the ancient *Apta Julia*; a town of Provence, in the modern department of the mouth of the Rhone, seated on the Calavon, 20 miles N. Aix. It contains, among other vestiges of a Roman colony, a bridge called after Julius Cæsar, the *Julian Bridge*. Previous to the revolution Apt was an archbishop's see, where one or two councils were held.

APTA, *Julia* (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Apt*, called after Julius Cæsar, who sent a Roman colony to this place. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4.

APUA (*Geog.*) a town of Liguria, now *Pontremoli*, on the confines of Tuscany. *Liv.* l. 38; *Cluv. Antiq. Ital.* l. 1, c. 10.

APULEIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) or, as it is written on ancient monuments, &c. *Appuleia, gens*; a plebeian family of Rome that took its rise and its name from the region of Apulia, in Italy; several of whom rose to the consular dignity.

Apuleia, *Varilla*, grand-daughter of the sister of Augustus, was convicted of adultery with one Manlius, in the reign of Tiberius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, c. 50.

Apuleia, *gens* (*Numis.*) vide *Appuleia*.

APULEIUS (*Hist.*) or *Appuleius*, the name of a plebeian family in Rome.

Apuleius, *L.*, a tribune of the people, who cited F. Camillus before the people concerning the plunder of the Veii, U. C. 363, A. C. 391. *Liv.* l. 5, c. 32.

Apuleius, *Q. P.*, a consul with M. Valerius Maximus Corvanus. *Liv.* l. 6.

Apuleius, *Q.*, a decemvir appointed to divide the public lands. *Liv.* l. 42.

Apuleius, *L.*, a decemvir for dividing the lands, and afterwards a prætor.

Apuleius Saturninus, a quinquevir appointed by the senate to determine the boundaries between the Pisani and the Lunenses.

Apuleius Saturninus, *L.* a seditious tribune, who proposed many laws in favour of the people in order to serve the cause of Marius by whom he was afterwards put to death. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 62; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Plut. in Mar.*

Apuleius Celsus, a relation of the emperor Augustus, was consul with Sextus Pompey, A. D. 14. *Dio.* l. 56; *Sueton. in August.* c. 97, &c.

Apuleius Celsus (*Biog.*) a physician of Centuripa, or Centorbi, in Sicily, in the reign of Tiberius, is supposed to be the author of a work on agriculture entitled Γεωπονικῶν, which was published at Basle in 1539 and 1540.

Apuleius Saturninus, *Lucius*, a platonic philosopher of Madaura, in Africa, in the reign of Antoninus and M. Aurelius, is known at present by some ingenious works, of which he was the author; as, 1. 'Apologia,' or His Apology for marrying Prudentilla, a Rich Widow. 2. 'Metamorphesos, sive de Asino Aureo.' 3. 'De Mundo,' &c. The best editions of Apuleius are the Delphin, 2 vols. 4to. Paris. 1688; Pricæi, 8vo. Paris, 1635; Variorum & Pricæi, 8vo. Gaud. 1650. *August. de Civ. D.* l. 18, c. 18; *Jul. Capitol. in Clod.*; *Macrob. in Somn. Scip.* l. 1, c. 2.

APULIA (*Geog.*) a country of Italy, now *Puglia*, bordering on the Adriatic Sea, between Daunia and Calabria, extending from the river Frento to Brundusium and Tarentum. Horace speaks of it as his native country.
*Horat.* l. 3, od. 4, v. 9.

*Altricis extra limen Apuliæ.*

It was famous for the fineness of its wools, as we learn from Martial.
*Mart. Apophth.* 155.

*Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis*
*Nobilis, Altinum tertia laudat ovis.*

*Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 43; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2, c. 4.

AQUA or *Aquæ* (*Geog.*) the name of several places, so called from their baths or mineral waters.

Aqua *Pulchra*, now *Aigue-belle*, a small place in Sabaudia or Savoy.

AQUÆ, a town of the Helvetii, now *Baden*.

Aquæ *Augustæ*, a town of Gallia Aquitania, or the modern Gascony, now *Acqs* or *Dax*.

Aquæ *Calidæ*, or *Aquæ Solis*, a town of Britain, now *Bath*.

Aquæ *Carolinæ*, a town of Bohemia, now *Carlsbaden*.

Aquæ *Gratianæ*, a town of Sabaudia, or modern Savoy, now *Aix*.

Aquæ *Matiacæ*, now *Weisbaden*, a town of Germany.

Aquæ *Sextiæ*, now *Aix*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, or the modern Provence.

Aquæ *Solis*, vide *Aquæ Calidæ*.

AQUÆUS, *Stephanus* (*Hist.*) Lord of Berri, distinguished himself by his deeds and his writings, in the reign of Francis I. Among the latter are his Commentaries on Cæsar's History of the Civil Wars, &c.

AQUAPENDENTE (*Biog.*) vide *Fabricius*.

AQUASPARTA, *Matthias d'* (*Biog.*) a cardinal of the 13th century, so called from the place of his birth, was employed by Martin IV and Boniface VIII on many important affairs, made cardinal by Nicholas IV in 1288, and died in 1302.

AQUAVIVA (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family of Naples, who took their name from the seignory of Aquaviva, a small place in the kingdom. The following are the principal of this family entitled to notice.

Aquaviva, *Anthony d'*, the first of this name was created duke of Atri, by king Ladislaus.

Aquaviva, *Andrew Matthew d'*, son of the preceding, was killed by his own vassals in 1407.

Aquaviva, *Julius Anthony d'*, grandson of the preceding, was killed by the Turks at the siege of Otranto in 1480. He obtained permission from Ferdinand, king of Naples, to bear the name of Arragon.

Aquaviva, *d'Arragon, Andrew Matthew d'*, II, son of the preceding, was present at two unsuccessful engagements, in the latter of which being taken a prisoner, he devoted the remainder of his life after his release to letters, and died in 1582; leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'An Encyclopaedia,' which was left imperfect. 2. 'Disputationes de Virtute Morali,' 4to. Helenop. 1609.

Aquaviva, *Belisarius d'*, brother of the preceding, was made duke of Nardi, and also distinguished himself as a man of letters; leaving among his works 'De Aucupio; de Venatione, de Certamine singulari,' &c. fol. Cap. 1519; 8vo. Basil. 1578.

Aquaviva, *d'Arragon, John Francis d'*, *I*, was made a prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512.

Aquaviva, *d'Arragon, Julius Anthony*, *II*, taking part with the French against Charles V, was declared a rebel by the

emperor, and obliged to retire to France, where he was protected by Francis I.

Aquaviva, *d'Arragon, John Jerome d'*, a grandee of Spain, left the kingdom of Naples rather than fail in his allegiance to Philip V of Spain.

Aquaviva, *Claude d'* (*Ecc.*) son of John Anthony d'Aquaviva d'Arragon, of the preceding family, was a general of the order of the Jesuits, who after a prudent and mild administration died in 1615, leaving many works of piety.

Aquaviva, *Rudolphus d'*, nephew of the preceding, was also a Jesuit and a missionary to the Mogul, where he acquired the esteem of the emperor Akbar. He was afterwards killed at Salsetta, in Goa, being pierced with arrows, with four other Jesuits.

Aquaviva, *Octavio d'*, archbishop of Naples, was created cardinal by Gregory XIV, and assisted at the election of Innocent IX, Clement VIII, Leo XI, and Paul V. He died in 1612.

Aquaviva, *Octavius d'*, son of Josias d'Aquaviva, duke of Atri, was born in 1609, created cardinal in 1652, by Innocent X, and died in 1694.

Aquaviva, *d'Arragon, Thomas d'*, was made bishop of Bitonto, which he governed with much prudence till his death in 1672.

Aquaviva, *d'Arragon, Francis d'*, second son of Josias d'Aquaviva d'Arragon, was born in 1665, chosen to the archbishopric of Larissa in 1700, created cardinal by Clement XI in 1706; appointed protector of the crown of Spain, as archbishop of Lima, in 1713; and after serving Philip V in the solemnization of his marriage with Elizabeth Formese, princess of Parma, and on other public occasions, died in 1725.

AQUIAB (*Hist.*) vide *Achiab*.

AQUILA (*Bibl.*) a Jew, and native of Pontus, became a convert to Christianity, with his wife Priscilla, from the preaching of St. Paul. Nothing authentic is known of them beyond the Scripture account, but the Greeks honour Aquila as an apostle and bishop; and in the Roman calendar, which styles him bishop of Heraclea, the festival of Aquila and Priscilla is fixed for July 8. *Acts* xviii. 2.

Aquila (*Hist.*) one of the conspirators who gave Caligula the death blow, A. D. 41. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 19.

Aquila, *Julius*, a Roman knight, who conducted an expedition against Cotys, king of the Bosphorus, in the reign of Claudius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12.

Aquila, *Vedius*, a lieutenant of the 13th legion on the side of Otho, which fled in battle. *Tac. Hist.* l. 2, &c.

Aquila, a governor of Egypt, under the emperor Severus, A. D. 203.

Aquila (*Biog.*) a native of Sinope, in Pontus, in the reign of Adrian, who became a convert to Christianity, but being expelled the church for his attachment to judicial astrology, he embraced judaism, and translated the Bible from the Hebrew into the Greek, wherein he is charged with an endeavour to give an interpretation of certain passages more favourable to the prejudices of the Jews than the Septuagint.

Aquila (*Geog.*) a town of Abruzzo Ultra, in Naples, and a bishop's see, suffragan to Curta de Chiari, was built on the ruins of Amiterno and Forcono, the *Forconium* of the ancients. This place was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1703. *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

AQUILANO, *Serafino* (*Biog.*) a poet, so called from Aquila, his native place, was born in 1466, and died in 1500; leaving a number of poems, which were printed at Rome in 1503, 8vo. and 1516.

AQUILANUS, *Sebastianus* (*Biog.*) or *Sebastian d'Aquila*, a physician of Aquila, died in 1543, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Morbo Gallico,' 4to. Lugd. 1506; 8vo. Bonon, 1517. 2. 'De Febre Sanguinea,' 8vo. Basil. 1537.

AQUILEIA (*Geog.*) or *Aquilegia*, a town of Gallia Transpadana, on the Adriatic, founded, according to Livy, by a Roman colony, U. C. 570, A. C. 184. The situation of which on the river Timavus, near the Adriatic, and the Venetian territory, is defined by the poets.

*Mart.* l. 4, epig. 25.

*Et tu Ledæo felix Aquileia Timavo.*

*Sil. Ital* l. 8, v. 605.

*Nec non cum Venetis Aquileia perfusit armis.*

*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 381.

—— τόθι σύρεται 'Αδρίας ἅλμη
Πόντον ἐς ἀγχίπορον 'Ακυλήϊον.——

*History of Aquileia.*

Aquileia was once so considerable a place that it was called Roma, if we may believe Herodian, and Ausonius reckons it among his illustrious cities.

*Auson. in Catalog.*

*Nona inter claras Aquileia cieberis urbes.*

It was enlarged and beautified by the Roman emperors, who made it occasionally their place of residence; and to this place it was that Herod the Great went to meet Augustus for the purpose of preferring an accusation against his two sons. It sustained several sieges at different times, particularly by the tyrant Maximinus, who was killed before this place in 237. On which occasion the females cut off their hair to make bow-strings for their husbands. In 453 it was rendered still more memorable by the obstinate resistance which it opposed to Attilus, who at length took it and reduced it to ruins; but being rebuilt by Narses, it was again taken and ruined by the Lombards in 590, since which it has fallen into insignificance. It is now known by the same name as a small town of Friuli, near the Gulf of Venice, 15 m. N. E. Venice.

*Ecclesiastical History of Aquileia.*

St. Mark is said to have founded the church of Aquileia, which was erected into a patriarchate that was next in power and dignity to the see of Rome. The first patriarch of Aquileia is said to have been S. Hermonas, who had for his successors Helarius, Chrysogenes, Theodore, Valerian, Chromatius, Theodoret, &c.; who have been enrolled in the calendar of saints. On the fall of Aquileia in political importance the patriarchate was abolished, and the archbishoprics of Gorz and Udina were established in its stead. Several councils were held in this city, as in 381 under pope Damasus; in 400, at which Chromatius presided; afterwards in 553, 698, and 791; and finally in 1409, which was assembled by Gregory XII, after he had been deposed in the council of Piso. Aquileia was the birth-place of Pius I, St. Epiphanius, Chromatius, Paul Diaconus, and many other celebrated men. *Cic. Orat. in Vatin. &c.; Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 39, &c.; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 2; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 19; *Sueton. in August. &c.; Ptol.* l. 8; *Herod.* c. 7; *Capitolin. in Max.; Paul Diacon. de Reb. Longobard.; Baron. Annal.; Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital. &c.*

AQUILI (*Myth.*) a sort of dæmons or genii, among the Romans.

AQUILIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, who, although of plebeian origin, rose to the highest dignities of the state. They took the surnames of Tuscus, Florus, Gallus, &c. [Vide *Aquilius*]

Aquilia, a Roman lady, who was banished by Tiberius on a charge of adultery with Varus Ligur. *Tac.* l. 4, c. 42.

Aquilia Severa, a vestal virgin, whom Heliogabalus secretly married. There is a medal of this Aquilia given under the head of *Numismatics*. [Vide *Aquilia, gens*]

AQUILIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family occurs frequently on medals, but mostly written with double L. M. AQUIL. M. F. M. N. *Manius Aquillius Manii Filius Manii Nepos*, to which is added SICILia; *Caius* AQUILLI. FLORUS, and on the other side PRo COnSule; also on the obverse of some other medals, CAESAR AUGUSTUS, and on the reverse *Lucius* AQUILLIVS FLORUS III. VIR.

AQUILIA SEVERA, the second wife of Heliogabalus, is written JULIA AQUILIA SEVERA, on medals where her effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



AQUILINUS, *Vettius* (*Hist.*) a consul in the reign of Adrian, A. D. 125; also another consul, A. D. 162, who is supposed to be the same person. *Grut. Inscript.*

AQUILINUS, *Junius*, a consul, A. D. 249.

AQUILINUS, *Vettius*, a consul and Roman prefect, A. D. 286. *Cassiodor. Chron.*

AQUILIUS, *L. and M.* (*Hist.*) of the family of the Aquilii, brothers and sons of Brutus, by a sister of Collatinus, took the part of Tarquin *the Proud*, and entered into a conspiracy for his restoration. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 2, c. 4.

AQUILIUS TUSCUS, *Caius*, a consul, U. C. 267, A. C. 487; gained an advantage over the Hernici, for which he received the honour of an ovation. Livy and Dionysius give a different account in some particulars of this affair. *Dionys.* l. 8; *Liv.* l. 2, c. 40.

AQUILIUS FLORUS, a consul and colleague of L. Corn. Scipio, defeated the Carthaginians, U. C. 495.

AQUILIUS, *L.*, a prætor of Sicily, U. C. 578. *Cic. in Verr.* 3, c. 54, &c.

AQUILIUS NEPOS, *M.*, a consul with Sempronius Tuditanus, U. C. 653, A. C. 101.

AQUILIUS, *Manius*, or according to Justin, *Marcus*; a consul, was defeated by Mithridates, in Bithynia, and being afterwards treacherously delivered into his hands, was put to death with every circumstance of ignominy. *Liv. Epit.* l. 77, &c.; *Justin.* l. 36; *Appian. de Bell. Mithrid.*

AQUILIUS JULIANUS, *M.*, a consul, A. D. 38.

AQUILIUS REGULUS, a general under Vespasian, was conquered by Civilis, a chief of the Batavi. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 4, c. 15.

AQUILIUS SABINUS, a lawyer of consular dignity, who was consul twice, namely, A. D. 214, and 216, is supposed to have been the father of the vestal Aquilia Severa beforementioned. *Lamprid. in Heliogab.*; *Fasti. Cons.*; *Cassiodor. Chron.*; *Rutil. in Vit. Juriscon.*

AQUILIUS, *Cneus* (*Biog.*) a comic poet, flourished about U. C. 570, A. C. 182. *Varro, de Lin. Lat.*; *Aul. Gell.* l. 3, c. 3.

AQUILIUS GALLUS, a distinguished lawyer, who flourished about 65 years A. C. wrote, 1. 'De Dolo Malo,' on the occasion of a fraud which Octacilia, the mistress of Q. Vitellius Varro, wanted to practise upon him. 2. 'De Posthumorum Institutione.' 3. 'De Stipulatione,' &c. To him has been attributed the 'Lexicon Aquilia,' which is, however, more generally considered to be the work of one Aquilius, a tribune of the people of a much earlier date. *Cic. Brut.* c. 42, &c.

AQUILIUS NIGER, author of a history of the war of Modena, mentioned by Suetonius. *Sucton in Aug.* c. 11.

AQUILIUS SEVERUS, otherwise called *Achilius* or *Acilius*, a poet and historian of the 4th century, wrote a journal of his own life in prose and verse. *S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.* c. 3; *Du Pin. Bibliothek.*

AQUIN (*Hist.*) vide *Aquino* and *Aquinus.*

AQUINIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Aquinus.*

AQUINO (*Hist.*) an illustrious and ancient family, and one of the seven grandees of the kingdom of Naples, after that the kingdom of the Lombards was divided into 30 duchies. From the duchy of Benevento sprang the county of Aquino, which was held by Antenolfe in 879. The principal members of this family are as follow:

AQUINO, *Adinolfe d'*, I, surnamed *Summucula*, in the reign of Otho III, conquered the fortress of Rocca Secca.

AQUINO, *Adinolfe d'*, II, conquered the Minturnians about 1038.

AQUINO, *Landolf d'*, in the reign of Lotharius, defended, in 1137, the state of Mount Cassin.

AQUINO, *Thomas Count d'*, as commander-in-chief under the emperor Frederic II, brought all Naples, in 1221, under his subjection, and afterwards accompanied the emperor to the Holy Land, where he served him on many important occasions.

AQUINO, *Landolfe d'*, in 1435 took part with Alphonsus, king of Arragon, whom he assisted in obtaining the kingdom of Naples.

AQUINO, *Ladislaus d'*, was created duke of Bicheil, for his distinguished services.

AQUINO, *Raimond d'*, distinguished himself in the service of Manfrid, king of Naples, but being taken prisoner by the French, died in captivity.

AQUINO, *Adinolf d'*, was a successful warrior in the service of Robert, king of Sicily, in three different wars.

AQUINO, *Thomas d'*, *II*, was taken prisoner by the Germans after a long service under Philip V of Spain and Naples, but died captain-general of Navarre in 1721.

AQUINO, *Ladislaus d'* (*Ecc.*) of the same family as the preceding, was created cardinal by Paul V in 1616, and died in 1621, at the moment of his election to the papal chair.

AQUINO, *Thomas d'* (*Biog.*) or *St. Thomas Aquinas*, commonly called the *Angelic Doctor*, of the preceding family, was born in the castle of Aquino in 1224, and died in 1274, leaving a vast number of books which were printed in 17 vols. fol. at Venice, in 1490, Nuremberg, in 1496; Rome, in 1570; Venice, in 1594; Cologne, in 1612, &c.

AQUINO, *Philip d'*, a rabbi of Carpentras, whose proper name was Mordicai, took the name of Aquino from the place where he was baptized into the Christian church. He died in 1650, leaving among his works, 1. 'Dictionarium Hebræo-Chaldæo-Talmudico-Rabbinicum,' fol. Paris. 1629. 2. 'Racines de la Langue Sainte,' fol. Paris, 1620. 3. 'Explication des Treize Moyens dont se servoient les Rabbins pour entendre le Pentateuque,' &c.

AQUINO, *Lewis d'*, son of the preceding, was as well versed in rabbinical learning, and the oriental languages, as his father, of which he left many proofs at his death.

AQUINO, *Anthony d'*, grandson of Philip d' Aquino, was physician to Louis XIV.

AQUINO, *Charles d'*, a Jesuit and poet of Naples, was born in 1654. He wrote among other things, 1. 'Sacra Exequialia in Funere Jacobi II, Magnæ Britanniæ Regis,' &c. 2. 'Carmen Augurale Josepho Austriaco Romanorum et Hungariæ Regis,' fol. Rom. 1698. 3. 'Lexicon Militare,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1728.

AQUINO, or *Aquin*, *Louis Claude d'*, a French musician, was born in 1694, and died in 1772. His power of executing on the harpsichord at the early age of six years, and his wonderful skill on the organ in after life, excited the admiration of the whole musical world in his day.

AQUINO, *de Chateau Lyon*, a miscellaneous writer of the preceding family, who died in 1797, was the author of 'Contes mis en vers par un petit Cousin de Rabelais,' 8vo. 1775, and other things.

AQUINO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Aquinum*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, a bishop's see, suffragan to the archbishop of Capua, was destroyed by the emperor Conrad, so that it is now not more than a village, 20 m. S. by E. Sora. [Vide *Aquinum*]

AQUINUM (*Geog.*) now *Aquino*, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, where Juvenal was born.

*Juven. Sat.* 3, v. 318.

> —— *et quoties te*
> *Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino.*

It produced a dye which greatly resembled the Tyrian purple, to which Horace alludes.

*Hor.* l. 1, ep. 10, v. 26.

> —— *qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro*
> *Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum,*
> *Certius accipiet damnum, &c.*

*Strab.* l. 5; *Sil. Ital.* l. 8; *Leand. Descript. Ital.*

AQUINUS, *Cornelius* (*Hist.*) commander of a legion in the reign of Galba, under Fonteius Capito, concerted with Julius Valens to kill this general, under the pretence that he wished to usurp the imperial throne. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1.

AQUINUS, the name of some kings of Norway.

AQUINUS I, succeeded Magnus IV in 1232, and died after a reign of 30 years, whilst he was making a successful war on Scotland. *Hect. Boeth. Hist. Rer. Scot.*; *Krantz. Hist. Nor.*

AQUINUS II, succeeded his brother Eric, surnamed the *Swede*, in 1300, and died after a reign of 15 years. *Olaus. Mag.*; *Krantz. Hist.* l. 1.

AQUINUS III, succeeded his father Magnus on the throne of Sweden, but being driven from his kingdom, he reigned two years in Norway. *Krantz.*

AQUINUS IV, nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father Magnus in 1359, and having married Margaret, daughter of Valdemar III, king of Denmark, succeeded him by right of his wife on the throne of Denmark. By the persuasion of his queen he also recovered the throne of Sweden from Albert, whom he took prisoner in 1387, so that the three kingdoms were united in his person, and in that of his queen who succeeded him.

AQUINUS (*Biog.*) or *Aquinius*, a Latin poet, flourished U. C. 693, A. C. 61, in the time of Catullus and Cicero, both of whom mention him in terms of contempt. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5; *Catull.* l. 14, v. 18; *Voss. de Poet. Lat.*

AQUINUS, *Juger*, a Latin historian of the first century, wrote the Life of Augustus Cæsar. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

AQUISGRANUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for the town now called *Aix-la-Chapelle*. [Vide *Aix-la-Chapelle*]

AQUITANIA (*Geog.*) one of the three provinces of ancient Gaul, which Pliny calls *Gallia Aquitanica*, the *Notitia*, *Provincia Aquitanica*. Its original name was *Armoricca*, which was changed to that of *Aquitania*, from the number of its waters. It comprehended what is now known by the names of Guienne and Gascony, the former of which is in all probability a corruption of the word Aquitania.

*Boundaries.* Aquitania was bounded on the N. by Gallia Lugdunensis; on the S. by Gallia Narbonensis; on the E. by the ocean; and the W. by Hispania.

*Principal Towns.* The principal towns in Aquitania were as follow:—

| *Ancient.* | *Modern.* | *Ancient.* | *Modern.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burdegala, | *Bourdeaux.* | Aturus, | *Aire.* |
| Bajona, | *Bayonne.* | Cadurcum, | *Cahors.* |
| Aquæ, | *Acqs* or *Dax.* | Auscii. | *Ausch.* |

*History.* Aquitania was entirely subdued by Julius Cæsar, and after remaining upwards of four centuries in the hands of the Romans, it was taken by the Goths, who were dispossessed of it by Clovis. It then became a duchy, and from that was erected into a kingdom by Charlemagne, for his son Charles in 777, who was succeeded by Pepin in 817. It afterwards became again a duchy, and one part of it, namely, Guienne, fell into the hands of the English, who retained it until the reign of Charles VIII, in 1452, when the whole of Aquitania was finally united to the French crown. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 3; *Mela*, l. 3, c. 2; *Vitruv.* l. 2, c. 7; *Strab.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 7; *Anton. Itin.*; *Steph. Byz. de Urb.*; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 15; *Aimonius*, l. 3, c. 39; *Paul. Æmil.* l. 3; *Polyd. Verg. Annal Aquit.* l. 17, &c.; *Krantz.* l. 2, c. 14; *Froissard. Chron.* l. 1; *Johan. Berl. Geneal. Guien.*; *Du Chêne Hist. de France*; *Gruter. Inscript.* p. 476, &c.

AR (*Bibl.*) ער, the capital of the Moabites, on the river Arnon. It was also called *Arcopolis*, *Ariel of Moab*, or *Rabbath-Moab*. *Numb.* xxi. 15; *Deut.* ii. 9, &c.

ARA (*Bibl.*) ארא, son of Jether, of Asher.

ARAB (*Bibl.*) ארב, a city of Judah. *Josh.* xv. 52.

ARABAH (*Bibl.*) חרבה, a city of Benjamin. *Josh.* xviii. 22.

ARABELLA, *Stuart* (*Hist.*) vide *Stuart.*

ARABIA (*Geog.*) Ἀραβίη, a country of Asia, the name of which is probably derived from ארב, a desert or wilderness, because it is remarkable for its deserts. It is celebrated by the poets for its odoriferous productions.

*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 936.

> Αἰεὶ κηώεσσα θύοις ὑπὸ λαρὸν ὄδωδεν,
> Ἢ θυίῃ, ἢ σμύρνης, ἢ ἐνόδμου καλάμοιο,
> Ἢ δὲ θεσπεσίοιο πεπαινομένη λιβάνοιο.

*Ovid. in Epist. Sapph.*

> *Non Arabum noster rore capillus olet.*

*Propert.* l. 2, eleg. 20.

> *Adflabunt tibi non Arabum de gramine odores.*

*Tibull.* l. 2, eleg. 2.

> *Urantur pia thura focis, urantur odores*
> *Quos tener e terrâ divite mittet Arabs.*

*Stat. Silv.* l. 5.

> —— *Odoratas nec Arabs decerpsit aristas*

Horace alludes to its wealth.

*Hor.* l. 1, od. 29.

> *Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides*
> *Gazis.*

*Ibid.* l. 2, od. 12.

> *Plenas aut Arabum domus.*

*Ibid.* l. 3, od. 14.

> *Intactis opulentior*
> *Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiæ.*

*Ibid.* l. 1, epist. 6, v. 5.

> —— *Quid censes munera terræ?*
> *Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos?*

So likewise Seneca. *Hercul. Oet.* v. 791.

> —— *et largo sacer*
> *Splendescat ignis thure, quod Phœbum colens*
> *Dives Sabæis colligit truncis Arabs.*

Catullus and other poets allude to the effeminacy of its inhabitants.

*Catul. Carm.* 11, v. 5.

> *Sive in Hyrcanos, Arabasque molles.*

*Manil.* l. 4.

> —— *Molles Arabes, terramque ferentem*
> *Delicias.*

*Ibid.*

> *Et molles Arabes sylvarum ditia regna.*

*Claudian. de Cons. Hon.* l. 3, v. 258.

> *Te Medus, te mollis Arabs, te Seres adorant.*

*Dionys. Perieges*, v. 968.

> Ὀυχ ὡς ἀβροβίων Ἀράβων γένος.

*Extent, Boundaries, and Division.* Arabia is 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by the Persian Gulf; on the S. by the Arabian Sea, and the Straits of Babelmandel; on the W. by the Red Sea; and on the N. by Syria. It was divided by the ancients into *Arabia Petræa*, now *Baraab*; *Arabia Deserta*, now *Berjera*; and *Arabia Felix*, now *Aigaman*, *Aiman*, or *Jemen*. By the moderns it has since been sub-divided into the provinces of Hedsjas, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lachsa, Hadsjar, and Nedsjed.

*Principal Towns.* The principal towns of Arabia Petra, were Petra the capital, *Bostra,* now *Bassora,* Medava or Medbah, and Tor; that of Arabia Deserta, or Anna on the Euphrates; those of Arabia Felix, are Mecca, Medina, Zebid, and Mocha, Batrin, Lahsa, &c.

*Mountains.* The two principal mountains are Horeb and Sinai, so well known in Holy Writ.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Euphrates and the Tigris.

*History.* Arabia, as we learn from the Scriptures, was inhabited by the Moabites, Amalekites, Midianites, and Amorites, who had their several kings, of whom but little is known except their names.

*Succession of Arab Kings.*

*Kahtan,* or *Joctan,* the son of Heber, reigned A. C. 1817.

*Yarab, Yashab,* grandsons of the preceding.

*Abd-Shems,* surnamed *Saba,* built the city of Saba, or Mareb.

*Hamyar,* the son of Abd-Shems, from whom the tribe or kingdom of Hamyar derived its name.

*Wayel, Alsacsuc,* and *Yaafer,* son, grandson, and great grandson, followed in succession.

*Dhu Rujash* succeeded Yaafar.

*Al Nooman,* the son of Yaafar, and Asmah his son.

*Shaddad,* the son of Ad, the son of Al Matata, the son of Saba, succeeded Lokman and Dhu Sadad, his two brothers.

*Al Hareth,* the son of Dhu Sadad, had first the surname of *Toba,* or *Successor,* which was afterwards assumed by his successors.

*Dhul Karnain Assaab,* the son of Rayish.

*Dhul Manar,* his son, and Africus, his grandson, from whom Africa is said to have received its name.

*Dhu'l Adhaar Amru,* who was expelled in favour of Sharbabil, of the posterity of Alsacsac.

*Al Hodhad,* the son of Sharbabil, and Balkis, his son, or, as some assert, his daughter, who was the queen of Sheba, that visited Solomon.

*Nasherol'neam,* surnamed *Malec,* Shamer Yaraash, his son, and Abu Malec, his grandson.

*Amram,* the son of Amen, a descendant of Cahlan, the brother of Hamyar, and Hamru, his son.

*Al Alkran,* the son of Abimalec; Dhu Habshan, and Tobba, his two sons, successively.

*Colaicarb,* or *Molaie Yacrab.*

*Abu Carb Asaad,* who introduced Judaism amongst the Hamyarites, for which he was put to death by his subjects.

*Hassan Tobbai* cut off his father's murderers, and was slain by his brother.

*Amru Tobbai* succeeded his father Hassan, and was succeeded by Abd Celal, the son of Dul'awad, who had Tobba, surnamed Tobba Minor, the son of Hassan, for a successor.

*Al Hareth,* who embraced Judaism.

*Morthed,* the son of Celal, and Waciaa, his son.

*Abrahah,* the son of Alsabah Sabban, who is said to have had a famous sword.

*Dhu Shanater,* who is said to have had six fingers on one hand, was dethroned by his subjects.

*Yusef,* surnamed *Dhu Nowas,* reigned about 70 years before Mahomet, and persecuted all who would not embrace Judaism.

*Dhu Jadem,* the last of the Hamyaritic race, was expelled by the Ethiopian kings, who established the Christian religion in Arabia.

*Aryat, Abraha ebn al Sabah,* Yaesum, his son, and Masruk, another son, were the Ethiopian kings who reigned in Arabia until Seif Ebn Dhu Yajan expelled the Ethiopians, but was himself shortly after killed. The succeeding princes Wahzar, Marzaban, Sihan, Jorgis or Georgius, and Bazan, were appointed by the Persian princes till Arabia fell into the hands of Mahomet, who, with his successors, reigned not only over Arabia, but all Syria, and took up their residence in Bagdad. [Vide *Syria*]

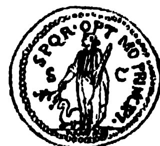
Thus far our account of the ancient Arabs has been collected from the most authentic Arab historians. The Greek and Roman writers furnish but few materials, even of the transactions in which their own nations were concerned. Arabia was never entirely subjugated by any other power. The Egyptians under Sesostris did little more than restrain the Arabian princes in their excursions, having never been able to make them tributary. Alexander contemplated the conquest of Arabia, when death interrupted him in his career of ambition; and Antigonus, one of his successors, made an unsuccessful effort to invade their territories. The Romans under Lucullus are supposed to have made some parts tributary; and Pompey, by means of his general, Scaurus, obliged Aretas, an Arabian prince, to receive a Roman garrison. Ælius Gallus also, or as he is otherwise called, Ælius Largus, made an unfortunate expedition into the interior of Arabia in the time of Augustus; and much was done towards the reduction of this country in the time of Trajan, but after making several parts of Arabia Petræa subject to the Roman empire, the emperor was obliged to desist from further conquests. In subsequent ages the Arabians, particularly that tribe of them well known by the name of the Saracens, became the assailants in their turn, and under the conduct of Mahomet and his successors contributed materially to the downfal of the Roman empire.

*Ecclesiastical History.* Christianity was early introduced into Arabia as we learn from the Scriptures, where we find the Arabians reckoned among the people on whom the Holy Ghost fell. St. Paul is afterwards said to have gone into Arabia, which received moreover an accession of followers from among the number of those who fled to escape the persecution and troubles of the eastern churches in the second and third centuries. These being mostly of the Jacobite communion, this sect was prevalent among the Arabians, who were however much addicted to heresies and schisms in general, and on the introduction of Mahometanism, deserted the profession of the gospel altogether. Before the age of Mahomet they had numerous churches and several bishops, one of whom was styled absolutely the bishop of the Arabs, whose residence was chiefly at Akula, which is supposed to be the same as Cufa.

*Authors who have written on Arabia.*

Herodotus, Xenophon, Agatharcides, Pomponius Mela, Josephus, Pliny, Ptolemy, Agathemerus, Eusebius, Socrates, Spartianus, Julius Capitolinus, Nicephorus, Procopius, Zonaras, Cedrenus, Stephanus Byzantinus, Elmacinus, Abulfeda, Abulpharagius, Johannes Leo, Pocock, Marmol, Ockley, &c.

Arabia (*Numis.*) is represented on some medals of Trajan, as in the annexed figure, of a female in a long robe, bearing in her right hand a branch, and in her left a reed; at her feet a camel: on the obverse of this medal, besides the head of the emperor, is the inscription ARAB*ia* ADQ. ADQUI. ADQUIS. or ADQUISITA; on the reverse, S*enatus,* P*opulus* Q*ue,* R*omanus,* OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S*enatus* C*onsulto.* Another medal of this emperor is inscribed, ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟΥ; and others, ARABIA L. IΓ. *Anno* 13.—ARABIA AUGUSTI PROVINCIA.; so like-



wise ARABIA CAPTA. S. C. ADVENTUI AUG.—ARABIAE. SC.—and RESTITUTORI ARABIAE. S. C. on medals of Adrian. *Vaill. Præst.; Patin. Numm. Imp. Rom.; Beg. Thes. Brand.* tom. ii. &c.

ARABIANUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Armenia, who was accused of rebellion in the reign of Macrinus, but was pardoned.

ARABIANUS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian in the reign of Gordian, is also called *Arrianus*, by Julius Capitolinus. *Jul. Capito. in Gordian.*

ARABINUS, *Septimius* (*Hist.*) a Roman senator, who had been found guilty of peculation, but was pardoned by Heliogabulus. He was afterwards forbidden to appear in the presence of Severus. *Herodian. Hist.* l. 6; *Lamprid. in Sever.*

ARABICUS *Sinus* (*Geog.*) the Arabian Gulf, a sea between Egypt and Arabia, which ancient writers distinguish from the *Rubrum Mare*, or Red Sea, lying between Ethiopia and India. *Arrian. et Marcian. Heracleot. Perip.; Plin.* l. 5, c. 11; *Solin.* c. 58.

ARABS (*Myth.*) or *Arabus*, a son of Apollo and Babylone, who is said to have first invented medicine, and introduced the practice of it into Arabia, which was called after his name. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56.

ARACHNE (*Myth.*) a Lydian woman, daughter of one Idmon, a dyer, who was so skilful in working with her needle that she challenged Minerva to a contest with her, and being beaten, hung herself in despair, and was afterwards changed by the goddess into a spider. *Ovid. Met.* l. 6, fab. 1: *Juven. Sat.* 2.

ARACHOSIA (*Geog.*) a town of the Massagetes, built by Semiramis. *Isid. Characen.; Plin.* l. 6, c. 23.

ARACHOSIA, now *Cabul*, one of the Persian provinces beyond the Indus. *Ptol.* l. 6.

ARACUS (*Hist.*) Ἄρακος, a naval commander in the Peloponnesian war. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 2.

ARACUS, one of the Ephori, who was sent as an ambassador into Asia, whether the same as the preceding is doubtful. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 2, 3, &c.

ARAD (*Bibl.*) ערד, a city south of the tribe of Judah, in the land of Canaan, the king of which defeated the Israelites. *Numb.* xxi. 1. It was afterwards destroyed among the other Canaanitish cities; but, according to Eusebius, was rebuilt and was situated 20 miles from Hebron. *Euseb. Onom.*

ARADIAN (*Hist.*) a Lybian warrior, who fought in single combat with Probus, afterwards emperor, who having killed him, erected a tomb in honour of his valour. *Vopisc. in Prob.* c. 9.

ARADUS (*Geog.*) Ἄραδος, an island and a city of Phœnicia, was joined to the continent by a bridge. The town was built on the coast of the Mare Syrum, or Mediterranean, in the seventh Olympiad, A. C. 750, and is fabled by the ancients to have been the place near which Andromeda was exposed to the sea monster. It was situated near to a town called Antaradus, or Orthosia, now *Tortosa*. Both these towns were formerly episcopal, but are now in ruins, under the government of the Turks. *Scyl. Peripl.; Strab.* l. 16; *Mel.* l. 2, c. 7; *Dionys. Perieges.; Plin.* l. 5, c. 20; *Euseb. in Chron.*

ARADUS (*Numis.*) struck coins or medals as an independent state, and also of the emperors Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla, and Heliogabalus, bearing the inscription, ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ ΗΚΡ. *Aradiorum, Anno* 128. ΗΑΡ. 138. ΘΑΡ. 139, &c., marking the epocha, which was dated from the period when the Aradians were delivered from the subjection of the Syrian kings; sometimes they added, IE. E. A. i. e. *Sacræ liberæ inviolabilis. Goltz. Insul.; Vaill. Num. Gr.; Hard. Chron. Vet. Test. &c.*

ARÆ (*Geog.*) rocks between Africa and Sardinia, which are supposed to be between the Romans and the Africans, the same as the Ægates. [Vide *Ægates*] On this coast, the fleet of Æneas was shipwrecked. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 109.

ARÆ is also the name of other places; as, 1. *Aræ Cæsaris*, now *Veliki*, a town of European Sarmatia. 2. *Aræ Flaviæ*, now *Nordlingen*, a town of Germany. 3. *Aræ Mutiæ*, now *Aremuzzi*, a town of Etruria. 4. *Aræ Sextianæ*, now *Lugo*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

ARAGISUS (*Hist.*) duke of Benevento, embroiled himself with Charlemagne, but afterwards submitted to do him homage. *Aimon. Hist.* l. 6, c. 7; *Sigon. de Regn. Ital.; Mezer. in Carol. et Dupl. Mag. D.*

ARAGON, *Tullia d'* (*Biog.*) a poetess of Italy, in the 17th century, was the natural daughter of Peter Tagliava d'Aragon, archbishop of Palermo, and a cardinal, who was himself an illegitimate descendant of the house of Arragon. She wrote many things that procured her many admirers in her day, but their reputation did not long survive her.

ARAGON (*Geog.*) vide *Arragon.*

ARALIUS (*Hist.*) or *Analius*, sixth king of the Assyrians, reigned 11 years. *Julian. African. et Euseb. in Chron.*

ARAM (*Bibl.*) ארם, the fifth son of Shem, who peopled Syria, the inhabitants of which were from him called *Arameans. Genes.* x. 23; *Joseph. Ant.* l. 1, c. 6.

ARAM, *Eugene* (*Biog.*) a self-taught scholar of Ramsgill, in Yorkshire, who made himself master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, would have distinguished himself by his talents if he had not killed a man in a fit of jealousy, for which he suffered the sentence of the law.

ARAMSCHAH (*Hist.*) son of Ibek, who had been a slave to Shehadeddin, sultan of the Gaurides, succeeded his father on the throne of Delhi, but was soon dispossessed of his power by another freedman of Shehadeddin.

ARAMONT, *Gabriel d'* (*Hist.*) a Gascon gentleman, was ambassador from Henry of France to the sultan Soliman II, whom he persuaded to make an attack on the coast of Italy with his fleet.

ARANDA, *Peter d'* (*Ecc.*) vide *Peter d'Aranda.*

ARANHA, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese Jesuit, died in 1677, leaving, 1. 'Commentarius in Virgilium,' 8vo. Ebor. 1657, & Olisip. 1668. 2. 'Series Historica Regum Lusitaniæ,' 4to. Ebor. 1661, &c.

ARANTIUS, *Julius Cæsar* (*Biog.*) an Italian anatomist, was born in 1530, and died in 1589, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Humano Fœtu Liber,' 8vo. Venet. 1571; Basil. 1579; & Ludg. Bat. 1664. 2. 'In Hippocratis Librum de Vulneribus Capitis Commentarius Brevis,' &c. 12mo. Ludg. 1580; Ludg. Bat. 1639, 1641.

ARAR (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Narbonensis, running into the Rhone, so called, as Plutarch says, from Arar the brother of Celtiber, now the *Soane*. Its gentleness is celebrated by the poets.

*Sil. Ital.* 15, v. 500.

*—— Rhodani qui gurgite gaudent*
*Quorum serpit Arar per rura pigerrimus amnis.*

*Luc.* l. 1, v. 434.

*—— quà Rhodanus raptum velocibus undis*
*In mare fert Ararim.*

*Senec. in Apoth.*

*Ararque dubitans quo suos cursus agat.*

ARARAT (*Bibl.*) אררט, Ἀραρὰ, a famous mountain in Armenia, on which the Ark of Noah rested after the deluge. *Gen.* viii. 4; *Beros. apud Joseph. Antiq.* l. 10, c. 2.

ARAROS (*Biog.*) Ἀραρὸς, a comic poet, and son of Aristophanes, lived in the 101st Olympiad, 376 A. C. He had the reputation of writing dull verses. *Athen.* l. 3, c. 2, &c.; *Suidas.*

ARAS (*Hist.*) first king of the Phlasians, who built Arantia. *Paus. in Corinth.*

ARASPES (*Hist.*) Ἀράσπης, a companion of Cyrus, who fell in love with Pentheas, the wife of Abradates, who had been committed to his charge. *Xenoph. Cyropæd.* l. 6.

ARATOR (*Hist.*) a poet of the sixth century, and secretary to king Athalaric, was sent ambassador to Justinian in 527. He put the Acts of the Apostles into verse. *Cassiodor. Var.* l. 8; *Sigebert. de Script. Eccles.*; *Mir. Bibl. Eccles.*

ARATUS (*Hist.*) Ἄρατος, son of Clineas and Aristodama, put an end to the regal government of Sicyon, his native place, by the murder of Nicocles, in the 131st Olympiad, 255 A. C. He joined the republic of Sicyon to the Achean league, which he strengthened by alliances with Ptolemy and the Corinthians. He also assisted Philip, king of Macedonia, to recover his kingdom, after which he and his son were poisoned by this very king. He wrote a History of the Achean League much commended by Polybius. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 2, c. 23; *Liv.* l. 27, &c.; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plut. in Arat.*; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 8; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

Aratus (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Sole, in Cilicia, in the 127th Olympiad, 277 A. C., lived at the court of Antigonus, by whom he was patronized. He was much addicted to the study of astronomy, to which the poets allude.

*Theocrit. Idyl.* 6.

Δαμοίτας καὶ Δάφνις ὁ Βυκόλος εἰς ἕνα χῶρον
Τὰν ἀγέλαν ποκ' Ἄρατε, συνάγαγον.

*Ovid. Am.* l. 1, el. 15.

*Cum Sole et Luna semper Aratus erit.*

He wrote a work entitled Φαινόμενα, or the Appearances of the Heavens, from which St. Paul has quoted a passage. *Acts* xvii. 28. This work, which was translated into Latin by Cicero, Germanicus Cæsar, and Festus Avienus, and commented upon by Aristarchus of Samos, Apollonius, Thales, Zeno, and many others, is still extant, and has been edited very often in modern times. The best editions of Aratus are by Stephanus, fol. Paris, 1566; Grotius, Gr. et Lat. 4to. 1600; Fell, with the Scholia, 8vo. Oxon. 1672; Buhle, 2 vols. 8vo. 1793—1801. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2, c. 41; *Quintil.* l. 10, c. 1; *Plin. Epist.* l. 5.

Aratus, an historian of Cnidus quoted by the anonymous biographer of the poet Aratus. He wrote a History of Egypt. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 4.

ARAUGO, *Antony de* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit, died in 1632, having employed his life in the conversion of the idolaters in the Brasil. He composed a catechism in the Brazilian tongue.

ARAUSIO (*Geog.*) or *Arausicorum civitas*, now *Orange* [vide *Orange*]; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, and a colony of the Secundani, so called because the veterans of the second legion were carried there. It is supposed to have been founded by the Phocians. *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3.

Arausio (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished as a colony on a medal of Nero by the inscription COL. ARAUSIO SECUNDANOR. COH. XXXIII. VOLUNT., i. e. *Colonia Arausio Secundanorum Cohortis XXXIII. Voluntariorum.*

ARAUXO, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Sigovia, died in 1664, leaving eight or ten volumes of Scholastic Theology.

ARAXA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Noah, and mother of Brito, who gave his name to Briton, according to Gildas.

ARAXES (*Geog.*) now *Arras*, a well known river of Armenia Major, which runs into the Caspian Sea.

*Luc.* l. 1, v. 19.

*Sub juga jam Seres, jam barbarus isset Araxes.*

*Ibid.* l. 7.

*—— Armeniumque bibit Romanus Araxem.*

Alexander built a bridge over the Araxes, which was destroyed; but that which was built by Augustus remained, to which circumstance the poets allude.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 728.

*—— et pontem indignatus Araxes.*

*Stat. Silv.* l. 1.

*—— Patiens Latii jam pontis Araxis.*

*Claud. Ruffin.* l. 1, ad finem.

*—— Calcabitur asper*
*Phasis equo, pontemque pati cogetur Araxes.*

The name is derived by Eustathius, ἐκ τῦ ἀράσσειν τῇ ὀξύτητι τῦ ῥεύματος, i. e. from its carrying away by the rapidity of its stream. *Herodot.* l. 1, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 11; *Mel.* l. 3, c. 6; *Pliny*, l. 6, c. 9; *Ptol.* l. 5, &c.

Araxes, the name of other rivers; as one in Europe, now the *Volgo*; another which falls into the Euphrates, now *Bendemir*, &c.

ARAXIMBAS (*Hist.*) a commander of the left wing in the army of Cyrus the Elder. *Xenoph. Cyropæd.* l. 7.

ARAXOS (*Geog.*) Ἄραξος, a promontory of Peloponnesus, now *Tornese*, which separates Elis from Achaia. *Strab.* l. 11; *Paus.* l. 6, c. 24; *Steph. Byz.*

ARAXUS (*Hist.*) a brother of Celtiber, who, according to Plutarch, gave his name to the Araxes of Armenia. *Plut. in Flumin.*

ARBACES (*Hist.*) Ἀρβάκης, called by Strabo *Orbaces*, and by Paterculus *Pharnaces*, by Justin *Arbactus*, and by Orosius *Arbatus*; revolted against Sardanapalus, and after his death founded the empire of the Medes on the ruins of the Assyrian power. *Diodor.* l. 1; *Vell. Pater.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 16; *Justin.* l. 1; *Oros.* l. 2; *Petav. Doct. Temp.* l. 9: *Usser. Annal.*

ARBELA (*Geog.*) Ἀρβῆλοι, a town of Persia called after Arbelus, the son of Athmonius. It is celebrated on account of the battle fought between Alexander and Darius. *Diod.* l. 17; *Strab.* l. 1[illegible]; *Plin.* l. 6, c. 13; *Arrian. Expedit. Alex.* l. 3.

Arbela (*Geog.*) Ἀρβέλη, a very ancient town in Sicily, the inhabitants of which were so simple that they gave rise to the proverb "Quid non fies, Arbelas profectus." *Steph. Byz.*; *Suid.*; *Erasm. in Adag.*; *Cluv. Sicil. Antiq.* l. 2, c. 12.

ARBELUS (*Myth.*) a son of Nimrod, who is said to have been the first that was worshipped under the name of Jupiter. *Cyrill. ant. Julian.*

ARBETIO (*Hist.*) a Roman soldier, who rose to the consulship, and was employed on various occasions by Constantine, Julian, and Valentius. *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 15, &c.

ARBIANES (*Hist.*) Ἀρβιάνης, otherwise called *Arphaxad*, the fifth king of the Medes, reigned 40 years, or, according to Eusebius, 22, A. M. 3266, A. C. 718. *Diodor.* l. 2; *Euseb. in Chron.*

ARBITER, *Petronius* (*Biog.*) vide *Petronius*.

ARBOGASTUS (*Hist.*) a general of the Gauls, who strangled the emperor Valentinian; but, failing in his attempt to set Eugene on the throne of his father, he killed himself, A. D. 394. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5, c. 14, &c.; *S. Epiphan. de Ponderib.*; *Procop.* l. 1; *Zosim.* l. 1; *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2, c. 9, &c.

ARBOIS (*Geog.*) a small place in the Franche Compté, supposed to be the ancient Arborosa.

ARBORICHÆ (*Geog.*) an island in Gallia Belgica, now *Zeland.*

ARBORIO, *de Gatinaria Mercurius* (*Hist.*) chancellor to the emperor Charles V, and afterwards a cardinal, was born in 1465, and died in 1530. He was employed on many important missions by the emperors Maximilian and Charles V, by the latter of whom he was highly honoured.

ARBORIUS, *Æmilius Magnus* (*Biog.*) a rhetorician of Gaul, A. D. 270, was tutor to the children of Constantine the Great, and died in 335.

ARBOROSÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, now *Arbois. Ammian. Marcell.* l. 16.

ARBUCKLE, *James* (*Biog.*) a Scotch poet, who died in 1734, after publishing a volume of poems.

ARBUSCULA (*Biog.*) an actress at Rome, who laughed at the hisses of the populace while she received the applauses of the great. *Horat.* l. 1, sat.

ARBUTHNOT (*Her.*) a Scotch family, the first of whom derived his name in 1105 from the lands of Arbuthnot, which came to him by marriage with a daughter of the house of Oliphard, sheriff of Kinkardine. Richard de Arbuthnot, his successor in 1178, was witness to a charter of the abbey and convent of Kelso; in the reign of Alexander II, Duncan de Arbuthnot was witness to a donation of that sovereign in 1242; and in 1282, Hugh Arbuthnot gave the patronage of the church of Gavoch in pure alms to the monks of Aberbrothrick; in 1367, Philip Arbuthnot was a benefactor to the church of Aberdeen. From him descended Sir Robert Arbuthnot, the first viscount, who, for his loyalty to king Charles I, was first knighted, and afterwards created viscount Arbuthnot, and lord Inverbervie. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Arbuthnot, viscount of Arbuthnot, and lord Inverbervie.

*Arms.* *Azure*, a crescent between three stars *argent*.

*Crest.* A peacock's head couped *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two wyverns, with wings expanded and tails noied *vert* spouting fire.

*Motto.* "Laus Deo."

ARBUTHNOT, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) of the above-mentioned family, was born in 1538, and died in 1583. He was principal of the university of Aberdeen, and took an active part in the protestant cause, and the establishment of the Scotch kirk. His only work, as an author, was entitled 'Orationes de Origine et Dignitate Juris,' 4to. Edinburgh, 1572.

ARBUTHNOT, *John*, a physician in queen Ann's reign, the son of an episcopal clergyman, nearly allied to the above-mentioned noble family, died in 1734, leaving the reputation of a great wit, and a good scholar. He was the friend of Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell, whom he frequently met as a member of the Scriblerus Club. His principal works are, 1. 'An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge,' &c. 8vo. 1695. 2. 'Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus,' a Satire on the Abuse of Learning, which was projected by Arbuthnot in conjunction with Pope and Swift, but was never completed. The fragment which is left is supposed to be the production of our author. 3. 'Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures,' 4to. 1727. 4. 'Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments, &c.; and another essay in the following year, entitled 'Effects of Air on Human Bodies."

ARC, *Joan of* (*Hist.*) vide *Joan*.

ARCADIA (*Hist.*) a daughter of the emperor Arcadius, who was distinguished for his piety. *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 9, c. 1.

ARCADIA (*Geog.*) Ἀρκαδία, an inland country of Peloponnesus, so called from Arcas, the son of Jupiter, now called *Tzaconia* by the Turks. The inhabitants boasted of being before the moon.

*Apollon. Argon.* l. 4, v. 263.

Ἀρκάδες, οἱ καὶ πρόσθε σεληναίης ὑδέονται.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 1, v. 468.

*Orta prior Lunâ (de se si creditur ipsi)*
*A magno tellus Arcade nomen habet.*

*Senec. in Hippolit.*

*Aut te stellifero despiciens polo*
*Sidus post veteres Arcades editum.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 4.

*Arcades hinc veteres, astris lunâque priores*
*Agmina fida satis* ——

Pan, the god of the shepherds, was particularly honoured in this country, which was mountainous, and fit for pasturage; whence Homer designates it by the epithets of πολυμήλος, i. e. abounding in sheep; or μητὴρ μήλων, i. e. the mother of sheep; or πολυπίδαξ, i. e. abounding in fountains.

*Virg. Eclog.* 4.

*Pan etiam Arcadiâ mecum se judice certet*
*Pan etiam Arcadiâ dicat se judice victum.*

The Arcadians were reckoned skilful in music.

*Virg. Eclog.* 10.

——— *Soli cantare periti*
*Arcades.*

And also warlike, according to Homer, who calls them εγχεσίμωροι, i. e. fatal in the use of the spear. The principal towns of Arcadia were Megalopolis, now *Leontari*, the birth-place of Polybius; Tegea; Heræa; Mantinea; Mænalus; and Stymphalus. It was celebrated for its mountains, the principal of which were Erymanthus, Stymphalus, Parrhasius, Cyllene, &c. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, &c.; *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 7; *Aristot. de Met.* l. 4; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 4; *Polyb.* l. 4; *Apollodor.* l. 3, c. 8; *Scyl. in Peripl.*; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 24, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 155, *Strab.* l. 8; *Senec. in Hip.*; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus. Arcad.*

ARCADIA (*Numis.*) medals are attributed to the province of Arcadia, bearing the inscriptions AP—APK.—ΑΡΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣ—ΤΟΙΣ ΑΡΚΑΣΙ. *Goltz. Græc.*

ARCADIOPOLIS (*Geog.*) a town of Thrace, now *Berges*.

ARCADIUS (*Hist.*) the eldest son of Theodosius the Great, succeeded his father, A. D. 395, when the Roman empire was divided into two parts; namely, eastern and western. He made choice of the eastern, leaving the western to his brother Honorius, and died after an effeminate reign of 13 years, during which the western empire experienced an attack from Alaricus, who took and plundered Rome. [Vide Plate II] *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5, &c.; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Cassiodor. in Chron.*

ARCADIUS, a senator, and son of the emperor Avitus, whose ambition led him into the commission of many crimes. *Gregor. Tour. Hist.* l. 3, c. 9.

ARCADIUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear, on the obverse, his effigy [vide Plate II], and the inscription D. N. ARCADIUS P. F. AUG. or AUGUSTUS, i. e. *Dominus Noster Arcadius Pius Felix Augustus*; on the reverse, CONCORDIA AUGG.—GLORIA ROMANORUM—VIRTUS EXERCIT. &c. *Vaillant. Beger.* &c.

ARCADIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop who was present at the council of Ephesus, after which he was sent on a mission to the emperor Theodosius the Younger, A. D. 431. *Baron. Annal.*

ARCADIUS, a bishop of Africa, who was a great opponent to the Arians, and was put to death by Genseric, king of the Vandals, on account of his faith, A. D. 437.

ARCADIUS, archbishop of Bourges, subscribed in 538 to the acts of the third council of Orleans.

ARCANDAM (*Biog.*) an Arabian astronomer, who wrote astrological predictions. *Voss. de Math. Scient.* c. 64.

ARCAS (*Myth.*) Ἀρκὰς, a son of Jupiter and Callisto, who reigned in Pelasgia, which, after him, was named Arcadia. [vide *Arcadia*]

ARCASSON (*Geog.*) now *Arcachon*, a bay of Aquitania.

ARCE (*Myth.*) Ἀρκὴ, a daughter of Thaumas, who was the son of Pontus. She was born with wings, which were taken from her by Jupiter, and given to Achilles. *Ptolem. Hephæst.*

ARCENSIUM *Colonia* (*Geog.*) now *Arcos*, a town of Vandalitia, in Spain.

ARCERE, *Louis Stephen* (*Biog.*) an historian of Marseilles, who was born in 1693, and died in 1782, leaving, among his works, 1. 'L'Histoire de la Ville de Rochelle,' &c. 2 vols. 4to., or 6 vols. 12mo. 1756. 2. 'Journal Historique de la Flotte Angloise sur la Côte d'Aunis,' 4to. 1757. 3. 'Me-

moire sur la Necessité de diminuer le Nombre des Fêtes,' 12mo. 1763. 4. 'De l'Etat de l'Agriculture chez les Romains depuis le Commencement de la Republique jusqu'au Siécle de Jule César,' &c. 8vo. 1777.

ARCESILAUS (*Myth.*) Ἀρκέσιλαος, a descendant from Bœotus, and a leader of the Bœotians in the Trojan war, was slain by Hector. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 15.

**Arcesilaus** (*Hist.*) a son of Battus, king of Cyrene, who succeeded his father, A. M. 3413, A. C. 622, and was driven from his kingdom in a sedition. *Herod.* l. 4.

**Arcesilaus**, the name of two other kings, of whom little is known. *Polyæn.* l. 4.

**Arcesilaus**, a general of Alexander, who obtained Mesopotamia for his share. *Diodor.* l. 18.

**Arcesilaus**, a chief of Catana, who betrayed the town to Dionysius the Elder. *Diodor.* l. 14.

**Arcesilaus**, a consul under Gallien in 247.

**Arcesilaus** (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Pitane, in Ætolia, founded an academy which was called the Middle Academy, in distinction from the old one founded by Socrates, and the new one by Carneades. He was called a caviller, or sceptic, to which Persius refers.

*Per. Sat.* 3, v. 78.

*——— Non ego curo*
*Esse quod Arcesilas, ærumnosique Solones,*
*Obstipo capite, et figentes lumine terram,*
*Murmura cum secum, et rabiosa silentia rodunt,*
*Atque exporrecto trutinantur verba labello,*
*Ægroti veteris meditantes somnia; gigni*
*De nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti.*

Cicero calls him "Philosophiæ eversor." *Cic. in Quæst. Acad.* l. 1, c. 12, &c.; *Senec. de Benef.* l. 2, c. 10; *Lactant. de Fals. Relig.* l. 3, c. 5.

**Arcesilaus**, a sculptor, and also a painter, mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 35.

ARCESIUS (*Myth.*) Ἀρκείσιος, a son of Jupiter, and father of Laertes. *Hom. in Odyss.* l. 24; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

ARCHÆANAX (*Hist.*) the friend of Pisistratus the tyrant, who fortified Sigeum. *Strab.* l. 13.

ARCHAGATHUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρχάγαθος, a Sicilian general under the tyrant Agathocles, who was slain by his own soldiers in a mutiny; but Justin says he was put to death by Archesilaus. *Diodor.* l. 20; *Justin.* l. 22.

**Archagathus**, son of the preceding, poisoned his grandfather Agathocles. *Diodor.* l. 20.

**Archagathus** (*Biog.*) a son of Lysanias, a Peloponnesian, is said to have been the first physician, who settled in Rome under the consulship of Lucius Æmilius and Marcus Livius in the 148th Olympiad, A. C. 220.

ARCHANDER (*Myth.*) Ἄρχανδερ, the father-in-law of Danaus. *Herod.* l. 2.

ARCHEBIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρχήβιος, a native of Heraclea, who, lay in ambush for the enemy that interrupted the fishery, and falling suddenly upon them, slew them all. *Polyæn.* l. 4.

ARCHEDEMUS (*Biog.*) Ἀρχέδημος, a lawyer, whose poverty and prudence are distinguished by Xenophon. *Xenoph. Memorab.*

ARCHEDICE (*Myth.*) Ἀρχεδίκη, a daughter of Hercules by Æschreis. *Apollod.* l. 2.

ARCHEDICUS (*Biog.*) Ἀρχέδικος, a Greek comic poet, who lived in the 104th Olympiad, A. C. 324.

ARCHELAUS (*Myth.*) Ἀρχέλαος, a son of Alectryon and Anaxo. *Apollod.* l. 2.

**Archelaus** (*Hist.*) a name common to some kings and distinguished persons.

**Archelaus**, king of Lacedæmon, succeeded his father Agesilaus, and reigned 42 years with Charilaus. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 204.

**Archelaus**, natural son of Perdiccas, succeeded his father on the throne of Macedonia, after having killed the legitimate heirs. He was afterwards killed himself, in the 95th Olympiad, A. C. 399. *Plat. in Alcibid.*; *Aristot. de Repub.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 10; *Plut. in Amat.*; *Euseb. in Chron.*

**Archelaus**, son of Archelaus, the general of Mithridates, was made king of Cappadocia by Pompey, and afterwards mounted the throne of Egypt, by marrying Berenice. He was killed six months after in a battle with Gabinius, A. C. 56. *Strab.* l. 12; *Appian. de Mithrid. Bell.*; *Plut. in Vit. Anton.*

**Archelaus**, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as king of Cappadocia, U. C. 713, A. C. 41. He had a beautiful wife, named Glaphyra, with whom Anthony falling in love, favoured the succession of her son Archelaus to the throne. *Strabo, Appian, et Plutarchus.*

**Archelaus**, son of the preceding, was placed on the throne of Cappadocia by the influence of M. Antony, whom he assisted with troops at the battle of Actium. He fell under the displeasure of Augustus, and was ordered to Rome, where he died after a reign of 16 years. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 15; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2, c. 42; *Dio.* l. 51, &c.

**Archelaus**, son of Herod the Great, succeeded his father on the throne of Judæa, A. D. 2, but was deposed by Augustus on account of his vices, and banished to Vienna, where he died, A. D. 6. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17; *Dio.* l. 55.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

**Archelaus**, a governor of Susa, under Alexander. *Quint. Curt.* l. 5, c. 2.

**Archelaus**, a general of Antigonus the Younger, was appointed a governor of Acrocorinthos. *Polyæn.* l. 6, c. 5.

**Archelaus**, a general of Mithridates, and father of Archelaus, king of Egypt, was defeated by Sylla. *Appian. de Mithridat. Bell.*; *Au. Gell.* l. 15, c. 1; *Dio.* l. 39.

**Archelaus**, an agent at Rome for Archelaus, king of Judæa, and son of Herod the Great. *Joseph.* l. 17, c. 15.

**Archelaus**, son of Chekias, married Marianne, daughter of Agrippa the Great, by whom he had Berenice. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 5.

**Archelaus**, son of Magadates, a chief among the Jews at Jerusalem, went over to Titus during the siege, and was well received. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 6, c. 23.

**Archelaus** (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Mesopotamia in the reign of Probus, who confuted the heresiarch Manes, A. D. 277. *Euseb. in Chron*; *S. Epiphan. de Her.* § 6; *S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.*; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1, c. 22, &c.

**Archelaus** (*Biog.*) an Athenian or Milesian philosopher, who was preceptor to Socrates, and maintained that heat and cold were the principles of all things. *Cic. in Tusc. Quæst.* l. 5, c. 4; *Diog. Laert. in. Vit.*; *August. de Civ. D.* l. 8, c. 2; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3, c. 1.

**Archelaus** was also the name of three other writers, of whose age nothing is known, namely, a poet and a naturalist, a geographer, and a rhetorician, whose works are quoted by Varro. They may possibly be one and the same person. *Varr. de Re. Rust.* l. 2, c. 3; *Plin.* l. 8, c. 50; *Plut. de Flum. Athen.* 9; *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Arch.*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

**Archelaus**, a sculptor of Priene in the age of Claudius, whose apotheosis of Homer is said to have been discovered underground in 1658.

ARCHEMACHUS (*Biog.*) Ἀρχέμαχος, an historian who wrote on Eubœa. *Strab.* l. 10; *Plut. in Isid.*; *Athen.* l. 6, &c.; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 1; *Harpocrat. in Voc.*; *Schol. in Apollon.* l. 4; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

ARCHEMORUS (*Myth.*) Ἀρχεμόρος, otherwise called *Orphelles*, son of Lycurgus, was killed by a serpent, in consequence of which, as it is said by some, the Nemean games were instituted. *Apollod.* l. 2, &c.; *Paus.* l. 8; *Stat. Theb.* l. 6.

ARCHEPOLIS (*Hist.*) a conspirator with Damnus against Alexander. *Q. Curt.* l. 6, c. 43.

ARCHEPTOLEMUS (*Myth.*) Ἀρχεπτόλεμος, son of Iphitus, king of Elis, who going to the Trojan war was killed by the Telemonian Ajax. *Hom. Il.* l. 8.

ARCHESTRATUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρχέστρατος, an Athenian who was thrown into prison for recommending peace with the Lacedæmonians. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 2.

ARCHESTRATUS, son of Hippodamus, and one of the bitterest enemies of Cleon. *Schol. in Aristoph.*

ARCHESTRATUS (*Biog.*) a tragic poet, whose pieces were performed during the Peloponnesian war. *Plut. in Arist.; Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

ARCHESTRATUS, a writer in favour of gluttony; also a man so lean and small that when placed on a dish he did not weigh more than an obolus. *Athen.* l. 3, 13.

ARCHETIMUS (*Biog.*) Ἀρχέτιμος, an historian of Syracuse. *Plut. in Græc. Quæst.; Diog. Lært. in Thales; Voss. de Græc. Hist.*

ARCHETIUS (*Myth.*) a Rutilian killed by the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* l. 12, v. 459.

ARCHIA (*Myth.*) one of the Oceanides, wife to Inachus. *Hygin. Fab.* 143.

ARCHIAS (*Myth.*) Ἀρχίας, a Corinthian, descended from Hercules, who is said to have founded Syracuse, A. C. 732. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2.

ARCHIAS (*Hist.*) an Athenian archon in the 108th Olympiad, A. C. 360.

ARCHIAS, a Theban polemarch, who was assassinated in the conspiracy of Pelopidas. *Plut. in Pelop.*

ARCHIAS, a high priest of Athens, cotemporary and intimate with the preceding polemarch.

ARCHIAS, a Theban who abolished the oligarchy, because he was punished for an act of adultery according to law. *Aristot. de Repub.*

ARCHIAS, a traitor who was hanged for attempting to betray Cyprus into the hands of Demetrius. *Suidas.*

ARCHIAS (*Biog.*) a herald of Hyblea, who was three times a victor at the Olympic games. *Poll. Onom.* l. 4, c. 12.

ARCHIAS, *Aulus Licinius*, a poet of Antioch, who obtained by the eloquence of Cicero the citizenship of Rome. A few of his verses are extant in Brunck's 'Analecta Veterum Poetarum Græcorum.'

ARCHIBIADES (*Hist.*) Ἀρχιβιάδης, a Byzantine employed by Memnon to find out the strength of his adversary Leucon, the king of Bosphorus. *Polyæn.* l. 5, c. 44.

ARCHIBIADES (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Athens, who affected Spartan manners, and was opposed to Phocion. *Plut. in Phoc.*

ARCHIBIUS (*Biog.*) Ἀρχίβιος, a grammarian and son of Apollonius, wrote an Illustration of the Epigrams of Callimachus. *Suidas.*

ARCHIBIUS, another grammarian who taught grammar in the time of Trajan.

ARCHIDAMIA (*Hist.*) Ἀρχιδαμία, a Spartan woman, daughter of Cleadas, who understanding that it was decreed in the senate to send away the women into Crete, when the city was besieged by Pyrrhus, rushed among the senators sword in hand, declaring that the women were as ready to fight as the men, on which the decree was revoked. *Plut. in Pyrrh.; Polyæn.* l. 8.

ARCHIDAMIA, a priestess of Ceres, who restored Aristophanes to liberty after he had been taken prisoner by her female attendants at the celebration of the festival.

ARCHIDAMIUM *Bellum* (*Hist.*) a war so called from Archidamus, who invaded Attica.

ARCHIDAMUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρχίδαμος, a name common to several kings of Sparta.

ARCHIDAMUS I, of the family of the Proclides, was the son of Anaxidamus, and grandson of another Archidamus, who did not survive his father Theopompus. He began to reign in the 28th Olympiad, A. C. 668. *Pausan. in Lacon.*

ARCHIDAMUS II, son of Xeuxidamus, succeeded his grandfather Leotychides in the 76th Olympiad, A. C. 475. This Archidamus made many irruptions into Attica, and took Platea. He died after a walike reign of more than 30 years. *Thucyd.* l. 1, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 11; *Paus.* l. 3.

ARCHIDAMUS III, son of Agesilaus the Great, succeeded his father in the 106th Olympiad, A. C. 356, and died after a successful reign of 23 years. *Xenoph.* l. 5; *Diodor.* l. 16; *Plut. Apopth.*

ARCHIDAMUS IV, son of Eudamidas, was twice defeated by Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia, and obliged to take refuge in the city. *Plut. in Demet.*

ARCHIDAMUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop who was sent by Pope Julius to be one of his legates at the council of Sardinia, A. D. 347. *S. Athanas. Apol.* 2; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 347.

ARCHIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀρχίδας, an Athenian general who was slain by his own troops. *Plut. in Agesil.*

ARCHIDEMUS (*Biog.*) Ἀρχίδημος, a stoic philosopher, who went into voluntary banishment among the Parthians.

ARCHIDONA (*Geog.*) a town of Andalusia, in Spain, which was taken from the Moors.

ARCHIGENES (*Biog.*) a physician of Apamea, in Syria, who flourished in the reigns of Domitian, Nero, and Trajan. He is frequently mentioned in terms of disrespect by Galen, and is referred to by Juvenal. *Juv. Sat.* 6, v. 235.

ARCHILOCHUS (*Myth.*) Ἀρχίλοχος, a son of Nestor, killed by Memnon in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 2.

ARCHILOCHUS (*Biog.*) a poet of Paros, A. C. 685, first introduced Iambics into his verse, which from him has been distinguished by the name of Archilochian verse. He particularly exercised his satirical humour against Lycambe, whose daughter Neobule he wished to marry, but was slighted for a richer suitor.

*Hor. Art. Poet.* v. 79.

> *Archilochum proprio rabies armavit Iambo*

*Ibid. Epod.* 6.

> *Qualis Lycambæ spretus infido gener*

*Ibid.* l. 1, epist. 19.

> —— *Parios ego primus Iambos*
> *Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus*
> *Archiloch., non res, et agentia verba Lycamben.*

*Ovid. in Il.* v. 54.

> *Tincta Lycambeo sanguine tela madent.*

Archilochus was a licentious writer, whose poems were so offensive to the Spartans that they banished him from their city, after which he is said to have been assassinated, or slain in war. Some fragments of his verses are extant, which, for their virulence, Cicero designated by the name of *Archilochia Edicta*. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 12; *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 1, &c.; *Mart.* l. 7, ep. 11; *Stat. Sylv.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 29; *Quint.* l. 10, c. 1; *Corn. Nep. apud Aul. Gell.* l. 17, c. 21; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 1; *Tatian. cont. Gent.; S. Cyril. cont. Julian.* l. 1.

ARCHIMEDES (*Biog.*) Ἀρχιμήδης, a mathematician of Syracuse, was killed by a soldier, who did not know him on the taking of that city in the 142d Olympiad, U. C. 546, A. C. 208, by the Romans, notwithstanding that the consul Marcellus had prohibited any one from doing him any harm, and had even offered a reward for his being brought to him in safety. He afterwards raised a monument over his grave, and placed on it a sphere and cylinder, by which Cicero discovered the place of his burial while he was questor in Sicily. Archimedes wrote many things, of which some few are extant; namely, treatises 'De Sphæra et Cylindro;' 'De Circuli Dimensione;' 'De Liniis Spiralibus,' &c. Of these there have been various editions; as that by Hervagius, fol. Gr. et Lat. Basil. 1544, together with the commentary of Eutochius as it was found on the taking of Constantinople, and came into the hands of Regiomantus; and that by David Rivaltius, fol.

Gr. et Lat. which was printed at the Clarendon press, Oxford, in 1792. *Polyb.* l. 7; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, c. 25; *Liv.* l. 24, c. 34; *Vitruv.* l. 9, c. 3; *Val. Max.* l. 8, c. 7; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 47; *Quintil.* l. 1, c. 10; *Plut. in Marcell.*; *Claudian. Epig.*; *Lactant. de Falsa Relig.* l. 2, c. 5; *Cardan. de Subtil.* l. 16; *Voss. de Scient. Math.*

ARCHIMEDES, a grammarian, who published Commentaries on Homer.

ARCHIMEDES (*Numis.*) this mathematician is supposed to be represented on some medals of Syracuse, as in the annexed figure, bearing on the reverse the figure of a sphere, and the inscription ΑΡ. ΜΔ. *Haverkamp. Parut. Sicil.*



ARCHIMELUS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet, who lived in the 136th Olympiad, A. C. 276. *Athen.* l. 5.

ARCHINTO (*Hist.*) an illustrious family of Milan, which were descended from the kings of Lombardy, and were employed in the different offices of the state, or the church.

ARCHINTO, *Joseph*, was conservator of Milan when this city recovered its liberty after the government of the Visconti. He was high in favour with Francis Sforza.

ARCHINTO, *Jerome*, was created a counsellor of Milan by Charles V. He it was to whom Alciatus dedicated his Treatise on Weights and Measures.

ARCHINTO, *Francis*, was made duke of Milan by Francis II, who gave him the government of the province of Chiavenna.

ARCHINTO, *John Baptiste*, was sent to Marseilles by the Milanese, in 1538, to complain of the bad conduct of the Spanish soldiers.

ARCHINTO, *Alexander*, brother of the preceding, held high posts under Charles V, and was made a baron of the empire.

ARCHINTO, *Octavius*, grandson of the preceding, was created count of Barate by Philip III; which title remained in his family. He was much addicted to the study of antiquities, and published, 1. 'Epilogati Raconti delle Antichita, e Nobilita della Famiglia Archinti,' &c. fol. Milan, 1648. 2. 'Collectanea Antiquitatum in ejus Domo,' fol.

ARCHINTO, *Charles*, grandson of the preceding, was made a knight of the golden fleece, and a grandee of Spain by Charles II and Philip V, besides the honours which he received from the emperor Leopold. He instituted an academy at Milan for the sciences and mathematics, and to him the public are indebted for the Palatine society, and their valuable editions of the Italian historians, &c. He wrote a work which was published after his death, entitled 'Tabula præcipua Scientiarum et Artium Capita digesta per ordinem,' &c.

ARCHINTO, *Philip* (*Ecc.*) of the above-mentioned family, was made archbishop of Milan.

ARCHINTO, *Joseph*, archbishop of Milan, was created cardinal by Innocent XII in 1699, and died in 1712.

ARCHINUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρχῖνος, a man who, by a stratagem, made himself master of Argos.

ARCHINUS (*Biog.*) a rhetorician of Athens, and also an historian, quoted by the scholiast on Pindar.

ARCHIPELAGO (*Geog.*) that part of the Mediterranean sea which was originally called *Ægeum Mare*. It contains many islands which were divided by the ancients into the Sporades and the Cyclades; the principal of these are Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scirus, Metelin, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Andros, Delos, Naxia, &c. After the capture of Constantinople by the French these islands were converted into a duchy, which was assigned to Mark Sanuda, a celebrated captain of Venice, in 1207. It remained in the hands of this family for 300 years, when James Crispo, the 21st and last duke, being abandoned to his pleasures, the Turks got possession of the islands, and obliged him to seek his safety by flight.

ARCHIPOLIS (*Hist.*) an accomplice in the conspiracy of Dymnus against Alexander. *Quint. Curt.* l. 6, c. 7.

ARCHIPPA (*Biog.*) a courtezan, with whom Sophocles fell in love in his old age. *Athen.* l. 13.

ARCHIPPUS (*Bibl.*) a deacon of whom St. Paul speaks, *Col.* iv. 17. He is described by the Apostolical Constitutions as bishop of Laodicea, and is said, by the Greeks, who observe his festival on the 22d November, to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Nero. The Latins honour him, March 22.

ARCHIPPUS (*Myth.*) a king of Italy, mentioned by Virgil. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 752.

ARCHIPPUS (*Hist.*) an Athenian archon.

ARCHIPPUS (*Biog.*) a Theban philosopher, and a disciple of Pythagoras; also a comic poet of Athens.

ARCHITIS (*Myth.*) the name under which Venus is worshipped among the Assyrians. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 1.

ARCHON (*Hist.*) one of Alexander's generals, to whom the province of Babylon was assigned.

ARCHON, *Louis* (*Biog.*) chaplain to Louis XIV, was born in 1645, and died in 1717, leaving a 'History of the Chapel of the Kings of France,' 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1711.

ARCHYLUS, *Thurius* (*Hist.*) a general of Dionysius the Elder. *Diod.* l. 14.

ARCHYTAS (*Hist.*) Ἀρχύτας, son of Histæus, a native of Tarentum, and a Pythagorean philosopher, was an astronomer and geometrician, to whom is ascribed the invention of the screw and pulley. He perished in a shipwreck, A. C. 394, to which Horace alludes
*Hor.* l. 1, od. 28.

*Te maris et terræ numeroque, carentis arenæ*
*Mensorem cohibent, Archyta?*
*Pulveris exigui prope littus parva Matinum*
*Munera: nec quidquam tibi prodest*
*Aërias tentâsse domos, animoque rotundum*
*Percurrisse polum, morituro.*

*Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, c. 34; *Diog. in Vit.*; *Aul. Gell.* l. 9, c. 12; *Censor. de Die. Nat.*; *Cardan. Subtil.* l. 16; *Voss. de Scient. Math.* c. 13, &c.

ARCHYTAS, the name of three other writers, according to Diogenes; namely, a musician of Mitylene, a writer on agriculture, and an epigrammatist.

ARCI (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Harisca*.

ARCIACA (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Celtica, now *Arcy*.

ARCILACIS (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Bætica, now *Alcala*.

ARCIMBOLDO, *John* (*Ecc.*) a native of Milan, was created a cardinal by Sextus IV in 1473, appointed archbishop of Milan by Innocent VIII, and died in 1491.

ARCIMBOLDO, *Guy Anthony*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in the archbishopric of Milan, and was afterwards succeeded by a nephew of his.

ARCITENENS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Apollo signifying the bowbearer. *Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 75.

ARCKENHOLZ, *John* (*Biog.*) a Swedish historian, was born in 1695, and died in 1777. He wrote many political and historical pieces, and, among others, Memoirs concerning Christina, Queen of Sweden, 4 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1751—1760.

ARCO, *Nicholas d'* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of the 16th century, the second son of count Oderic, was born at Arco, in Tyrol, in 1479, and died about 1546. His poems were first published at Mantua under the title of 'Nicolai Archii Comitis Numeri,' 4to. 1546; also with the poems of Fumano and Fracastorius, 2 vols. 4to. 1759.

ARCO, *Gambiatista d'*, imperial intendant at Mantua, of the same family, was also author of some works in great estimation.

ARCON (*Biog.*) vide *Michaud*.

ARCONS, *Cesar d'* (*Biog.*) an advocate of the Parliament

at Bourdeaux, died in 1681, leaving many works on physic, as 'Le Flux et le Reflux de la Mer,' 8vo. Rouen, 1655, &c.

ARCUDIO, *Peter* (*Biog.*) or *Arcudius*, a Greek ecclesiastic who, having attached himself to the Romish church, was employed by Urban VIII. He wrote, among other things, 'De Concordia Ecclesiæ Occidentalis et Orientalis, in Septem Sacramentorum Administratione,' 4to. Paris, 1672.

ARCUDIUS, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Nusco, in Naples, died during the pontificate of Urban VIII.

ARCULFUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop in the 7th century, of French extraction, who travelled to the Holy Land, and on his return to France, was driven by contrary winds to the coast of France, where he is supposed to have remained till his death. He wrote an account of his travels.

ARCULUS (*Myth.*) a heathen deity, who is supposed to have presided over chests. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.; August. de Civ. Dei.*

ARCY, *Hugh d'* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Rheims, died in 1351, after having contributed to the foundation of the college of Cambray.

ARCY (*Biog.*) vide *d'Arcy.*

ARDABURIUS (*Hist.*) a general of Theodosius, was sent against John the Usurper, by whom he was taken prisoner. He was afterwards delivered by his son Aspar, and the Usurper destroyed, A. D. 425. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7; *Evagr.* l. 2, c. 16; *Marcellin. in Chron.; Theodor.* l. 5.

ARDALEON (*Ecc.*) a player of Alexandria, and a convert to Christianity, suffered martyrdom in the reign of Maximianus Galerius. *Martyr. Rom. Apl.* 14.

ARDALUS (*Myth.*) a son of Vulcan, who is said to have invented the pipe. *Paus.* l. 2, c. 31.

ARDARIUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Gepidæ, conquered a son of Attalus, and drove him into Barbary. *Jornand. de Reb. Goth.*

ARDAVAN (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Persia of the dynasty of the Aschganians, who reigned successively, but without being in any way distinguished.

ARDEA (*Geog.*) or *Ardua*, capital of Latium, said to have been built by Danae, or by a son of Ulysses and Circe, and to have been burnt by Æneas, when it was changed into the bird called the *Ardea*, or *Acron.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 1.

*—— Cadit Ardea Turno*
*Sospite, dicta potens, quam postquam barbarus ignis*
*Abstulit, &c.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 412.

*—— Locus Ardea quondam*
*Dictus avis, et nunc magnum tenet Ardea nomen.*

It is derived from *arduus*, lofty, or from *ardeo*, to burn, owing to the heat of the surrounding country.

*Mart.* l. 4.

*Ardea solstitio, Præstanaque rura petantur*
*Quique Cleonæo sidere fervet ager.*

This place was besieged by Tarquin the Proud, and the inhabitants were afterwards formidable to the people of Rome. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 47, &c.; *C. Nep. in Attic.* c. 14; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 57; *Strab.* l. 5; *Sil.* l. 1, v. 293; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 5, &c.; *Eutrop.* l. 1, c. 7.

ARDEE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Meath.

ARDELLUS (*Hist.*) a general of Simon, tyrant of Jerusalem, who let a Roman escape whom he was ordered to behead.

ARDEN, *Edward* (*Hist.*) of an ancient family in Warwickshire, who, being implicated in a conspiracy against queen Elizabeth, was executed in 1583. *Hollingshed, Stowe, Cambden, &c.*

ARDEN (*Her.*) or *Ardenne*, the name of an ancient family, seated at Arden, in Cheshire, of whom full mention is made in the heraldic visitations for that county in the time of Henry III. Richard Arden, of this family, was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Alvanley. [Vide *Alvanley*]

ARDEN, *Lord*, the title enjoyed by that branch of the Percival family paternally descended from the earl of Egmont. Charles George Percival, the eldest son of John Percival, second earl of Egmont, by his second wife, lady Catharine Compton, who was created in 1770 baroness Arden, of Lahort Castle, in the county of Cork, succeeded his mother in the barony in 1784, and was further advanced to the British peerage by the title of lord Arden, of Arden, in the county of Warwick, in 1802. The right honourable Spencer Percival, late chancellor of the exchequer, was the brother of this nobleman. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a chief indented *gules*, three crosses patee of the first.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a thistle *proper.*

*Supporters.* Two griffons *azure*, semé of fleurs-de-lis *or*, ducally collared, chained, beaked, and unguled *or.*

*Motto.* "Sub cruce candida."

ARDENE, *Esprit Jean de Rome d'* (*Biog.*) a poet of Marseilles, was born in 1684, and died in 1748. His principal works are, 1. 'Recueil de Fables Nouvelles en Vers,' 12mo. 1747. 2. 'Oeuvres Posthumes,' 4 vols. 12mo. Marseilles, 1764.

ARDENE, *John Paul de Rome d'*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1689, and died in 1769; leaving among other botanical works, 1. 'Traité des Ranoncoles; des Tulipes; des Oeillets,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1760, &c. 2. 'Lettres Interessantes pour les Medicins de Profession, utiles aux Ecclesiastiques,' 2 vols. 12mo. Avignon, 1759, &c.

ARDENNES (*Geog.*) a famous and ancient forest of Champagne, called by the Romans *Arduenna.*

ARDERICUS (*Ecc.*) an Irish innovator of the 11th century, who wanted to ordain women, and to commit other irregularities, for which he was banished A. D. 1053. *Baron. Annal.*

ARDERN, *John* (*Biog.*) a medical writer of the 14th century, who left among other things a treatise entitled 'De Fistula in Ano.'

ARDERNE, *James* (*Biog.*) dean of Chester, and the descendant of an ancient family in Cheshire, was entered in Christ's college, Cambridge, and afterwards in 1763 at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He died in 1691, leaving among other works, 1. 'Directions concerning the Manner and Matter of Sermons,' 12mo. 1671. 2. 'Conjectura circa Ἐπίνομην D. Clementis Romani,' &c.

ARDINGHELLE, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) a Florentine, who was sent as nuncio to Francis I, and on his return was made cardinal by Paul III. He died in 1547, leaving some poems and treatises, particularly on the peace between Charles V and Francis I.

ARDISCELLUS (*Biog.*) a painter of Corinth, who left many good pieces. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 3.

ARDONEA (*Geog.*) now *Ardona*, a town of Apulia. *Liv.* l. 24, c. 20.

ARDOTIUM (*Geog.*) now *Magonicha*, a maritime town of Illyria. *Ptol.* l. 2.

ARDRA (*Geog.*) now *Ardres*, a town of Gaul, or a town of Picardy, where Francis I and Henry VIII had an interview. It was taken by Albert of Austria in 1596, and restored in 1598. It is 10 m. S. S. E. Calais.

ARDRA, a kingdom and town of Guinea, the king of which place sent an ambassador to France in 1670, for making a treaty of commerce. *Baudrand. Rel. Nouv.*

ARDSCHIR (*Hist.*) the Persian name for Ahasuerus, or Artaxerxes, of whom the Persians make mention. This name is given also to other kings of Persia, namely,

Ardschir, *Bahaman*, was the same as Artaxerxes Longimanus.

Ardschir, *Babegan*, first king of the fourth dynasty, or of the Sassanides, died after a reign of 10 years.

Ardschir, the son of Siroes, succeeded his father, but was put to death by one of his own generals. He was the second of this race, and was succeeded by Artaxerxes, the son of Sapor.

ARDUENNA (*Geog.*) now *Ardennes*, a noble forest of Gaul, in the time of Julius Cæsar, extending 50 miles from the Rhine to the borders of the Nervii. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6, c. 29.

ARDUINUS (*Hist.*) a marquis, who set himself up as king of Lombardy, but was conquered by the emperor Henry II, and stripped of all his provinces in 1015. *Sigon. de Reg. Ital.* l. 8.

ARDULFUS (*Hist.*) a king of Northumberland, who was driven from his throne but restored by means of Charlemagne. *Annal. Franc.*

ARDYS (*Hist.*) Ἄρδυς, a son of Gyges, king of Lydia, who reigned 49 years. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 15.

AREAS (*Hist.*) a general chosen by the Greeks against Ætolia. *Justin.* l. 24, c. 1.

ARECCA (*Geog.*) a part of Gallia Narbonensis, the capital of which was Nemausis, or *Nismes*.

AREDATÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Austria, now *Lintz*.

AREFASTUS (*Hist.*) a descendant from the dukes of Normandy in the 11th century, was sent on a mission to the court of France.

AREGON (*Biog.*) a painter mentioned by Strabo. *Strab.* l. 8.

AREGONIS (*Myth.*) Ἀρεγονίς, the mother of Mopsus, by Ampyx. *Orph. in Argon.*

AREITHOUS (*Myth.*) Ἀρηΐθοος, a king of Arneo, in Peloponnesus, who was killed at the Trojan war by Paris. *Hom. Il.* l. 7, v. 9.

Areithous, an ally of Priam. *Hom. Il.* l. 20.

ARELATUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Arles*, which is fabled to have been built by Arulus, the grandson of Priam; others pretend with as little reason to trace its foundation to Areli, the son of Gad. But in all probability it was built by the Phoceans, who built Marseilles. It is called Arelas, and also Arelate; and Ausonius gives it the epithet of *duplex*, because it is built upon both banks of the Rhone. [Vide *Arles*] *Auson. de Clar. Urb.*

*Pande, duplex Arelate, tuos, blanda hospita, portus,*

*Cæs. de Bell. Civil.* l. 1, c. 36; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 5; *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4; *Suton. in Tib.* c. 4; *Cassiodor.* l. 8, ep. 11; &c.; *Gregor. Tur.* l. 9, c. 2.

Arelatum (*Numis.*) this town is known to have been a Roman colony by the inscriptions on some medals, as COL. AREL.AT. SEXTAN. i. e. *Colonia Arelate Sextanorum*; also ARL. P. i. e. *Arelatensium Prima.*—ARL. Q. i. e. *Arelatensium Quarta, &c. Harduin. Oper.*

ARELLIUS, *Fuscus* (*Hist.*) a knight who was degraded. *Plin.* l. 33, c. 55.

Arellius, *Fuscus* (*Biog.*) father of the preceding, a rhetorician. *Senec. C.* l. 1, controv. 7, &c.

Arellius, a painter of distinction. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 10.

AREMORICA (*Geog.*) vide *Armorica*.

ARENA, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French poet, surnamed *Sablon*, died about 1544, leaving a small volume of poems, which were principally distinguished by being written in what is called macaronic verse.

ARENACUM (*Geog.*) now *Arnheim*, a fortified town of Germany. *Tac. Hist.* l. 5, c. 20.

AREOBINDUS (*Hist.*) a general in the army of Theodosius the Younger, who conquered Alamundunus, a leader of the Saracens, in single combat. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7, c. 18.

Areobindus, a general under Justinian, who was successful against Chosroes, king of the Persians.

ARESGOL (*Geog.*) called in the Latin of the middle ages *Siga*, an ancient city in the kingdom of Algiers, was very considerable for its commerce, but was entirely ruined by the caliph of Cairwan. It was afterwards twice rebuilt and destroyed; the last time by the Beremerinis, since which it has remained in ruins. *Marmol. L'Afrique.*

ARESI, *Paul* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Tortona, was born at Milan in 1574, and died in 1644. His principal works were, 1. 'In Libros Aristotelis de Generatione et Corruptione,' 4to. Mediol. 1617. 2. 'De Aquæ Transmutatione in Sacrificio Missæ,' 8vo. Torton. 1622. 3. 'Arte de Predicar bene,' 4to. Venice, 1611. 4. 'Impresse sacre con Triplicati Discorsi Illustrate ed Arrichite,' 8 vols. 4to. Verona, 1613, 1621, &c.

ARESIAS (*Hist.*) one of the thirty tyrants of Athens.

ARESTORIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Argus, the son of Arestor. *Ovid. Met.* l. 1, v. 584.

ARETA (*Myth.*) Ἀρήτη, a daughter of Rhexenor, descended from Neptune, was the mother of Nausicaa, by her uncle Alcinous. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 7, &c.; *Apollod.* l. 1.

Areta (*Hist.*) a daughter of Dionysius, and wife of Dion, was thrown into the sea. *Plut. in Dion.*

Areta (*Biog.*) the mother of Aristippus the philosopher. *Diog. Laert.* l. 2.

Areta, a female philosopher of Cyrene.

ARETÆUS (*Biog.*) a physician of Cappadocia, who is supposed to have flourished about the time of Augustus, although some maintain that he lived as late as Trajan. The best editions of his works which are extant are that by Wigan, Gr. et Lat. fol. Oxon. 1723; and that by Boerhaarve, Gr. et Lat. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1731. A Latin version of Aretæus is in the collection of ancient physicians, by Stephanus, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1567.

ARETAPHILA (*Hist.*) Ἀρεταφίλα, wife of Melanippus, a priest of Cyrene, caused Nicocrates the murderer of her husband and her suitor, to be killed by his brother Lysander, whom she afterwards married, but finding him no less cruel, she had him thrown into the sea. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*; *Polyæn*, l. 8, c. 38.

ARETAS (*Bibl.*) Ἀρέτας, a king of Arabia, under whom the governor of Damascus shut the gates of the city at the request of the Jews, to prevent the escape of St. Paul. 2 *Cor.* xi. 32.

Aretas (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Arabia Felix.

Aretas, the first of this name assisted the inhabitants of Damascus to throw off the yoke of Antiochus IV, king of Syria, and added that city to his own dominions.

Aretas, his successor, was reduced to submission by Æmilius Scaurus 84 A. C.; of which a memorial is preserved on the medals of the *gens Æmilia*. [Vide *Æmilia, gens*] *Joseph.* l. 13.

Aretas, surnamed *Æneas*, son or grandson of the preceding, and father-in-law of Herod the Tetrarch, was engaged in a warfare with the Romans, on account of the quarrels between him and Herod, who had repudiated his daughter. It is this Aretas of whom mention is made under *Biblical History*.

Aretas (*Numis.*) to the second of this name are attributed two medals, the first of which represents on the obverse, the head of the king crowned, as in the annexed figure; on the reverse, the genius of the city of Damascus, under the form of a woman with a turreted head, in her right hand a palm branch, in the left a cornucopiæ, and at her feet a figure of the river Chrysorrhoe emerging; inscription,



ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΕΤΟΥΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. The other represents the same Aretas conquered by the Romans. [Vide *Æmilia, gens*]

ARETATES (*Biog.*) or *Aretazes*, 'Αρετάτης, a Cnidian, who wrote a history of Macedonia. *Plut. in Paral. Min.* c. 11, *et in Flum.*

ARETE (*Myth.*) Αρήτη, the only daughter of Rhexenor, the wife of Alcinous.

ARETES (*Hist.*) one of Alexander's officers. *Q. Curt.* l. 4, c. 15.

ARETHUS (*Hist.*) a warrior who went armed only with a club. He was treacherously killed by Lycurgus. *Paus.* l. 8, c. 11.

ARETHUSA (*Myth.*) 'Αρέθουσα, a nymph of Elis, and daughter of Oceanus, one of Diana's attendants, by whom she was said to be changed into a fountain, the waters of which mingled with the Alpheus. [Vide *Alpheus*]

ARETHUSA, one of the Hesperides; also a daughter of Herileus; and one of Actæon's dogs.

ARETINO (*Hist.*) a name by which several of the family of Accolti are known, from Arezzo, the place of their birth. [Vide *Accolti*]

ARETINO, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) vide *Accolto.*

ARETINO, *Guido*, a native of Arezzo, and a chorister in the monastery of Benedict, was the author of the scale of music which is expressed by the syllables ut, mi, sol, &c. He also wrote a tract on music entitled 'Micrologus,' and another entitled 'Argumentum novi Cantus inveniendi.'

ARETINO, *Charles*, a poet of Arezzo, wrote some comedies, and in 1443 was chosen to succeed Leonard Aretin in the office of secretary to the republic of Florence.

ARETINO, *Francis*, vide *Accolti.*

ARETINO, *Peter*, the natural son of Louis Bacci, a gentleman of Arezzo, wrote satirical verses which gained him much reputation and the patronage of Charles V, Francis I, and other princes. He also wrote some works of piety, as a Paraphrase on the Psalms, &c.

ARETIN, *Charles*, vide *Tortellius.*

ARETIN, *Leonard*, vide *Bruni.*

ARETINUM (*Geog.*) vide *Arretinum.*

ARETIUS, *Benedictus* (*Biog.*) a botanist and divine of Switzerland, died in 1574, leaving among his works, 1. 'Examen Theologicum,' which was printed twelve times within three years. 2. Commentaries on the whole of the New Testament, besides his botanical writings, which consisted principally of letters.

ARETUS (*Myth.*) 'Αρητος, a son of Nestor and Anaxibia. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 3, v. 413.

ARETUS, a Trojan who opposed the Greeks. *Hom. Il.* l. 17.

AREUS (*Hist.*) 'Αρεος, a king of Sparta, who succeeded his father Acrotatus. He assisted Athens when besieged by Antigonus, and was killed at Corinth after a reign of 16 years. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 6.

AREUS, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Acrotatus II, and died after a reign of eight years. *Paus.* l. 3; *Meurs. de Reg. Lacon.* c. 13.

AREUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Alexandria, intimate with Augustus, also a poet of Laconia, and an orator. *Quint. de Orat. Instit.*; *Voss. de Poet.*

AREZZO (*Geog.*) *Aretium* or *Arretium*, an episcopal town of Tuscany, stands on a hill at the conflux of the Chianna and the Arno, 42 m. E. S. E. Florence. It was famous in the time of the Romans, but suffered much from the Goths and the Lombards, until it fell into the hands of the Florentines. It was afterwards taken and retaken several times during the wars of Florence. Arezzo is distinguished as the birth-place of the Accoltis; also of Guido, the inventor of musical notes; and Petrarch.

ARGADUS (*Hist.*) a gentleman of Scotland, to whom was entrusted the administration of the government when the king Conarus was imprisoned. He was afterwards killed in battle. *Buchan. Hist. Scot.*

ARGÆI (*Myth.*) the effigies of men made of reeds, which were thrown by the vestal virgins over the *Pons Sublicius* every year. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 8.

ARGÆUS (*Myth.*) a son of Apollo and Cyrene. *Justin.* l. 13, c. 7.

ARGÆUS, a son of Pelops and Alcetor; also a son of Lycimnius, who died while attending on Hercules. His body was burnt in order to preserve the ashes. *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 34.

ARGÆUS (*Hist.*) a son of Perdiccas, who succeeded his father in the kingdom of Macedonia. *Justin.* l. 7, c. 1.

ARGÆUS, a son of Ptolemy, who was killed by his brother. *Paus.* l. 1.

ARGÆUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Cappadocia, which is covered with perpetual snows. It is celebrated by the poets for its fine pastures.

*Claud. in Ruffin.* l. 2.

*—— Jam pascua fumant,*
*Cappadocum volucrumque parens Argæus equorum.*

ARGÆUS, *Campus*, the plain with seven hills, on which Rome was built.

ARGÆUS (*Numis.*) this mountain is distinguished by an inscription on a medal of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΠΡ. ΤΩ ΑΡΓΑΙΩ.

ARGDIZ, *Gregory d'* (*Biog.*) or *Argaez*, a Spanish Benedictine of the 17th century, is known as a literary impostor, who published in 1667 an ecclesiastical history of Spain, entitled 'Poblacion Ecclesiastica de Espana, y Noticia de sus Primeras Honras,' &c. which he pretended to have compiled from the works of St. Gregory, bishop of Grenada, but the imposture was detected by Garcia de Molina, who proved that Argaez had forged the MS. of St. Gregory.

ARGALL, *John* (*Biog.*) an English writer of Cornwall, was entered a student of Christ-church, Oxford, towards the latter end of queen Mary's reign, took his degree of A. M. in 1565, and died suddenly in 1606. He wrote, 1. 'De vera Penitentia,' 8vo. 1604. 2. 'Introductio ad Artem Dialecticam,' 8vo. 1605.

ARGALL, *Richard*, a poet in the reign of James I, wrote and published, 1. 'The Song of Songs,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1621. 2. 'The Bride's Ornaments,' &c. 3. 'Funeral Elegy consecrated to the Memory of his ever-honoured Lord, John King, late Bishop of London,' &c.; besides a book of 'Meditations of Knowledge, of Zeal,' &c.

ARGATHONIUS (*Hist.*) a king of Tartassus, near Cadiz, who reigned 80, and lived 120; or according to some 150, or even 300 years. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 48; *Sil. Ital.* l. 3, v. 396.

ARGAS (*Biog.*) 'Αργᾶς, an epithet of Demosthenes, from the uncouthness of his manners. *Hesychius.*

ARGE (*Myth.*) 'Αργή, a beautiful huntress, changed into a stag; a daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons, and a nymph, the daughter of Jupiter and Juno.

ARGEA (*Geog.*) vide *Argæus Campus.*

ARGELLATI, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a printer, of an ancient family originally of Florence, was born at Bologna in 1685, and died at Milan in 1755. He was distinguished for his zeal in the cause of literature, which he displayed in the printing that immense collection entitled 'Scriptores Rerum Italicarum,' edited by Muratori, and at the expense of the learned society at Milan, known by the name of the Palatine society, of which Archinto was the founder and main support. He printed besides, 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediolanensium,' 2 vols. fol. Mediol. 1745. 2. 'Bibliotheca de Volgarizzatori Italiani,' and a number of other important works, to which he also contributed essays and letters, &c.

ARGELLATI, *Francis*, son of the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1712, and died in 1754. He was a lawyer by profession, and wrote, 1. 'Practica del Foro Veneto,' 4to. Venice, 1737. 2. 'Saggio d'una Nuova Filosofia,' 8vo.

Venice, 1740. 3. 'Storia della Nascita della Scienze e Belle Lettere,' Florence, 1743. 4. 'Il Decamerone,' 2 vols. 8vo. Bologna.

ARGENS, *John Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis d'* (*Biog.*) a French writer, who by his writings contributed to the revolution of opinions which has desolated all Europe. He died in 1771.

ARGENDAL (*Geog.*) a river of Provence, in France, which is mentioned by the ancients under the name of Argenteus.

ARGENSOLA (*Biog.*) the name of two Spanish poets, brothers and natives of Balbastro, in Spain. Lupercio or Lobergo d'Argenrole, the eldest, was born in 1655, and died in 1613. Bartholomew Leonard, the brother, was born in 1566, and died in 1631. Their poems were published under the title of 'Rimas de Lupercio del Doctor Bartolome Leonardo de Argensola,' 4to. Saragossa, 1634. The younger, who became historiographer of Arragon, wrote also, 1. 'Conguista de las Islas Molucas,' fol. Madrid, 1609. 2. 'Primera Parte de los Anales de Aragon,' &c. fol. Saragossa, 1630.

ARGENSON, *Marquis de* (*Biog.*) vide *Voyer.*

ARGENTAN (*Geog.*) a town of Normandy, in France, which was called by the Latins *Argentomum* or *Argentomagum.*

ARGENTARIA (*Geog.*) vide *Argentinaria.*

ARGENTARIUS (*Geog.*) now *Argentaro,* a mountain of Piedmont.

ARGENTENIL (*Geog.*) *Argentolium,* a town of France, on the river Seine, 5 m. N.W. Paris.

ARGENTEUS (*Geog.*) now *Argendal,* a river of Gallia Narbonensis. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 10, ep. 14; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 10.

ARGENTIER, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Quiers, in Piedmont, died at Turin in 1572, at the age of 58, leaving several works which were collected after his death, in 2 vols. fol. Venice, 1592, 1606; and Hanover, 1610.

ARGENTIN, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal of Venice, gained the good graces of pope Julius, so that after having employed him on several important missions, he created him cardinal in 1511, shortly after which he died in the same year.

ARGENTINUS (*Myth.*) a god among the Romans, who was supposed to preside over commerce. *Augustin. de Civ. Dei,* l. 4, c. 21.

ARGENTO, *John* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit of Modena, and vice-provincial of his order, died in 1626, after having been more than once driven from Poland on account of his profession. He wrote an apology for the Jesuits, which was presented to Sigismund III.

ARGENTOLIUM (*Geog.*) vide *Argenteuel.*

ARGENTOMAGUM (*Geog.*) now *Argenton,* a town of Gaul, near the frontiers of the Bituriges.

ARGENTON (*Geog.*) a town of Berri, in France, in the department of the Indre, called by the Latins *Argentomagum.* It is divided into two parts by the river Creuse, and is 37 m. S.W. Bourges. Lon. 1° 38′ E., lat. 46° 35′ N.

ARGENTORATUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Belgica, now *Strassburg,* so called *ab argento,* i. e. *from money,* because the Romans had a treasury there. The Alemanni were beaten there by Julian in 356, and by Gratian soon after; and in 478 it was taken by Childeric from the Romans. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 9; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 15, c. 27; *Zosim.* l. 3, c. 3.

ARGENTRE, *Bertrand d'* (*Biog.*) an historian of an ancient family in Britanny, wrote a history of Britanny and other works, and died in 1590.

ARGENTRE, *Charles du Plessis d'* (*Ecc.*) of the same family, was born in 1673; elected bishop of Tulles in 1723, and died in 1740. He wrote among other things, 1. 'Latin Notes on Holden's Analysis of Faith,' Paris, 1698. 2. 'Apologie de l'Amour qui nous fait desirer de possider Dieu seul,' &c. 8vo. Amst. 1698. 3. 'Traité de l'Eglise,' 2 vols. 12mo. Lyons, 1698. 4. 'Elementa Theologiæ,' 4to. Paris. 1702. 5. 'Lexicon Philosophicum,' 4to. Hag. 1706 6. 'De Propria ratione qua res Supernaturales a rebus Naturalibus Differunt,' 4to. Paris, 1707. 7. 'Martini Grandini Opera,' 6 vols. 8vo. 1710. 8. 'Collectio Judiciorum, &c. &c.

ARGENVILLE (*Biog.*) vide *Degallier.*

ARGER, *Peter* (*Hist.*) an assassin who went from Flanders into France with one Ridicovi, for the purpose of killing Henry IV, but being often frustrated in his design, and at length detected, he was taken and broken on the wheel with his companion. *Dupleix. Hist. de Henri IV.*

ARGES (*Myth.*) Ἄργης, a son of Jupiter and Juno. *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 1.

ARGESTRATUS (*Hist.*) a king of Lacedæmon, who reigned 35 years.

ARGEUS (*Hist.*) Ἀργεῖος, a partisan of Elis, who with 400 others was sent into exile. *Xenoph.* l. 7, c. 4.

ARGIA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices, is said to have been buried alive by Creon, for burying her husband in the night-time. *Hygin. Fab.* l. 7.

ARGIA, the wife of Inachus, and mother of Ino; also the mother of Argos, by Polybus; and the wife of Aristodemus. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 145; *Paus.* l. 4, c. 3.

ARGIASB (*Hist.*) or *Argiast,* a king of Turquestan, was killed by his own subjects. He is said to have been the son or grandson of Afrasiab, the conqueror of Persia.

ARGILETUM (*Topog.*) a place at Rome where tradesmen had their shops, so called as is supposed from *Argi letum,* because an Argive is said to have been slain there. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 355; *Mart.* l. 1, epig. 4.

ARGILIUS (*Hist.*) a youth, who being in the confidence of Pausanias, betrayed his designs to the Ephori.

ARGILLATA, *Peter* (*Biog.*) or *Peter d' Argillata,* a physician of Bologna whose works entitled 'Chirurgiæ Libri Sex,' went through four editions in less than twenty years, fol. Venet. 1480, 1492, 1497, 1499; and according to Haller a fifth in 1520.

ARGIMOND (*Hist.*) chamberlain to Recaredes, king of the Goths, being detected in a conspiracy to dethrone his master, was put to death after being led about Toledo on an ass.

ARGINUSÆ (*Geog.*) three islands between Mitylene and Mithymna, where the Lacedæmonian fleet was conquered by Conon, the Athenian. *Strab.* l. 13.

ARGIOPE (*Myth.*) Ἀργιόπη, a nymph of Mount Parnassus, who was seduced by the musician Philammon, a son of Apollo, by whom she had Thamyris. *Paus.* l. 4, c. 33.

ARGIPHONTES (*Myth.*) an epithet for Mercury, because he killed the hundred eyed Argos. *Arnob. contra Gent.* l. 6; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 19.

ARGIVA (*Myth.*) Ἀργεία, a surname of Juno, from Argos, the place where she was worshipped. *Virg. Æn.* l. 5, v. 547; *Paus.* l. 4, c. 13.

ARGIVI (*Geog.*) Ἀργεῖοι, a name for the people of Argos; or for the Greeks in general, among the poets.

ARGIUS (*Hist.*) a freedman, and steward of the household to the emperor Galba, privately interred the body of his master in his gardens. *Tac. Hist.* l. 1, c. 49.

ARGLAS (*Geog.*) now *Down,* a town in Ireland.

ARGO (*Myth.*) Ἀργὼ, the ship in which Jason and his companions sailed to Colchis, so called from the builder, whose name was Argos:

*Val. Flacc.* l. 1, v. 93.

> —— *Ad charum Trīgonia devolat Argum*
> *Moliri jubet hunc puppim et dimittere ferro*
> *Robora.*

or, according to some, from the *Argives,* who were carried in it according to Cicero; or from ἀργὸς, swift, according to Diodorus, to which Pindar and Catullus allude.

*Pind. in Pyth. Od.* 4.

*ἀνίκ' ἄγκυραν ποτὶ χαλκόγεννν*
*ναὶ κρημνάντων ἐπίτοσσι, θοᾶς*
*'Αργῦς χαλινόν.*

*Catul. in Nupt. Pel. et Thet.*

*Ausi sunt vada salsa citâ decurrere puppe.*

Ptolemy derives its name from *Argo*, a son of Jason; and others have derived it from the Hebrew ארג, *texuit*, denoting, by distinction, something that was built or constructed with peculiar art, because it is said to have been the first ship built, which was constructed by Minerva; to this the poets allude.

*Catul. in Nupt. Pel. et Thet.*

*Pinea conjungens inflexæ testa carinæ*
*Illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 6.

*Per mare non notum primâ petiêre carina.*

*Orph. in Argon.*

"Η καὶ ὑπ' ειλατίνοις ἐρετμοῖς ἁλιμυρέα βένθη
Πρώτη ὑπεξεπέρησε, τρίβες δ' ἤνυσσε θαλάσσης

*Apollon. Argon.* l. 1, v. 19.

Νῆα μὲν οὖν οἱ πρόσθεν ἔτι κλείουσιν ἀοιδοὶ
"Αργον 'Αθηναίης καμέειν ὑποθημοσύνησι.

*Lucan.* l. 3, v. 193.

*Thessalus Æmoniam vomer proscindit Jolcon*
*Inde lacessitum primo mare, cum rudis Argo.*
*Miscuit ignotas temerato litore gentes.*

*Senec. in Med.*

*Merces primâ digna carinâ*

*Manil.* l. 1.

—— *Mari quæ prima cucurrit.*

According to Orpheus and others, it had the power of giving oracles.

*Orph. in Orgon.*

——— τομάιος ἔκλαγε φᾶγος.

*Æschyl. apud Philon.*

Πῆ δ' ἐστὶν "Αργῦς ἱερὸν αὐδάζον ξύλον.

*Lycoph. in Cassand.*

'Εις τὴν λάληθρον κίσσαν ἠρματίξατο
Φθογγὴν ἐζωλίων χαονιτικῶν ἄπο
Βροτησίαν ἱεῖσαν, ἔμπαιον δρόμων.

*Senec. in Med.*

—— *Ipsaque vocem*
*Perdidit Argo.*

*Val. Flacc.* l. 1, v. 2.

*Fatidicamque ratem.*

*Claudian De III. Cons. Honor.*

—— *Rursusque locuta*
*In te Chaoniæ moverunt carmina quercus.*

This ship is said to have been transported into heaven, and has given its name to one of the old constellations; and those who sailed in it have since been well known by the name of Argonauts. *Diodor.* l. 4; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, c. 20; *Hygin. Fab.* 14; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56; *Lucian. in Somn.*; *Philostrat. in Imag.*

ARGOB (*Bibl.*) ארגב, a district beyond Jordan, in the tribe of Manasseh; also the capital of that district (*Deut.* iii. 14, &c.); and a place in Samaria, near the royal palace, where Pekah, son of Remaliah, assassinated Pekahiah, son of Menahem, king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xv. 25.

ARGOBASTES (*Hist.*) vide *Arbogaste*.

ARGOLI (*Hist.*) the name of a family originally of Arles, which followed Charles I into Naples.

Argoli, *Alexander* (*Ecc.*) of the above-mentioned family, bishop of Terracina, was held in great esteem by Paul III.

Argoli, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a Franciscan, who died in 1591, was distinguished in his day for his theological and philosophical talents.

Argoli, *Andrew*, a mathematician of Tagliacozozzo, in the kingdom of Naples, was born in 1570, and died in 1653, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Diebus Criticis,' 4to. 1652. 2. 'Ephemerides,' 4 vols. 4to. 1620. 3. 'Observations on the Comet of 1653,' printed in the same year.

Argoli, *John*, a poet, and son of the preceding, was born in 1609, and died, as is supposed, in 1660. He wrote, 1. 'Bambace e seta idillio,' before the age of fifteen. 2. 'Endymion,' 4to. 1626; a poem in twelve cantos, which was written at the age of seventeen.

ARGOLICUS, *Sinus* (*Geog.*) a bay on the coast of Argolis, now *Golfo di Romania*.

ARGOLIS (*Geog.*) or *Argia*, now *Romania*, a country of Peloponnesus between Arcadia and the Ægean sea, the capital of which was Argos.

ARGON (*Myth.*) "Αργων, one of the descendants of Hercules, who reigned in Lydia 505 years before Gyges. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 7.

ARGONAUTÆ (*Myth.*) 'Αργοναύται, from 'Αργὼ, the ship, and ναύτης, a sailor; the name given to those heroes who sailed with Jason to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece, who are celebrated by the poets with many different epithets. Pyndar calls them ναυτῶν ἄωτος, i. e. the flower of sailors; Theocritus, θεῖος ἄωτος ἡρώων, i. e. the divine flower of heroes; Apollonius, Λεκτοὶ ἡρώων, a chosen band of heroes; or ἡρώων θεῖος στόλος, a divine band of heroes; Statius, *Argoos reges*; Flaccus, *Deum genus, Divum progenies*, or *reges diis geniti*, &c. The number of the Argonauts is stated by Apollonius and Diodorus to have been 54, but Apollodorus makes them to be only 45; of whose names a list is given in Orpheus, Apollonius, and Valerius Flaccus, &c.

ARGONNE, *Noel d'* (*Biog.*) or *Dom Bonaventure d'Argonne*, a Carthusian, was born in 1634, and died in 1704, leaving, 1. 'Traité de la Lectue des Pères de l'Eglise,' 12mo. 1697. 2. 'Melanges d'Histoire et de Litterature,' published under the name of 'Vigneuil Marvilliana.'

ARGOS (*Geog.*) an ancient and noble city of Achaia, the capital of Argolis, which was distinguished by the poets on account of its excellent breed of horses; whence Homer gives it the epithet ἱππόβοτος, i. e. horse-feeding, so likewise Horace.

*Hor.* l. 1, od. 7.

*Aptum dicit equis Argos, ditesque Mecœnas.*

This city was built, according to Euripides, by seven Cyclops, and near it were celebrated the Nemean games.

*History of Argos.*

The kingdom of Argos is very ancient, having been founded by Inachus, A. M. 2177, A. C. 1858, Jul. per. 2856, and lasted 545 years to the end of the reign of Acrisius, who was killed by his grandson Perseus. The following is the list of its kings in their succession, according to Eusebius.

*Chronological Succession of the Kings of Argos.*

| Kings. | Began to reign A. M. | A. C. | Reigned. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inachus | 2177 | 1858 | 50 years. |
| Phoroneus | 2227 | 1808 | 60 |
| Apis | 2287 | 1748 | 35 |
| Argus | 2322 | 1723 | 70 |
| Criasus | 2392 | 1643 | 54 |
| Phorbas | 2446 | 1589 | 35 |
| Triopas | 2481 | 1554 | 46 |
| Crotope | 2527 | 1508 | 21 |
| Sthenele | 2548 | 1487 | 11 |
| Danaus | 2559 | 1476 | 50 |
| Lyncæus | 2609 | 1426 | 41 |
| Abus | 2650 | 1385 | 23 |
| Prœtus | 2673 | 1362 | 17 |
| Acrisius | 2698 | 1345 | 32 |

Pausanias gives an account of the kings, in some particulars, different from this. In the time of the Trojan war, Agamemnon was king of Argos, which 80 years after fell into the hands of the Heraclidæ; but, after the defeat of the Persians, Argos became a republic, sometimes tributary to the Lacedæmonians, and sometimes to the Athenians, until the final conquest of Greece by the Romans. On the dismemberment of the Roman empire, Argos was under the dominions of lords, who were dependant on Constantinople; the last of whom was Peter Cornaro, whose widow sold the seignory of Argos in 1383 to the republic of Venice. The sangiac of Corinth became master of it in 1462; but it was shortly after retaken by the Venetians, and finally fell into the hands of the Turks. Argos retains its ancient name, and is a bishop's see. Long. 22° 47′ E. lat. 37° 48′ N. *Herod.* l. 1; *Plut. de Leg.* l. 3; *Polyb.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 31, &c.; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mela*, l. 1, c. 13; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 9, c. 15.

ARGOS, was the name of other towns; namely, of Thessaly, now *Armiro;* of Epirus, which was surnamed *Amphilochium;* and of Apulia. *Dicæarch.; Plin.* l. 4; *Cluver. Antiq. Ital.*

ARGOS (*Numis.*) the town in Peloponnesus struck medals as an independent state, and also of Nero, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Geta, and Heliogabalus, bearing the inscriptions Α. ΑΡ. ΑΡΓ. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, also with the addition of ΗΡΑ ΑΡΓΕΙΑ, i. e. Juno Argiva, that goddess being particularly worshipped there. Their types, besides that of Juno, or the peacock, the bird of Juno, were the head of Minerva, Jupiter, Apollo, Lycæus, besides that of the wolf on their earlier coins. *Goltz. Græc.; Vaill. Num. Gr.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Hunt. Num. Pop. et Urb. &c.*

ARGOS, some medals are also ascribed to the town in Acarnania and Cilicia of this name.

ARGOTA, *Jerome Contador d'* (*Biog.*) a monk of Estremadura, was born in 1676, and died in 1749. He was one of the first members of the Portuguese academy of history, and wrote, among other things, 1. 'De Antiquitatibus Conventus Bracarugustani Libri IV,' 4to. 1728. 2. 'Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de l'Eglise Primatiale de Brugue,' Lisbon, 3 vols. 4to. 1732-44. 3. 'Regras de Lingoa Portugueza,' 8vo. Lisbon, 1725.

ARGOUS, *Portus* (*Geog.*) a harbour of Æthalia, now *Porto Ferraro.*

ARGUES, *Gerard des* (*Biog.*) a geometrician of Lyons, was born in 1597, and died in 1661, leaving, 1. 'Traité de Perspective,' fol. 2. 'Traité des Sections Coniques,' 8vo. 3. 'La Pratique du Trait,' 8vo. 4. 'Traité de la Coupe des Pierres,' 8vo., an excellent work on Stone Cutting, &c.

ARGUMTHIS (*Hist.*) a king of the Scythians in the time of the emperor Gordian. *Capitolin. in Gord.*

ARGUN (*Hist.*) the son of Abaga Khan, the fourth in descent from Genghis Khan, succeeded Ahmed Khan on the throne of Irân or Persia at large, and died after a reign of seven years, in the year of the Hegira 690. A. D. 1300.

ARGUS (*Myth.*) Ἄργος, the son of Arestor, who is fabled to have had an hundred eyes, was set by Juno to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer, but was slain by Mercury, who lulled all his eyes asleep by the sound of his lyre.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 1.

*Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat*
*In suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem*
*Cætera servabant, atque in statione manebant.*

*Plaut. in Aulul.*

*Quos si Argus servet, qui oculeus totus fuit,*
*Quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit,*
*Is nunquem servet.*

Juno is said to have placed his eyes in the tail of the peacock. *Ovid. Met.* l. 1.

*Excipit hos, volucrisque suæ Saturnia pennis*
*Collocat, et gemmos caudam stellantibus implet.*

*Apollod.* l. 1, &c.

ARGUS, a son of Agenor; also a son of Danaus, who built the ship Argo; a son of Jupiter and Niobe, who was the first child that the father of the gods had by a mortal, and the builder of Argos, of which he was the fourth king; likewise the dog of Ulysses, who knew his master after an absence of 20 years, &c. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 17; *Apollod.* l. 1. &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 145, &c.; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

ARGYLESHIRE (*Geog.*) vide *Argyllshire.*

ARGYLL, *Colin, Earl of* (*Hist.*) second lord Campbell, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the commissioners for negotiating a truce with king Edward IV, of England, in 1463, and again in 1471, for settling the treaty of alliance with king Edward IV, by which James, prince of Scotland, was affianced to Cecilia, Edward's youngest daughter. He was also one of the commissioners sent to France to renew the treaty with that crown in 1484; and also one of the commissioners for concluding a pacification with king Richard III, in the same year. He died in 1493, after having filled the highest posts under James III and James IV.

ARGYLL, *Colin, Third Earl of*, was in the special confidence of James V of Scotland, whose cause he supported against the queen-mother and the rebel lords. He died in 1533, holding the office of justice-general of Scotland, and other offices.

ARGYLL, *Archibald, Fifth Earl of*, and grandson of the preceding, one of the most powerful and popular leaders of the Protestants, adhered to the party of the queen-mother in opposition to the queen Mary; but when he saw the latter was hardly dealt with, he supported her interests, and was constituted her majesty's lieutenant in Scotland; and in 1572 was constituted lord high chancellor, which office he held until his death in 1575.

ARGYLL, *Colin, Sixth Earl of*, was early engaged in the quarrel with the regent Morton, and advised the king, James VI, to deprive the latter of the regency, and to take the government into his own hands. He was afterwards appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, which appointment he held until his death, in 1584.

ARGYLL, *Archibald, Seventh Earl of*, was sent against the popish earls of Huntley and Errol, but met with a most dreadful defeat in 1594. He afterwards entered into the service of Philip III of Spain, distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries, and died of the Roman Catholic persuasion in 1638, at the age of 62.

ARGYLL, *Archibald, Eighth Earl of*, one of the covenanters, was engaged on many occasions against the king's forces; but in 1650 he had the chief hand in bringing over king Charles II to Scotland, and at the king's coronation at Scone he placed the crown on his majesty's head. Notwithstanding which he complied with the measures of the usurping powers, and was returned under Richard Cromwell's protectorate for the county of Aberdeen, went up to London, and took his seat in the house, where he was generally eyed as a concealed royalist. He procured, however, no favour on that account; for at the restoration, on going to congratulate the king, he was forbidden access, and committed to the Tower, and afterwards to the castle of Edinburgh, where he was tried on a charge of high treason, found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded. This sentence was executed upon him in 1660. He is inserted in Walpole's 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,' having written 'Marquis of Argyll, his Instructions to a Son,' to which Park has added, 'The Marquiss of Argyll's Speech on Peace, to be sent to his Majestie.'

ARGYLL, *Archibald, Ninth Earl of*, and son of the preceding.

was twice sentenced to die, first on account of the interest which he took in procuring his father's pardon, when his sentence was reprieved by the king, and the second time because he refused to take the oaths required of him as a privy councillor, without a qualification which he put in. He for a time warded off the execution of his sentence by escaping from the castle of Edinburgh, where he was confined in 1681, and flying to Holland remained there till the death of Charles II. He then joined the expedition of the duke of Monmouth, on the unsuccessful termination of which he was taken by some militiamen, near the Clyde, conveyed to Glasgow, and thence led bare-headed, his hands tied behind him, to the castle of Edinburgh, where he was at last beheaded agreeably to his second sentence in 1685.

ARGYLL, *Archibald, Tenth Earl of*, and *First Duke of*, on receiving intelligence of his father's invasion, put himself into the king's hands, and offered his services against the invaders. He was afterwards very strenuous in support of king William, and died in 1703, full of honours and distinction.

ARGYLL, *John, Second Duke of*, was one of the most distinguished captains of the age, who fought under Marlborough and shared in his victories. He afterwards had a principal part in suppressing the insurrection of 1715; but on his return to political life he joined the ranks of the opposition, in which he continued until his death in 1743.

ARGYLL, *Archibald, Third Duke of*, brother of the preceding, was employed more as a statesman than as a soldier; but he took up arms in defence of the reigning family in 1715, and was wounded twice at the battle of Sheriff-muir, where his brother commanded. He afterwards continued at the head of affairs in Scotland until his death in 1761.

ARGYLL (*Her.*) or *Argyle, Duke of*, one of the titles enjoyed by the Campbell family. [Vide *Campbell*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Campbell, duke of Argyll, marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, earl of Argyll, Campbell, and Cowal, viscount of Lochow and Glenila, lord Campbell, Lorn, Inverary, &c.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth gironny of eight pieces *or*, and *sable*, for Campbell second and third *argent*, a galley or lymphad *sable*, sails furled up, flags and pendant flying, and oars in action for the lordship of Lorn. Behind the shield, a baton and sword, accole saltireways, the baton *gules* semée of thistles *or*, and ensigned with an imperial crown, and the crest of Scotland, the sword hilted and pommelled *or*, being the two badges of the great master of the household and high justiciary of Scotland.

*Crest.* A boar's head couped *or*.

*Supporters.* Two lions guardant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, standing on a compartment, whereon are the words "Vix ea nostra voco."

*Motto.* "Ne obliviscaris."

ARGYLLSHIRE (*Geog.*) or *Argyleshire*, a county of Scotland.

*Boundaries and Extent.* It is bounded on the N. by Invernessshire, E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 114 miles long from the Mull of Kintyre and Cowal, and 40 miles in its greatest breadth.

*Islands, &c.* The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tirey, and Col; the peninsulas are Kintyre, Cowal, &c.

*Towns.* Inverary is the chief town.

ARGYNNIS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Venus. *Propert.* l. 3, el. 5; *Athen.* l. 13, c. 8.

ARGYRA (*Myth.*) a nymph, the mistress of the shepherd Selimnus. She was changed into a fountain, and he into a river of the same name, whose waters make lovers forget the object of their affections. *Paus.* l. 7.

ARGYRA (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus.

ARGYRIPA (*Geog.*) vide *Arpi*.

ARGYROPHILUS (*Hist.*) or *Argyrus*, the name of a family who, according to Zonaras, distinguished itself for some time at Constantinople.

ARGYROPHILUS, *Leo*, a brave general in the reign of Michael, was also the founder of a monastery.

ARGYROPHILUS, *Eustachius*, grandson of the preceding, had the chief command of the troops in the East, and beat the Saracens in many engagements. He is said to have died of poison.

ARGYROPHILUS, *Leo*, was also a commander in chief.

ARGYROPHILUS, *Romanus*, son of the preceding, was made emperor in 1028, and strangled after a reign of four years.

ARGYROPHILUS, *Basilius*, brother of the preceding, was governor of Samos.

ARGYROPHILUS, *Marianus*, a monk, was deeply engaged in the intrigues between Stephen, son of Romanus Lecapenes, and Constantine Porphyrogenetus. *Du Cange Fam. Byz.*

ARGYROPHILUS, *John* (*Biog.*) doubtless of the above-mentioned family, fled into Italy on the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II, and contributed to the revival of Greek literature in the west.

ARGYRUS (*Hist.*) a family of Bari in Italy, who took an active part in the revolutions which distracted that country in the 11th century. Whether it be a branch of the preceding family or not, is doubtful.

ARGYRUS, *Melon*, revolted against the Greek emperors, and commenced a war which lasted with various success for 60 years.

ARGYRUS, *Leo*, brother of the preceding, was killed in an engagement during this war.

ARGYRUS, son of Argyrus Melon, was delivered up to the Greeks by the inhabitants of Bari, on their making peace with them; but he was afterwards permitted to return to his country, where he died in 1034.

ARGYRUS, another son of Melon, was first engaged against the Greeks, and afterwards on their side.

ARGYRUS, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a Greek monk and a mathematician of the 11th century, wrote on geodesy, chronology, and other subjects.

ARIA (*Hist.*) vide *Arria*.

ARIADNE (*Myth.*) Ἀριάδνη, daughter of Minos, king of Crete, falling in love with Theseus, assisted him to get out of the labyrinth in which he was shut to be devoured by the Minotaur. She was afterwards married to Theseus, but being abandoned by him on the island of Naxos, is said to have had Bacchus for a lover, and at her death to have been placed among the constellations, forming a crown of seven stars.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 8.

*—— Non talem Cressa superbum*
*Callida purpureo revocavit Thesea filo.*

*Catull. de Nup. Pel. et Thet.*

*Siccine me patriis avectam, perfide, ab oris*
*Perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu?*

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 17, addressing Bacchus.

*Te quoque enim non esse rudem testatur in astris*
*Lyncibus in cœlum vecta Ariadna tuis.*

*Catull. Carm.* 65, v. 60.

*Aut Ariadneis aurea temporibus*
*Fixa corona foret.*

Authors vary in their account of Ariadne, who, according to some, hung herself in despair, and according to others, was killed by Diana for not preserving her virginity. Homer designates her by the epithet of καλλιπλοκάμος.

*Hom. Il.* l. 18, v. 594.

Δαίδαλος ἤσκησεν καλλιπλοκάμῳ Ἀριάδνῃ.

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, v. 320; *Xenoph. Convic.*; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 14, &c.; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Philost. Icon.* &c.

**Ariadne** (*Hist.*) a daughter of the emperor Leo I, was married to the emperor Zeno, of Isauria, whom she caused to be buried alive while he was in a drunken fit. She afterwards placed Anastasius, surnamed *Silentarius*, on the throne, to whom she was married, and died in 515. *Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3; *Zonar. Annal.*

ARIÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀριαῖος, an officer of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, who took Tissaphernes by a stratagem. *Polyæn.* l. 7, c. 16.

ARIALDUS (*Ecc.*) an archdeacon of Milan in the 11th century, was assassinated on account of his zeal against the Simoniacs and Nicolaites. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 1066.

ARIAMENES (*Hist.*) vide *Artabazanes*.

ARIAMIRUS (*Hist.*) or *Miron*, succeeded his father Theodomirus as king of the Suevi, in Spain, in 569, and died in 581. *Gregor. Tur. de Mirac.* l. 4.

ARIAMNES (*Hist.*) Ἀριάμνης, king of Cappadocia, succeeded his father in the 104th Olympiad, and was succeeded by his brother Orophernes.

**Ariamnes**, a prince of Asiatic Gaul, who feasted his people for a whole year. *Athen.* l. 4, c. 12.

ARIANITES (*Hist.*) an illustrious family of Constantinople in the 11th century.

**Arianites**, *David*, distinguished himself in the army of the emperor Basilius in 1016.

**Arianites**, *Constantin*, was killed in 1050.

**Arianites**, *Thopia Golemus*, lord of Albania, obtained many advantages over the grand seignior Mahomet II.

**Arianites**, *Constantin* II, son of the preceding, lost during his minority what his father had gained from the grand seignior; but entered into the service first of Charles VII, of France, and afterwards of Maximilian the emperor.

**Arianites**, *Commenes*, took the title of prince of Macedonia. He served in the army of the Church, and was killed in 1551. *Du Cange Famil. Byzant.*

ARIANO (*Geog.*) an episcopal town of Naples, called by the Latin writers *Arianum*.

ARIARATHES (*Hist.*) the name of several kings of Cappadocia, in Asia Minor.

**Ariarathes** I, son of Ariamnes, succeeded his father in the 104th Olympiad, A. C. 362, accompanied Darius in his expedition into Egypt, where he acquired much glory.

**Ariarathes** II, son of the preceding, succeeded his uncle Orophernes or Holophernes, in the 112th Olympiad, A. C. 330, but being beaten in two engagements, and at length taken prisoner by Perdiccas, the Macedonian general, he was crucified by order of the latter in the eighth year of his reign.

**Ariarathes** III, son of the preceding, recovered Cappadocia from Amyntas, a general and successor of Peridiccas, in the 115th Olympiad, A. C. 317.

**Ariarathes** IV, succeeded in the 139th Olympiad, A. C. 224.

**Ariarathes** V, son and successor of the preceding, assisted Antiochus against the Romans, with whom he afterwards formed an alliance, and died after a reign of 62 years.

**Ariarathes** VI, succeeded his father in the 154th Olympiad, A. C. 161, and died after a troublesome reign, in which he was at one time dispossessed of his throne, in the 162d Olympiad, A. C. 129.

**Ariarathes** VII, son of the preceding, succeeded his father, after having escaped the parricidal fury of his mother Laodicea, who, having killed her five other sons, was put to death by the populace. He was treacherously murdered by one Gordius, at the instigation of Mithridates Eupator.

**Ariarathes** VIII, was scarcely seated on the throne of his father, before he was treacherously assassinated by the same Mithridates.

**Ariarathes** IX, succeeded his brother by favour of the Cappadocians, but being conquered by Mithridates he was put to death.

**Ariarathes** X, succeeded Ariobarzanes II, in the 174th Olympiad, A. C. 41, and was dispossessed of his kingdom by M. Anthony, after which Cappadocia became a Roman province. *Polyb.* l. 3, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 18, &c.; *Liv.* l. 38, &c.; *Strab.* l. 12, &c.; *Justin.* l. 13, &c.; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2; *Dio.* l. 48; *Appian. in Syriac. &c.*; *Oros.* l. 4, &c.

**Ariarathes** (*Numis.*) several medals bear on the obverse effigies of the kings of this name, mentioned under *History*, which are ascribed to Ariarathes I or II, as in fig. 1; inscription on the reverse, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ; to

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Ariarathes IV, or by some VIII, as in fig. 2, styled in the inscription ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ, *amantis matrem*; to Ariarathes V, or by some VI, as in fig. 3, styled ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, *illustris*; to Ariarathes VI, by some IV, as in fig. 4, styled

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ with the years of his reign, 4, 5, 11, &c. to 33; to Ariarathes VII, as in fig. 5, styled ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ; to Ariarathes X, or by some IX, as in fig. 6, styled ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ ΣΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ.

ARIARIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Aorius*.

ARIAS, *Emanuel* (*Ecc.*) was twice president of the council of Castille, and afterwards archbishop of Seville. He was created cardinal by Clement XI, in 1713, and died in 1717.

**Arias**, *Alvarez* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Seville, rose by his merit to the highest offices in his company, and died in 1643, leaving many theological works.

ARIBÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀριβαῖος, a king of Cappadocia, who fought under Crœsus against Cyrus the Elder. *Xenoph.* l. 2, c. 1.

**Aribæus**, a general mentioned by Polyænus. *Polyæn. Strat* l. 7, c. 29.

ARIBERT (*Hist.*) vide *Aripert*.

ARIBON (*Ecc.*) bishop of Freysingen, in Bavaria, in the 11th century; was also abbot of the monastery of Shleedorf, and consecrated many churches.

**Aribon**, nineteenth archbishop of Mentz, in the reign of the emperor Henry II, presided at many councils, and wrote many works of piety. *Sigebert. de Script. Eccles.*

ARICIA (*Myth.*) an Athenian princess, and wife of Hippolytus, after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Ovid. Met.* l. 15.

**Aricia** (*Geog.*) a town of Latium, now *Riccia*, which is said to have been built by Hippolytus, and called after his wife Aricia. It was situated in the Appian way, about 160 miles from Rome.

*Horat.* l. 1, sat. 4.

*Egressum magna me excepit Aricia Româ*
*Hospitio modico.*

Theseus built a temple in a grove of Aricia, whence it was called *nemoralis*.
*Ovid. Fast.* l. 6.

*Inspice quos habeat nemoralis Aricia Fastos.*

*Luc.* l. 6.

*Parva Mycenæ quantum sacrata Dianæ*
*Distat ab excelsâ nemoralis Aricia Româ.*

It was also celebrated for its leeks.
*Mart.* l. 13, ep. 19.

*Mittit præcipuos nemoralis Aricia porros.*

And for the hill in its neighbourhood, whither beggars used to resort.
*Mart.* l. 2, ep. 19.

*Debet Aricino convivia recumbere clivo*
*Quem tua felicem, Zoile, cœna facit.*

*Juven. Sat.* 4, v. 116.

*Cæcus adulator, dirusque a ponte satelles*
*Dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes.*

*Apollod.* l. 3, c. 20; *Dionys.* l. 6; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 6, ep. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Stat. Sylv. Carm.* 1; *Lactant. Firm.* l. 1, c. 17.

ARICINUM *Nemus* (*Geog.*) a grove in the neighbourhood of Aricia, where Theseus built a temple to Diana. [Vide *Aricia*]

ARICINUS *Lacus* (*Geog.*) a lake near to Aricia, now *Lago di Nemi*.

ARICONUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Silures, in Britain, on the ruins of which the town of Hereford is said to have been built.

ARIDÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀριδαῖος, an officer under Cyrus the Younger, who reconciled himself to Artaxerxes by betraying the Greeks on their return. *Xenoph. Anabas.*; *Diodor.* l. 14.

Aridæus, an illegitimate son of Philip, who was made king of Macedonia after Alexander, but put to death at length, with his wife Eurydice, by Olympias. *Diodor.* l. 19; *Justin.* l. 9, c. 8, &c.

ARIDAI (*Bibl.*) ארידי, ninth son of Haman, who, with his brethren, was hanged on a gibbet. *Esth.* ix. 9.

ARIDATHA (*Bibl.*) ארידתא, sixth son of Haman. *Esth.* ix. 9.

ARIGNOTE (*Biog.*) a learned woman, who wrote a history of Dionysius the Tyrant. *Clem. Alexand. Strom.* l. 4.

ARIGONDE (*Biog.*) vide *Haregonde*.

ARIGONI, *Pompey* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Benevento, was born in 1552, created a cardinal in 1596, and died in 1616.

Arigoni, *James*, bishop, first of Lodi, and afterwards of Trieste, assisted at several councils, particularly that at Constance in 1414, which passed sentence on John Huss and Jerome of Prague. He died in 1485, after having risen by his merit to the dignities which he possessed.

ARIMA (*Geog.*) a town and kingdom of Japan, which embraced Christianity.

ARIMANES (*Myth.*) one of the three sovereigns to whom the Persians ascribed the government of the world, the other two being called *Oromazes* and *Mithra*. *Zoroast. apud Plut. in Isid. et Osir.*

ARIMASPUS (*Geog.*) Ἀριμασπὸς, a river of Scythia with golden sands, the banks of which were inhabited by a people having but one eye in their forehead. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 116, &c.; *Strab.* l. 11, &c.; *Plin.* l. 7; *Luc.* l. 3, v. 280, &c.

ARIMATHÆA (*Bibl.*) Ἀριμαθαῖα, or *Ramatha*, a city from which Joseph the counsellor came, which St. Jerom places between Joppa and Lydda. *Luke* xxiii. 50; *S. Hieron. in Epitaph. Paul.*

ARIMAZES (*Hist.*) a prince of Sogdiana, who, having obstinately defended a rock against the assaults of Alexander, whom he treated with contempt, was, on his being compelled to surrender, scourged and crucified with his relations. *Q. Curt.* l. 7, c. 11.

ARIMINUM (*Geog.*) an ancient city of Italy, near to the river Rubicon, on the borders of Gaul, which was the first place occupied by Cæsar, and gave rise to the civil wars.
*Luc.* l. 1, v. 231.

*Vicinumque minax invadit Ariminum, ut ignes*
*Soles lucifero fugiebant astra relicto.*

It was built by the consuls Sempronius and Appius Claudius, and being destroyed by the Liburni, was rebuilt by the emperor Dioclesian, after which time it fell into the hands of the Goths and other masters, and became at length an episcopal town under the present name of Rimini. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Cic. ad Fam. in Verr.* l. 16, ep. 12, &c.; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Vell. Pater.* l. 1; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 4; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 13; *Plut. in Cæs. Tacit. Hist.* l. 3, c. 4; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 4; *Flor.* l. 4; *Eutrop.* l. 2; *Zosim.* l. 5.

ARIMINUS *Amnis* (*Geog.*) a river of Italy, now *Marecchia*, near which stood the town Ariminum.

ARINES (*Myth.*) an ally of Aetes, who was slain. *Val. Flacc.* l. 6.

ARINTHEUS (*Hist.*) a consul in 372, who favoured the catholic faith in opposition to his colleague Modestus, who favoured the Arians.

ARIOALD (*Hist.*) a king of the Lombards, who reigned in the place of the lawful successor Adelvala in 626, and died after a reign of 12 years. *Paul. Diacon. de Reb. gest. Lombard.* l. 4, &c.

ARIOBARZANES (*Hist.*) Ἀριοβαρζάνης, the name of several princes and distinguished persons.

*Kings of Pontus.*

Ariobarzanes I, a satrap of Phrygia, succeeded Mithridates I, on the throne of Pontus, by favour of Artaxerxes, against whom he afterwards revolted, and joined the Lacedæmonians. He was killed after a reign of 26 years by his son Mithridates II, in the 110th Olympiad, A. C. 331 years. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 17.

Ariobarzanes II, succeeded his father Mithridates in the 128th Olympiad, A. C. 266. *Diodor.* l. 20.

*Kings of Cappadocia.*

Ariobarzanes I, was elected king of Cappadocia, A. C. 91, and being driven from his kingdom by Mithridates, was restored by Pompey, whose cause he espoused at the battle of Pharsalia. He afterwards abdicated in favour of his son *Cic. ad Famil.* l. 15, ep. 2, &c.; *Val. Max.* l. 5, c. 7; *Justin.* l. 38.

Ariobarzanes II, son and successor of the preceding, was killed by order of Cassius, A. C. 42. *Dion.* l. 47.

*Other Princes and distinguished Persons.*

Ariobarzanes, a general under Darius, repulsed Alexander, and was afterwards killed in an attack on Persepolis. *Diod.* l. 17; *Quint. Curt.* l. 4, &c.

Ariobarzanes, was appointed king of the Armenians in the reign of Augustus, and died after a reign of seven years. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2.

Ariobarzanes (*Numis.*) medals of the kings of Cappadocia of this name are extant, bearing, on the obverse, the heads, as in figs. 1 and 2; on the reverse, for the first, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ; for the second, ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ, to which is sometimes added ΦΙΛΑ-

*Fig.* 1.



*Fig.* 2.



ΔΕΛΦΟΥ. *Pembroch. Mus.* pt. ii.; *Spanh. Dissert.* vol. i. p. 475; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* p. 12.

ARIOBINDA (*Hist.*) one of the generals of Anastasius, who suffered a severe defeat from the Persians. *Marcellin. Chron.*; *Procop. de Bell. Persic.* l. 1.

ARIOCH (*Bibl.*) אריוך, a king of Ellasar, who was in league with Chedorlaomer in the war against the kings of Sodom and Gomorrha. *Gen.* xiv. 1, &c.

Arioch, a general in the army of Nebuchadnezzar. *Dan.* ii. 15.

ARIOMANDES (*Hist.*) Ἀριομάνδης, a son of Gobryas, and a general of the Athenians against the Barbarians. *Plut. in Cim.*

ARIOMARDUS (*Hist.*) Ἀριόμαρδος, a son of Darius, who attended Xerxes into Greece. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 78.

ARIOMAZES (*Hist.*) or *Ariomedes*, vide *Arimazes*.

ARION (*Myth.*) Ἀρίων, a famous lyric poet and musician of Mithymna, in the island of Lesbos, being on board a vessel in his way from Corinth to Lesbos, the sailors conspired to kill him for the sake of his riches, but he leaped into the sea, and was taken up by a dolphin, who was attracted round the vessel by his music, and carried him safe back to Tænarus, whence he hastened to the court of Periander, tyrant of Corinth, his patron, who ordered all the sailors to be crucified on their return.

*Virg. Ecl.* 8, v. 56.

*Orpheus in sylvis, inter delphinas Arion.*

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 2.

*Inde fide majus, tergo Delphina recurvo*
*Se memorant oneri supposuisse novo.*

*Mart.* l. 8, epig. 51.

*Sic Methymnæo gavisus Arione delphin*
*Languida non tacitum per freta vexit onus.*

*Propert.* l. 2, el. 18, v. 17.

*Sed tibi subsidio delphinum currere vidi,*
*Qui puto Arioniam vexerat ante lyram.*

*Herod.* l. 1, c. 23, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* c. 94; *Plin.* l. 9, c. 8; *Aul. Gell.* l. 16, c. 19; *Ælian. de Nat. Anim.* l. 12, c. 45, &c.; *Plut. in Sympos.*; *Eustath. in Od.* l. 3.

Arion, the name of a horse, which Neptune had by Ceres. Adrastus having received this horse as a present from Hercules won the prize at the Nemean games. *Apollodor.* l. 3, c. 9; *Propert.* l. 2, el. 23, v. 37; *Paus.* l. 8, c. 25; *Stat. Theb.* l. 4.

ARIOSTA, *Lippa* (*Hist.*) wife of Obizzon, marquis of Est and Ferrara, was left at his death in 1352 to administer the government during the minority of her children, which trust she executed with great prudence.

ARIOSTO, *Ludovico* (*Biog.*) a well known Italian poet, was born in 1474, and died in 1533. He was descended from a good family, his father being governor of Rheggio at the time of his birth; but is still more distinguished for his poetical talent, which procured him not only the patronage of princes during his life, but also the highest place in the rank of poets of any age. He reckoned, among his patrons, the emperor Charles V; pope Leo X; Alphonso, duke of Ferrara, (in whose service he died) and others. His fame, as a poet, is built on his 'Orlando Furioso,' which is said to have gone through eighty editions, and to have been translated into most of the European languages. The English public were made acquainted with it through the versions of Sir John Harrington and Mr. Huggins, which have been superseded by that of Mr. Hoole, which was completed in 1783 in 5 vols. 8vo. The most esteemed editions of the Orlando are that printed at Venice, fol. 1584, with Ruscelli's notes, and engravings by Parro; that of Molini, 4 vols. 8vo. 1772; that of Pankouke's, 10 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1787; that by Mr. Isola, 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1789. Besides this poem, Ariosto wrote some comedies; as the 'Cassaria,' 'Suppositi,' 'La Lena,' and 'Il Negromante,' in prose and verse; and the 'Scolastici,' in verse. Two medals were struck in honour of Ariosto, from one of which his effigy has been taken as in Plate XXVII.



ARIOVALDUS (*Hist.*) vide *Arioaldus*.

ARIOVISTUS (*Hist.*) a powerful king of the Gauls, was defeated by Cæsar, with great slaughter, near Basle, in Switzerland, U. C. 696, A. C. 59. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Tac. Hist.* l. 4; *Plut. in Cæs.*; *Dio.* l. 38; *Frontin.* l. 2, &c.

ARIPERTUS I (*Hist.*) or *Aribert*, king of the Lombards, son of Guadebaldus, succeeded Rodoaldus in 657, and died after a reign of five or six years. *Paul. Diacon. de Reb. Gest. Longobard.* l. 6; *Sigon. de Regn. Ital.* l. 2.

Aripertus II, or *Garibert*, succeeded in 702 his father Ragumbertus, duke of Turin, who had usurped the crown, and died in 712, leaving the throne to the legitimate successor Zuitprand. *Paul. Diacon.* l. 6; *Beda, &c. in Chron.*

ARIPHIADES (*Biog.*) an obscure fellow, mentioned by Aristophanes. *Aristoph. in Equit.*

ARIPHION (*Hist.*) son of Pericles IX, began his government as perpetual archon, A. M. 3191, A. C. 844, and held this dignity about 30 years. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ARISAI (*Bibl.*) seventh son of Haman, who was hanged with the rest of his family. *Esth.* ix. 9.

ARISBA (*Myth.*) Ἄρισβη, Priam's first wife, who was divorced from him that he might marry Hecuba.

ARISI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Cremona, in Italy, was born in 1657, of a distinguished family, and died in 1743. Among his printed works are, 1. 'La Tirannide Soggiogata,' 4to. Cremona, 1677; an Oratorio for St. Anthony of Padua, &c. 2. 'Cremona Litterata seu in Cremonenses, Doctrinâ et Literariis Dignitatibus Eminentiores, Chronologicæ Annotationes,' 3 vols. fol.; the first and second volumes at Parma, 1702 and 1705; the third at Cremona, 1741. 3. 'Senatorum Mediolanensium ex Collegio Judicum Cremonæ ab ipso erecto,' &c. fol. Cremon. 1705. 4. 'Rime per le Vacre Stimate del Santo Patriarca Francesco,' &c. 4to. Cremona, 1715.

ARISSA (*Hist.*) the wife of Japheth, according to a tradition in the East. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ARISTACRIDAS (*Hist.*) Ἀριστακρίδας, a Spartan general of signal valour, who, hearing some one lament the fate of the Lacedæmonians, when defeated by Alexander the Great, cried out, "What! can the conqueror prevent the Lacedæmonians from dying like men in defence of their country?" *Plut. in Apoph.*

ARISTÆNETUS (*Hist.*) a consul in the reign of Honorius, A. D. 404.

Aristænetus (*Biog.*) a Greek writer, who is said to have lived in the fourth century; but of whom nothing is known, except from a work consisting of amatory epistles, which passes under his name. The best editions of Aristænetus are those of Paw, 12mo. Ultraj. 1736–7; and of Abresch, 8vo. Zwoll. 1749. The facetious Tom Brown, as he is called, translated, or rather imitated some pieces of Aristænetus, but with as little poetic beauty as fidelity. Sheridan and Halhed also attempted to translate the first part of the epistles, but did not succeed to the satisfaction of the public.

ARISTÆUS (*Myth.*) Ἀρισταῖος, a son of Apollo, and the nymph Cyrene, who is said to have learnt hunting, the cultivation of the olive, the management of bees, &c. from the nymphs, all which he communicated afterwards to the rest of mankind.

*Apollon.* l. 4, v. 1132.

Κήρη Ἀρισταίοιο μελίφρονος, ὅς ῥα μελισσέων
Ἔργα, πολυκμήτοιο τ' ἀνεύρατο πῖαρ ἐλαίης.

*Appian. Cyneg.* l. 4.

Μύρια δ' ἀγραύλων βιοτὴν ἐδιδάξατο φωτῶν.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 1.

*Flebat Aristæus, quòd apes cum stirpe necatas*
*Viderat inceptos destituisse favos.*

*Apollodor.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Virg. Georg.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 161, &c.; *Polyæn.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 13; *Schol. in Apol.*; *Serv. in Virg.*

Aristæus (*Hist.*) vide *Aristeus.*

Aristæus (*Biog.*) vide *Aristeas.*

ARISTAGORAS (*Hist.*) son of Malpagoras, and son-in-law of Hystæus, tyrant of Miletus, was killed in his endeavours to release the Greeks from their subjection to the Persians in the 69th Olympiad, A.C. 502. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 30, &c.; *Polyæn.* l. 1, c. 24.

Aristagoras, son of Heraclides, and a tyrant of Cuma, was expelled at the instigation of Aristagoras the Milesian. *Herod.* l. 5.

Aristagoras, a prince of Cyzicus, was on the side of Miltiades. *Herod.* l. 4.

Aristagoras, the father of Hegistratus, who fought at Mycale against the Persians. *Herod.* l. 9, c. 90.

Aristagoras (*Biog.*) son of the grammarian Aristarchus. [Vide *Aristarchus*]

Aristagoras, a Greek historian in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who wrote a History of Egypt. He is supposed to be the same as the Aristagoras mentioned by Diogenes Laertes. *Plin.* l. 36, c. 12; *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Chil.*

ARISTANDER (*Biog.*) a celebrated soothsayer much esteemed by Alexander. *Plin.* l. 17, c. 25; *Q. Curt.* l. 1, &c.; *Plut. in Alex.*

ARISTANDROS (*Biog.*) a statuary of Sparta. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 18.

ARISTARCHE (*Myth.*) Ἀριστάρχη, a matron of Ephesus, who sailed by order of Diana into Massilia with the Phocians, where she was made priestess. *Strab.* l. 4.

ARISTARCHUS (*Bibl.*) Ἀρίσταρχος, a native of Thessalonica, was a disciple and companion of St. Paul, whom he attended in his travels into Greece and Asia, and afterwards to Rome. Ado and the Roman martyrology call him bishop of Thessalonica; but, according to the Greeks, he was bishop of Apamea, and was beheaded under Nero. *Acts* xix. 29; *Col.* iv. &c.

Aristarchus (*Hist.*) an Athenian, who, favouring an oligarchy, fled from Athens, and delivered Œnoe to the Bœotians. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 98.

Aristarchus, a chief man of Ambracia, at whose persuasion the inhabitants expelled the garrison of Philip, king of Macedon, and took the government on themselves. *Diodor.* l. 17.

Aristarchus (*Biog.*) a tragic poet of Tegea in the 82d Olympiad, A.C. 452, wrote about 70 tragedies, two of which were rewarded with the prize, and one called *Achilles* was translated by Ennius into Latin verse. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Gyrald. de Poet. Hist.* l. 7, &c.

Aristarchus, a Greek philosopher of Samos, maintained the doctrine of Pythagoras, which is the favourite notion of modern times, that the earth moves round the sun. Of his works there is extant a Treatise on the Magnitude and Distance of the Sun and Moon; a Latin translation of which, with Pappus' Explanations, was first published by Commandine, 4to. Pisaur. 1572; afterwards by Dr. Wallis, in Greek, with Commandine's Version, 8vo. Oxon. 1688. A work entitled 'De Systemate Mundi,' which appeared in 1644 under the name of Aristarchus, was the fiction of Roberval. *Vitruv. de Architect.* l. 1; *Plut. de Fac. in Orb. Lun.*

Aristarchus, a grammarian of Samothrace, in the 158th Olympiad, A.C. 148. He wrote commentaries on Homer, in which he rejected all verses as spurious of which he disapproved. Horace and Ovid distinguished him for the rigour of his criticism.

*Hor. ad Pison.*

*Arguet ambigu dictum, mutanda notabit,*
*Fiet Aristarchus.*

*Ovid. Pont.* l. 3, ep. 9, v. 24.

*Corrigere at res est tantò magis ardua, quantò*
*Magnus Aristarcho major Homerus erat.*

Falling into a dropsy, he starved himself to death in the 72d year of his age, leaving two sons named Aristarchus, and Aristagoras, who were both fools. Aristarchus the elder was sold for a slave, but liberated by the Athenians out of respect to the father. *Cic. ad Famil.* l. 3, ep. 11; *Quintil.* l. 10, c. 1; *Suidas.*

Aristarchus, physician to Berenice, wife to Antiochus, surnamed *Theos.* *Polyæn.* l. 8, c. 29.

Aristarchus, a chronographer, who wrote an historical letter on the city of Athens, and what the apostles did there, which is supposed to be a fictitious work.

ARISTAZANES (*Hist.*) a noble Persian, who was in favour with Artaxerxes Ochus. *Diod.* l. 16.

ARISTEAS (*Hist.*) Ἀριστέας, or *Aristæus*, a prefect or officer under Ptolemy Philadelphus, of Jewish extraction, who was sent, as is reported, by the king to the high priest Eleazer, to demand some learned men to translate the Bible, upon which Eleazer sent him 72 persons, whose version is known by the name of the Septuagint. A work entitled 'Historia de S. Scripturæ Interpretibus,' containing a history of this translation, is ascribed by some to this Aristeus, but this has been a matter of considerable dispute among the learned. This history was first published in the Bible printed at Rome, fol. 2 vols. 1471; and again at Oxford, 8vo. 1692. *Joseph.* l. 12, c. 2; *Tertullian. in Apol.* c. 12; *Euseb. Præp. Evang.* l. 9; *Epiphan. de Pond.*; *Hieron. Præf. in Pentat.*

Aristeas (*Biog.*) a poet of Proconnesus, who lived about the time of Cyrus and Crœsus, of whom some verses are quoted by Longinus. It is fabled of this poet that he appeared seven years after his death to his countrymen, and 540 years after to the people of Metapontum, in Italy, and ordered them to raise a statue to him near the temple of Apollo. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 13; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mar. Tyr.* l. 22; *Suidas.*

Aristeas, a mathematician, surnamed the *Elder* by Pappus, is said by him to have been intimate with Euclid. *Papp. Math. Coll. Præf. in* l. 7.

ARISTEUS (*Hist.*) Ἀριστεὺς, the son of Pellices, a Corinthian, was sent as a commander of a fleet against the Corcyreans, in the early part of the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 29.

Aristeus a Corinthian, and son of Adamantus, being sent by the Lacedæmonians with others on a mission into Thrace and Asia, in order to draw away the allies of the Athenians from their alliance, was treacherously delivered into the hands of the latter, and put to death. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 137; *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 67.

Aristeus, a native of Argos, who stirred up the citizens against Pyrrhus. *Polyæn.* l. 8, c. 68.

Aristeus (*Biog.*) a sophist in the time of Antoninus.

ARISTHENES (*Myth.*) a shepherd who found Æsculapius when he was exposed in the woods by his mother Coronis.

ARISTHUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Arcadia. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1.

ARISTIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀριστείδης, the son of Lysimachus, was surnamed the *Just*, from his equity and prudence. He was the cotemporary and opponent of Themistocles, through whose intrigues he was banished from Athens for ten years, A.C. 484, but was recalled six years after. He was at the battle of Salamis appointed commander-in-chief with Pausanias against Mardonius, who was defeated at Platæa, and died so poor that the expenses of his funeral were defrayed by the state. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 79, &c., l. 9, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 1, c. 90, &c.; *C. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.*

Aristides, a son of Archippus, was one of the Athenian commanders sent with a fleet to obtain contributions from their allies. *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 50.

Aristides, a man, who, according to Polyænus, saved Caulonia by a stratagem. *Polyæn. Strat.* l. 6, c. 40.

Aristides (*Biog.*) a painter of Thebes, in the age of Alexander, whose skill was displayed in representing the passions. He was cotemporary with Apelles.

Aristides, an historian of Miletus, quoted by Plutarch. *Plut. in Parallel.*

Aristides, an Athlete, whose statue was seen at Olympia, in the age of the Antonines, from which was learnt that he had been a victor in the Olympian, Nemean, and Pythian games. *Paus.* l. 6, c. 16.

Aristides, a christian philosopher of the second century, who presented an excellent apology for the Christians to the emperor Adrian; which, according to St. Jerome, was extant in his time. *Euseb. in Chron.; S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.* l. 5; *Baron. in Annal.; Du. Pin. Biblioth. des Auteurs.*

Aristides, a Greek orator, who by his eloquence procured from the emperor M. Aurelius the rebuilding of Smyrna after it had been destroyed by an earthquake. His works consist of hymns in honour of the gods, &c.; the best editions of which are that of Canterus, 3 vols. 12mo. Steph. 1604; and that of Jebb, 2 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1722.

Aristides, a man of Locris, who died by the bite of a weasel. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 14.

ARISTILLUS (*Biog.*) an astronomer, who about 300 A. C. attempted to determine the place of the different stars in the heavens, and to trace the course of the planets. *Ptol. Almag.* l. 7, c. 3, &c.

ARISTION (*Hist.*) 'Αριςίων, a sophist of Athens, who by the help of Mithridates seized the government of his country, and, when expelled by Sylla, destroyed himself by poison. *Liv.* l. 8, &c.; *Pausan.* l. 1.

ARISTIPPUS (*Hist.*) 'Αρίςιππος, tyrant of Argos, was defeated and killed by Aratus, A. C. 242. *Plut. in Arat.*

Aristippus (*Biog.*) of Cyrene, surnamed the *Elder*, was a disciple of Socrates, and the founder of a new sect of philosophers called the Cyrenaic sect. He was the flatterer of princes, and a great voluptuary.

*Horat.* l. 1, epist. 17.

*Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti*
*Nollet Aristippus. Si sciret regibus uti,*
*Fastidiret olus, qui me notat.*

Diogenes Laertes, in his life of this philosopher, quotes many sayings of his. [Vide Plate XX]

Aristippus, grandson of the preceding, and surnamed the *Younger*, was a warm defender of his opinions, making the principles of all things to consist in pleasure and pain. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 2, c. 6.

Aristippus, an historian of Arcadia. *Diog. in Vit. Aristip.*

Aristippus, a painter mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 4.

ARISTIUS, *Marcus* (*Hist.*) a military tribune under Cæsar, who was afterwards a proconsul, to whom Cicero addressed one of his epistles. *Cæs. Comment.* l. 7, c. 42; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13.

ARISTO (*Hist.*) vide *Ariston.*

ARISTOBULUS (*Bibl.*) 'Αριςοβȣ́λος, of whom St. Paul speaks, is said by the modern Greeks to have been one of the seventy disciples who was sent into Britain, where he made many converts. They keep his festival March 13, 16, and again October 31. *Rom.* xvi. 10.

Aristobulus (*Hist.*) a name common to several priests and kings of Judæa.

Aristobulus I, surnamed *Philellenus*, eldest son of John Hircanus, succeeded his father as high priest, A. C. 104, to which he added the royal dignity. He died in the first year of his reign, after having caused by a fatal accident the death of his brother Antigonus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13, c. 18.

Aristobulus II, the younger son of Alexander Jannæus, took possession of the throne of his elder brother Hercanus, who being defeated retired into privacy. Aristobulus was not, however, allowed to enjoy his kingdom long, for being defeated by Pompey he was sent prisoner to Rome, and afterwards, on being liberated by Cæsar, he was poisoned by some of Pompey's party, A. C. 80. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13.

Aristobulus, the son of Alexander, the son and successor of Aristobulus II, was raised to the priesthood by Herod the Great, but the latter afterwards conceiving a jealousy against him, he was drowned by his order while bathing, within the first year of his priesthood. *Joseph.* l. 15.

Aristobulus, son of Herod the Great, by Mariamne, shared the fortunes and fate of his brother Alexander. [Vide *Alexander*]

Aristobulus, son of Herod, king of Chalcis, received from Nero the kingdom of Armenia Minor. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20.

Aristobulus, a consul and prefect of Rome, in the reign of Carinus, who was probably prefect of Rome again in 393. *Idat. in Chron.*

Aristobulus, a Greek historian, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his expeditions; wrote an account of this prince, from which Arrian drew his materials. *Strab.* l. 15; *Plut. in Alex.; Athen.* l. 2.

Aristobulus, called by Plutarch *Agathobulus*, a brother of Epicurus, and a distinguished philosopher, lived about the 120th Olympiad, A. C. 300. *Plut. de Amor. Frat.* l. 10; *Diog. Laert. in Epictet.*

Aristobulus, a Jew of the race of the priests, a philosopher, and preceptor of Ptolemy Philometer, is supposed by some to have bee . one of the seventy, and to have written comments on the books of Moses, dedicated to that prince; but other suppose them to be different persons. 2 *Maccab.* i. 10; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, c. 9; *Clemens. Alexand.* l. 1.

ARISTOCLEA (*Biog.*) 'Αριςόκλεια, a beautiful woman, whose two rival lovers, Callisthenes and Strato, destroyed themselves at her death. *Plut. in Amat.*

ARISTOCLES (*Hist.*) 'Αριςοκλῆς, a prince of Tegea, who was slain by a stratagem. *Polyæn.*

Aristocles, brother of Plistoanax, king of the Lacedæmonians, was banished from Sparta for remissness in his capacity as a general. *Thucyd.* l. 5, c. 72.

Aristocles (*Biog.*) a peripatetic philosopher, who wrote on philosophy, rhetoric, and morals.

Aristocles, the name also of a grammarian of Rhodes; a stoic of Lampsacus, an historian, &c. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

ARISTOCLIDES (*Hist.*) a tyrant of Orchomenus, who, because he could not win the affections of Stymphalis, killed her and her father, and was in consequence put to death in the revolt of the Arcadians. *Hieron. cont. Jovian.*

ARISTOCRATES (*Hist.*) 'Αριςοκράτης, the name of several princes and distinguished persons.

*Kings of Arcadia.*

Aristocrates I, succeeded his father Æchmis, and was stoned to death by his rebellious subjects, for offering violence to a priestess of Diana. *Paus.* l. 8.

Aristocrates II, grandson of the preceding, and last king of Arcadia, was assassinated for his treachery during the Me[illegible] senian war. *Paus.* l. 8.

Aristocrates, an Athenian general, who was put to d[illegible] for losing the battle of Arginusæ. *Schol. in Aristo[illegible]*

Aristocrates, an Athenian, who was sent t[illegible] the doctrines of the Corcyrians with 25 gallies. *Dio[illegible]* was a presbyter of l. 5. *as. Orat. ad Serap.*

Aristocrates, a son of Scellius, who [illegible]*ccles.* l. 1; *Sozom.* l. 1, popular government of Athens. [illegible]&c. *Aristoph.*

ARISTOCRATES (*Biog.*) an historian, and son of Hipparchus. *Plut. in Syl.*

ARISTOCREON (*Biog.*) a writer on geography. *Plin.* l. 5, &c.

ARISTOCRITUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Miletus. *Plin.* l. 3, &c.; *Schol. in Apollon.* l. 2.

ARISTOCRITUS, a slave mentioned by Cicero. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 14, ep. 3.

ARISTODAMA (*Hist.*) 'Αριςοδάμη, the mother of Aratus, governor of Sicyon. *Paus. in Corinth.*

ARISTODEMUS (*Myth.*) 'Αριςόδημος, one of the Heraclidæ, who reigned over Peloponnesus, A. M. 2906, A. C. 1129, and left his kingdom to his two twins Proclus and Eurysthenes. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 52; *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 37; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 18.

ARISTODEMUS (*Hist.*) a king of Messenia, who died after a six years' reign of great military glory, A. C. 724. *Paus. in Messen.*

ARISTODEMUS I, son of Aristocrates II, king of Arcadia, was assassinated by some conspirators. *Plut. in Virt. Mul.*

ARISTODEMUS II, tyrant of Megalopolis, was put to death by his own subjects after he had served them in their war with the Lacedæmonians. *Pausan. in Lacon.*

ARISTODEMUS, the only one of the Spartans who escaped from the battle at the straits of Thermopylæ, was so stung with the reproaches of his countrymen, that he sacrificed himself at the battle of Platæa. *Herod.* l. 7.

ARISTODEMUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Nyssa. *Strab.* l. 14.

ARISTODEMUS, a grammarian of Nyssa, and preceptor to the children of Pompey the Great. *Strab.* l. 14.

ARISTODEMUS *of Alexandria*, wrote Commentaries on Pindar. *Athen.* l. 10.

ARISTODEMUS, an historian. *Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 9; *Tertull. de Anim.* c. 46, &c.

ARISTODICUS (*Biog.*) 'Αριςόδικος, a son of Heraclides of Cuma, in the time of Cyrus, disputed the answer which was given by the oracle of Apollo. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 158.

ARISTODICUS, a native of Tenagræ, was instrumental in the death of Ephialtes, a leader of the people in the time of Pericles.

ARISTOGENES (*Biog.*) a slave to the philosopher Chrysippus, was afterwards a physician to Antigonus I, king of Macedonia. *Suidas; Voss. de Phil.* c. 11.

ARISTOGITON (*Hist.*) 'Αριςογείτων, an Athenian, who, with the assistance of his friend Harmodius, killed Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, and thus put an end to the monarchy of Athens; for which deed the Athenians erected statues in honour of him and his friend. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 56; *Thucyd.* l. 6, c. 22; *Plut. de dec. Orat, &c.*

ARISTOGITON (*Biog.*) an orator, surnamed *Canis*, for his impudence. *Suidas.*

ARISTOLAUS (*Hist.*) a tribune under the emperor Theodosius the Younger, who was distinguished for piety and talent. He brought about a reconciliation between S. Cyrill, of Alexandria, and John, of Antioch, who favoured Nestorius. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 432.

ARISTOLAUS (*Biog.*) a painter commended by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 35.

ARISTOMACHE (*Myth.*) 'Αριςομάχη, a daughter of Priam, who married Critolaus. *Paus.* l. 10.

ARISTOMACHE (*Biog.*) the wife of Dionysius of Syracuse. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5, c. 20.

ARISTOMACHE, a poetess mentioned by Plutarch. *Plut. in* Olympias; ...ACHUS (*Myth.*) 'Αριςόμαχος, a son of Talaus in which he re... ...e, the daughter of Abas. *Apollod.* l. 1. approved. Hor... ...ne of the suitors of Hippodamia. *Paus.* rigour of his critic... *Hor. ad Pison.* ...ther of Hippomedon, one of the seven *Arguet ambigu dic... Fiet Aristarchus.* *Apollod.* l. 3.

ARISTOMACHUS (*Hist.*) the son of Clodæus, and grandson of Hyllus, whose three sons, Cresphontes, Temenus, and Aristodemus, conquered and divided Peloponnesus. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 52, &c.; *Paus.* l. 2.

ARISTOMACHUS, a tyrant of Argos in the time of Aratus, who was assassinated by his slaves. *Plut. in Arat.*

ARISTOMACHUS, surnamed the *Younger*, another tyrant of Argos, was persuaded by Aratus to resign his power, and afterwards put to death by Antigonus, king of Macedonia. *Plut. in Arat.; Paus.* l. 2.

ARISTOMACHUS, a chief of Crotona, who delivered the town to Annibal. *Liv.* l. 24, c. 2, &c.

ARISTOMACHUS (*Biog.*) a writer of Solos, who wrote on the culture of bees, of which he was very fond.

ARISTOMEDES (*Hist.*) 'Αριςομήδης, a Thessalian general in the interest of Darius the Third.

ARISTOMEDES, a Theban statuary. *Paus.* l. 9.

ARISTOMEDON (*Biog.*) 'Αριςομέδων, a statuary of Argos. *Paus.* l. 10.

ARISTOMENES (*Hist.*) 'Αριςομένης, a general of Messenia, who fought against the Lacedæmonians for many years, by whom he was taken prisoner several times, and at length was killed about the second Olympiad, A. C. 671. He had the surname of *Just*, for his many excellent qualities. *Diod.* l. 15; *Justin.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 4.

ARISTOMENES, commander of the fleet of Darius on the Hellespont, which was conquered by the Macedonians.

ARISTOMENES, a Lacedæmonian who was sent to the assistance of Dionysius. *Polyæn.* l. 2.

ARISTOMENES (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Athens in the 88th Olympiad, A. C. 428, who wrote many comedies. *Suidas; Voss. de Græc. Poet.*

ARISTOMENES, a pagan philosopher of Cappadocia in the reign of Julian, who addressed a letter to him inviting him to Rome. *Jul. Ep.*

ARISTON (*Hist.*) 'Αρίςων, or *Aristo*, son of Agasicles, succeeded his father on the throne of Sparta. He was noted for his apophthegms. *Plut. Apoph. Lacon.*

ARISTON, a tyrant of Byzantium, who joined Histæus against Miltiades, supposing that the Ionians would not desert Darius, l. 4, c. 138.

ARISTON, a general of Alexander the Great, who defeated Satropates, a commander of the Persians.

ARISTON, a Corinthian, and son of Pyrrhichus, was one of the most expert pilots. He assisted the Syracusans against the Athenians. *Thucyd.* l. 7, c. 39; *Polyæn.* l. 5.

ARISTON, a son of Autoleon, was insidiously deprived of his father's kingdom by Lysimachus. *Polyæn.* l. 4.

ARISTON, a Tyrian, who was sent to Carthage on a secret errand to the senate, but falling under the suspicion of the populace was obliged to fly. *Liv.* l. 34, c. 61.

ARISTON, a general of Herod, king of Chalcis, A. D. 43, defeated Silus, a general of Agrippa the Great. *Joseph.* l. 19, c. 7.

ARISTON, a tragic actor of Syracuse, who discovered the plot formed by Athanadorus to seize the government. *Liv.* l. 24, c. 24.

ARISTON (*Biog.*) a wrestler, under whom Plato practised the art.

ARISTON, a stoic philosopher of Chios, and a disciple of Zeno, maintained many sceptical notions. *Plut. de Isid. et Osir.; Diogen. Laert. in Vit. Arist.*

ARISTON *of Alexandria*, a writer on the Nile, &c. *Strab.* l. 17.

ARISTON, a peripatetic philosopher in the time of Augustus, perhaps the same as the preceding.

ARISTON, a tragic poet of Athens, who was banished for ridiculing Menestheus; and also a musician of Athens. *Diogen. in Vit. Ariston.*

ARISTON, a Greek historian of Pella, in the reign of Adrian,

wrote a work in which he spoke of the last rebellion of the Jews. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4, c. 6; *Niceph. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, c. 24.

ARISTONA (*Hist.*) Ἀριστώνη, a daughter of Cyrus, and wife of Darius the son of Hystaspes, by whom she was so greatly beloved, that he ordered statues to be erected in honour of her, and that she should be worshipped. *Ctesias.*

ARISTONICE (*Hist.*) Ἀριστονίκη, a Pythian priestess, who pronounced a threatening oracle to the Athenians. *Her.* l. 7, c. 140.

ARISTONICUS (*Hist.*) Ἀριστονίκος, one of the tyrants of Methymnes, who, being given up by Alexander the Great to the fury of the populace, was precipitated from the top of the walls. *Q. Curt.* l. 4.

ARISTONICUS, a natural son of Eumenes, invaded the kingdom of Attalus, and defeated the consul P. Lucius Crassus, but was afterwards taken by Perpenna, the consul, and being carried to Rome, was strangled by order of the senate. *Cic. Philip.* 2, c. 8; *Liv.* l. 59; *Vel. Pater.* l. 2, c. 4; *Strab.* l. 14; *Justin.* l. 36, c. 4; *Flor.* l. 2, c. 20.

ARISTONICUS (*Biog.*) a harper of Olynthus, who was patronized by Alexander the Great. *Polyæn.* l. 5.

ARISTONICUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, who wrote Commentaries on Homer and Hesiod, &c. *Strab.* l. 1.

ARISTONICUS, an historian of Tarentum. *Voss. Hist. Gr.* l. 4.

ARISTONIDES (*Biog.*) a statuary. *Plin.* l. 35.

ARISTONUS (*Hist.*) a captain of Alexander's cavalry. *Curt.* l. 9, c. 5, &c.

ARISTONYMUS (*Biog.*) Ἀριστώνυμος, a harper at the court of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

ARISTONYMUS, a comic poet in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who was also keeper of the library of Alexandria. *Suidas.*

ARISTOPHANES (*Hist.*) Ἀριστοφάνης, an Athenian archon in the 112th Olympiad. *Diodor.* l. 17.

ARISTOPHANES (*Biog.*) a comic poet of Athens, the son of Philip of Rhodes, who wrote fifty-four comedies, of which only eleven are extant, namely, the Plutus, Nubes, Ranæ Equites, Acharnenses, Vespæ, Aves, Pax, Concionantes, Cerealia, Celebrantes, and Lysistrata. His Nubes was pointed against his cotemporary Socrates, whose opinions and manners he held up to universal ridicule. He is looked upon to be the prince of the old comedy, as Menander was of the new.

*Horat.* l. 1, sat. 4.

*Eupolis, atque Cratinus, Aristophanesque, poëtæ,*
*Atque alii, quorum comœdia prisca virorum est.*

The best editions of Aristophanes, besides the first of Aldus, fol. Gr. Venice, 1498, were that of Kuster, fol. Amst. 1710; of Bergler, 2 vols. 4to. 1760; of Brunck, 3 vols. 8vo. Argentorat. 1783. *Quintil.* l. 10, c. 1; *Vell. Pat.* l. 1, c. 16; *Syl. Girald. Poet. Hist.* l. 7.

ARISTOPHANES, a grammarian of Byzantium, and keeper of the Alexandrine library under Ptolemy Evergetes, after Callimachus, wrote several works, which are quoted by the ancients. *Athen.* l. 9; *Diogen. Laert. in Plat. Suidas.*

ARISTOPHANTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀριστοφάντος, a Corinthian who fought under Lysander against the Athenians. His statue was placed at Delphi. *Paus.* l. 10.

ARISTOPHILIDES (*Hist.*) Ἀριστοφιλίδης, a king of Tarentum, in the reign of Darius, the son of Hystaspes. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 136.

ARISTOPHON (*Hist.*) Ἀριστοφῶν, an Athenian archon in the third year of the 112th Olympiad. *Diod.* l. 17.

ARISTOPHON, an Athenian citizen, who escaped after being accused 75 times. *Demosth. cont. Ctes.*

ARISTOPHON, one of the accusers of Iphicrates. *Polyæn.* l. 3.

ARISTOPHON (*Biog.*) a comic poet in the age of Alexander, of whose works many fragments are preserved in Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 3.

ARISTOPHON, a writer mentioned by Diogenes. *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Pythag.*

ARISTOPHON, a painter, whose painting of Alexander was celebrated. *Plut. in Alcibid.*

ARISTOPHON, an orator mentioned by Plutarch, probably the same as the citizen spoken of by Demosthenes. *Plut. in Phoc.*

ARISTOR (*Myth.*) the father of the hundred-eyed Argos, who on that account was called by the patronymic Aristorides. *Ovid. Met.* l. 1.

ARISTOTELES (*Hist.*) Ἀριστοτέλης, the founder of Cyrene. [Vide *Battus*]

ARISTOTELES, a governor of Chalcis, under Antiochus. *Liv.* l. 36, c. 21.

ARISTOTELES, an archon of Athens, who wrote some elegant orations.

ARISTOTELES (*Biog.*) *Aristotle*, founder of the peripatetic sect of philosophers, was the son of Nichomachus, the disciple of Plato, and the preceptor of Alexander. He was surnamed the *Stagirite*, from Stagira, a little town of Macedonia, where he was born in the 99th Olympiad, A. M. 3670, A. C. 384, U. C. 370, and died at the age of 63, leaving a number of writings, which have been preserved to the present time, and have obtained for the author the highest place among the class of philosophers. His works have been commented upon by some of the greatest writers in different ages, whose comments and illustrations occupy many hundreds of volumes. Among the principal of his commentators may be reckoned Alexander de Ales, Alexander Aphrodisius, Averrhoes, Avicenna, Thomas de Aquino, &c. The best edition of his works is that of Duval, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1629. *Cic. Acad. Quæst.* l. 4, c. 48, &c.; *Dionys. Halicar.*; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 2, &c.; *Quintil.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 12; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 8; *S. Hieron. cont. Jovian.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 4; *Arnob. cont. Gent.* l. 3; *Gal. de Decret. Hip.* l. 2; *Lactant. de Ira*, c. 10; *Diog. Laert. in Vit.*, *Plut. in Alex.*

ARISTOTELES, the name of other writers; as a commentator on Homer's Iliad; an orator of Sicily; a friend of Æschines, &c. *Diog. Laert.*

ARISTOTIMUS (*Hist.*) Ἀριστοτίμος, a tyrant of Elis, was killed through the exertion of Helanicus, A. C. 271. *Justin.* l. 26, c. 1; *Paus.* l. 5, c. 5.

ARISTOXENUS (*Biog.*) Ἀριστόξενος, a Greek poet of Selinum in the 39th Olympiad, A. C. 624. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

ARISTOXENUS, a musician and philosopher of Tarentum, was the disciple of Aristotle. He wrote on music, history, and philosophy; but of all his numerous writings nothing remains but his 'Treatise on Harmonics,' which has been inserted by Meibomius in his edition of the Ancient Greek Musicians. *Euclid. in Harmon.*; *Cic. de Fin.* l. 5; *Quintil.* l. 1, c. 8; *Aul. Gell.* l. 4, c. 11; *Ptol. in Harmon.*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 1, &c.

ARISTOXENUS, a physician mentioned by Galen. *Gal. de Pulsib.* l. 7, &c.

ARISTUS (*Biog.*) Ἄριστος, an historian of Salamis, who wrote an account of Alexander's expedition. *Strab.* l. 14; *Arrian. de Exped. Alexand.* l. 7.

ARISTYLLUS (*Biog.*) an obscure poet. *Aristoph. in Plut.*

ARIUS (*Hist.*) or *Thuras*, king of Assyria, succeeded Ninyas, A. M. 2061, A. C. 1974, and reigned 30 years. Suidas gives him the name of Thuras. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Suidas.*

ARIUS, or *Areus*, a king of Sparta. [Vide *Areus*]

ARIUS (*Ecc.*) the heresiarch who first broached the doctrines now known under the name of Arianism, was a presbyter of Alexandria, and died in 336. *Athanas. Orat. ad Serap. Epiphan. Hæres.* 68; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1; *Sozom.* l. 1, &c.; *Theodoret.* l. 1; *Ruffin.* l. 1, &c.

ARIUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Tarsus, quoted by Soranus in his Life of Hippocrates. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

ARKEL, *Corneille Van* (*Biog.*) a Dutch minister of Brille, who was much addicted to poetry and philosophy, was born in 1670, and died in 1724.

ARKENHOLZ (*Biog.*) vide *Archenholz.*

ARKWRIGHT, *Sir Richard* (*Biog.*) a manufacturer and mechanic of Derbyshire, died in 1792, after having raised himself, by means of his ingenuity and perseverance, from poverty and obscurity to immense wealth, by the invention or at least the first application of machinery to spinning cotton.

ARLAND, *James Anthony* (*Biog.*) a painter of Geneva, was born in 1668, and died in 1743. His most famous piece was a Leda, which he himself destroyed in a fit of superstition.

ARLES (*Geog.*) the ancient *Arelatum*, a large city of Lower Provence, situated on the left bank of the Rhone, 16 leagues W. N. W. Aix, 174 S. S. E. Paris, lon. 5° 43′ E., lat. 43° 40′ N. [Vide *Arelatum*]

*History of Arles.*

Arles was for some time the residence of Constantine the Great. In 411 it was besieged by Constantius, and taken from Constantine the Tyrant; in 466 it was besieged and taken by Exaric, king of the Visigoths; but about 512 it fell into the hands of the French, from whom it was taken by the Saracens, and soon after retaken by Charles Martel, after which it became the capital of a kingdom until the time of the emperor Frederic II, in 1213, when it was converted into a republic, and enjoyed many immunities. In 1481 it was annexed to the French crown.

*Ecclesiastical History of Arles.*

The church of Arles is said to have been founded by St. Trophimus, who is supposed to have been the same as is mentioned in the Epistles of St. Paul, 2 *Tim.* iv. 20. Before the revolution it was an archbishop's see, having as suffragans Marseilles, St. Paul-Trois-Chateaux, Toulon, and Orange. Many councils were held here, of which the principal were in 314 by Constantine the Great respecting the bishops of Africa; in 353 by Constantius, in favour of Arius, and against Athanasius; in 813 by Charlemagne, respecting ecclesiastical discipline.

ARLES, in Latin *Arulæ*, a small town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, where a council was held in 1046.

ARLEUX (*Geog.*) a town of France in the county of Artois, and the modern department of the North, two leagues S. Douay. It was ceded to France by the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659; and in 1711 the duke of Marlborough got possession of the lines constructed by marshal Villars, near this city.

ARLINGTON, *Henry, Earl of* (*Hist.*) second son of sir John Bennet, [vide *Bennet*] was educated at Oxford, espoused the royal cause during the rebellion, and died in 1685, after serving king Charles II as his minister and negotiator in Spain. He was one of the five ministers who were denominated "The Cabal."

ARLINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the duke of Grafton, by descent from Isabella, sole daughter and heir of the right honourable Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, &c. [Vide *Bennet*]

ARLOT, *de Rainone* (*Biog.*) a man of family in the 13th century, who wrote a History of the Wars between the Inhabitants of Vincenza and Padua. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 3.

ARLOTTO, *Piovano* (*Biog.*) a jester of Florence, who disgraced his profession as a priest by his attempts at wit on sacred subjects. He died in 1483, and after his death a collection was published, with the title 'Facezie, Fabule e Motti, del Piovano Arlotto, Prete Fiorentino,' 8vo. Venice, 1520; 8vo. Florence, 1568.

ARLUNO, *Bernardine* (*Biog.*) of Milan, in the 12th, or as some say, the 14th century, wrote a history of his native place.

ARMAGEDDON (*Bibl.*) Ἀρμαγεδδὸν, a place mentioned in *Rev.* xvi. 16, probably the same as Megiddo. [Vide *Megiddo*]

ARMAGH (*Geog.*) a city of Ulster, and anciently the metropolis of Ireland, is now the capital of the county, 62 m. N. Dublin, lon. 6° 36′ W., lat. 54° 21. N. It was an extensive and populous city in the middle centuries, and was celebrated as a place of learning, having, according to the Irish writers, as many as 7000 students at its college; but it was frequently plundered by the Danes, and once destroyed by fire. In 1642 it was also set on fire by sir Phelim O'Neil. The church of Armagh is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, in 455, and was erected into an archbishopric in 1511, the bishop of which is the primate and metropolitan of all Ireland; and the see extends into five counties, namely, Armagh, Derry, Meath, Tyrone, and Louth. Usher, the learned chronologer, held this see during the usurpation of Cromwell.

ARMAGNAC (*Hist.*) a district of Gascony in France, which formerly bore the title of a county, and gave its name to an ancient family descended from the dukes of Gascony.

ARMAGNAC, *Bernard d'*, the eighth count of this name, was made constable of France in 1415, in which capacity he governed with great wisdom; but was massacred in a sedition at Paris, raised by the partisans of the duke of Burgundy in 1418.

ARMAGNAC, *James d', Duke of Nemours*, was convicted of high treason in the reign of Louis XI, for which he was beheaded in 1477.

ARMAGNAC, *John d'* (*Ecc.*) natural son of John II, count of Armagnac, was made archbishop of Ausch by Clement VIII, in 1391, and created a cardinal by Benedict XIII, in 1403, shortly after which he died.

ARMAGNAC, *George d'*, son of Peter, the natural son of Charles d'Armagnac, was created cardinal by Paul III, in 1544, chosen archbishop of Toulouse in 1565, and died in 1585, after having employed his life zealously in the cause of religion and the encouragement of letters. *Thuan. Hist.*; *Sammarth. Gall. Christ.*

ARMAIS (*Hist.*) son of Acenchres II, succeeded his father on the throne of Egypt, A. M. 2422, A. C. 1097, and reigned 14 years, during which time he had an immense basin dug as a reservoir for the waters of the Nile. *Joseph. cont. Appion.*; *Du Pin, Bibl. des Hist. Profan.*; *Marsham. Canon. Chron. Sæcul.*

ARMAND, *de Bourbon* (*Hist.*) prince of Conti, distinguished himself as a general in the service of the king of France in Catalonia, in 1655, and died in 1666, leaving some religious works, of which he was the author.

ARMAND, *Ignatius* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit who contributed to the re-establishment of his society in France in the reign of Henry IV.

ARMATA (*Myth.*) an epithet for Venus in Lacedæmon, to whom a temple was erected in a state of armour.

ARMATUS (*Hist.*) a consul in the time of the emperor Leo, A. D. 477.

ARMECESMIANUM (*Hist.*) succeeded Armais his father, on the throne of Egypt, and reigned 66 years. It is said that it was he who committed such cruelties against the Jews, and sought the life of Moses. *Joseph. cont. Appion.* l. 1.

ARMELLINO, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) a native of Perouse, of obscure parentage, rose into favour with pope Leo X, by whom he was created cardinal in 1517, and died in 1527, while he was besieged in Tarentum with Clement VII, by the imperialists.

**ARMENES** (*Hist.*) a son of Nabos, tyrant of Lacedæmon, was led in triumph by the consul T. Quinctius.

**ARMENIA** (*Geog.*) Ἀρμενία, a large country of Asia, which was divided into Upper and Lower, so called, as is said, from Armenus, one of the Argonauts, and now *Turcomania*, or *Curdistan*.

*Rivers of Armenia.* The principal rivers of Armenia are the Euphrates, Tigris, Araxes, Cyrus, Pharis, Lycus, &c.

*Mountains.* The principal mountains are the Caucasus, Taurus, Paryadræ, Abus, and above all Mons Gordyæus, or Mount Ararat, on which Noah's ark rested.

*Towns.* The principal towns are Artaxata, now *Eschia;* Trigranocerta, now *Sulthania;* Nicopolis, now *Gianich;* Melitene, now *Malatia.*

*History of Armenia.*

This country formerly belonged to the Persians, and afterwards became a Roman province, although it was allowed for some time to have its own kings. On the decline of the Roman empire Armenia was alternately in the hands of the emperors of Constantinople, and of the Saracens, until its entire conquest by the sultan Selim, in 1515, since which time it has been divided between the Turks and the Persians. The Turks have divided Armenia into six pachalics or governments, namely, Erzerim, Diarbekir, Akisker, Kars, Bayazid, and Moosh.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

It is supposed that the apostle St. Bartholomew preached the gospel in Armenia, the church of which was very flourishing in the fourth century, and was governed by two patriarchs. In 435 a council was held here, touching some heretical books which the Nestorians wished to pass off for orthodox; since that time the church of Armenia has been much distracted by schisms.

*Authors who have written on Armenia.*

Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, Josephus, Mela, Tacitus, Justin, Suetonius, Q. Curtius, Ptolemy, Dio, Spartianus, Eusebius, Socrates, Nicephorus, Leunclavius, Paul Jovius, Ortelius, Sanson, Cluverius, and Cellarius.

Armenia (*Numis.*) is distinguished on medals by the bow, the arrows, and the tiera or hat, which was common to both sexes, as represented in the subjoined figures; the inscriptions refer mostly to the conquest of Armenia by Anthony and Augustus, as in fig. 2, where she is represented in a supplicating attitude, inscription ARMENIA CAPTA,

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.


Fig. 3


sometimes DEVICTA; or, as in fig. 3, where a male figure with the attributes of Armenia represents its recovery, inscription ARMENIA RECEPTA; or sometimes ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM Populi Romani REDACTAE S. C. *Goltz. Jul. C. et Aug.; Vaill. Numm. Gr.; Spanh. Dissert. &c.*

**ARMENIDAS** (*Biog.*) an historian of Thebes. *Schol. in Apollon.*

**ARMENIUS** (*Ecc.*) a priest of the Gal, who was condemned to death, with Priscelliana his wife, on a charge of heresy, in 385. *Sulpit. Sever. Hist. Sac.* l. 2.

**ARMENTARIUS** (*Hist.*) vide *Galerus.*

Armentarius (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic of the fifth century, got himself elected bishop of Embrun, but was deposed at the council of Riez in Provence in 439.

**ARMENUIS** (*Hist.*) a leader of the Cherusci, who was defeated by Germanicus, and poisoned by one of his friends. *Vell. Pater.* l. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1; *Dio.* l. 56; *Sueton. in Fab.*

**ARMENUS**, *Hippolytus* (*Biog.*) a poet of Sentini in Sicily, in the 16th century, composed a poem, entitled, 'De Laudibus Panormi.'

**ARMIGER** (*Myth.*) *armifer*, or *armisonans*, epithets for Minerva. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14.

**ARMINIUS**, *James* (*Ecc.*) the leader of a sect from him called Arminians, was born at Oudewater, a town of Holland, in 1560, and died in 1609, after having experienced much trouble from the opposition which was raised against his opinions on the doctrines of predestination, free will, free grace, &c.; on all which points he left many works. His tenets were completely at variance with those of the Calvinists, and most in accordance with those of the established church of England.

**ARMLEDER** (*Hist.*) the leader of a band of peasants, who murdered all the Jews they met, and committed many other excesses, for which he was apprehended and put to death by order of the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, in 1338. *Spondan. Contin. Baron. Annal.* ann. 1331.

**ARMOGASTUS** (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the reigns of Genseric and Theodoric, kings of the Vandals, whose festival is observed by the Latins on the 27th of March. *Vict. Uticen.* l. 1, c. 14; *Baillet. Vies des Saints.*

**ARMON** (*Bibl.*) חרמון, or *Armoni*, ארמוני, a son of Saul and Rizpah, who was hanged with his brethren, by the Gibeonites. *2 Sam.* xxi. 8.

**ARMORICA** (*Geog.*) a district of Celtic Gaul, the inhabitants of which, called Armorici, were famous for their warlike and inconstant character. It lay between the Liger and the Sequana, comprehending what is now called Brittany and Normandy. The principal towns, distinguished by the name of the *Armoricæ civitates*, were Namnetes, now *Nantes;* Veneti, now *Vennes;* Curiosolitæ, now *Quimper;* Lexovii, now *Lesieux;* Bajocas, now *Bayeux.* *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 17; *Oros.* l. 6, c. 7.

**ARMSTRODER**, *Robert* (*Hist.*) a brave soldier in the time of Charles I, who was employed on an embassy to the king of Denmark. He is also said to have been a great antiquary.

**ARMSTRONG**, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) an active supporter of the royal cause in the time of the grand rebellion, for which he received the honour of knighthood; was afterwards implicated in the rebellion of Monmouth, and being taken, was executed without a trial in 1684.

Armstrong, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician and poet, was born at Castleton, in Edinburghshire, took his degree of M. D. in 1732, and died in 1779. His principal work, 'The Art of preserving Health,' on which his fame as a poet is built, appeared in 1744; besides which he wrote, 1. 'An Essay for abridging the Study of Physic, &c.' 1735. 2. 'A Synopsis of the History and Cure of the Venereal Disease.' 1737. 3. 'Benevolence,' a Poem, 1751. 4. 'Taste,' a poetic Epistle to a young Critic, 1753. 5. 'Day,' a Poem addressed to Mr. Wilkes. 6. 'Sketches, or Essays on various Subjects.' 7. 'A short Ramble through some Parts of France and Italy.' [Vide Plate XXIX.]

Armstrong, *John*, a dissenting preacher of Leith, published an Essay on the Prevention of Crimes, and some juvenile poems.

**ARMYNE**, *Lady Mary* (*Biog.*) daughter of Henry Talbot, fourth son of George, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of sir William Armyne, was distinguished by her piety, her talent, and her extent of information. She contributed largely to the encouragement and support of the missionaries sent to North America, and died in 1675, after having endowed three hospitals.

**ARMYTAGE** (*Her.*) the name of a family of great anti-

quity, of Kirklees, in the county of York, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred first by king Charles I on Francis Armytage, of an elder branch of this family, and afterwards revived, in 1738, in the person of sir Samuel Armytage, cousin to the last baronet of that name. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a lion's head erased, between three crosslets *argent*.

*Crest.* A dexter arm embowed, couped at the shoulder, habited *or*, the cuff *argent*, holding in the hand *proper*, a sword *gules*, garnished of the first.

ARNALD, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine and commentator, was born in London, admitted a pensioner of Bennet College, Cambridge, in 1714, took his degree of A. B. in 1718, that of A. M. in 1720, that of B. D. seven years after, and died in 1756. His principal work was his 'Commentary on the Apocrypha,' besides which he published some sermons.

ARNALDO, *Peter Anthony* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of Villa Franca in the 17th century, wrote, besides some devotional works, 1. 'Un Discours sur l'Inauguration du Pape Alexandre VII, et un Eloge de l'Evêque de Nice.' 2. 'Honorato II, Principi Monacæo, &c. Poeticæ Gratulationes,' 4to. Mediol. 3. 'La Gloria vestita a lutto per la Morte di Carlo Emmanuelle II duca di Savoia,' 4to. Turin, 1676. 4. 'Il Giardin del Piemonte oggi vivente nell' Anno 1673, &c.' 8vo. Turin, 1683.

ARNALE, *William* (*Biog.*) a political writer during the administration of sir Robert Walpole, who, although he is said to have received no less a sum than ten thousand pounds for his services, died involved in debt in 1736 or 1741, at the age of 26. His principal paper was the 'Free Briton.'

ARNAUD, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) a Benedictine, and abbot of S. Croix, of Bourdeaux, was created cardinal by Clement V, in 1305, and died about 1316.

ARNAUD, *de Cantaloup*, archbishop of Bourdeaux, was created cardinal by Clement V, in 1305, and died at Avignon in 1310.

ARNAUD, *de Cantaloup*, nephew of the preceding, succeeded his uncle in the archbishopric of Bourdeaux.

ARNAUD, surnamed *Cardinal of Aux*, was sent on a mission to England by Clement V, and on his return received the purple in 1312, after which he died in 1317.

ARNAUD, *de Bresse*, the leader of a seditious sect called publicans, was hanged and burnt at Rome in 1155, after having caused much tumult in Italy. *Geneb. in Chron.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 1139; *Sand. Hær.*

ARNAUD, *de Mereuil* (*Biog.*) a poet of Provence, who was intimate with Petrarch. He wrote many poems, and among others one entitled 'Las Recastenas de sa Comtessa.'

ARNAUD, *de Villeneuve*, a physician and astrologer of the 13th century, made himself obnoxious to the church by advancing novel opinions.

ARNAUD, *Francis*, an ecclesiastic of Aubignan, was born in 1721, and died in 1784. His principal work was his 'Lettre sur la Musique au Comte de Caylus;' besides which, he took part in the preparation of many modern publications on philosophy and the arts.

ARNAUD, *George d'*, a critic of French extraction, whose father was one of the French refugees, was born at Franeker in 1711, and died in 1740, leaving several works, particularly criticisms on Anacreon, Callimachus, Æschylus, Herodotus, Xenophon, &c., which were highly esteemed.

ARNAUD, *de Ronsil George*, a surgeon, and originally a native of France, settled in London about 1745, where he published several works, namely, 1. 'Dissertations on Ruptures,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1749. 2. 'Observations on Aneurism,' 1760. 3. 'Familiar Instructions on the Diseases of the Urethra,' &c. 1763. 4. 'A Discourse on the Importance of Anatomy,' delivered at Surgeon's Hall, Jan. 21, 1767, 4to. 5. 'Memoires de Chirurgie,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1768.

ARNAUD, *Francis Thomas Marie de Baculard d'*, a miscellaneous French writer, who wrote 24 vols. of novels, poems, and plays, and died in 1805.

ARNAULD (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient and noble family of Auvergne, which was distinguished before the end of the 15th century.

ARNAULD, *Anthony*, was in the service of queen Catherine, of Medicis, and died in 1585.

ARNAULD, *Anthony*, son of the preceding, was born in 1560, and appointed advocate-general to the queen Catherine de Medicis, in which capacity, after distinguishing himself by his eloquence and his probity, he died in 1619, leaving a small work against the Jesuits, whose recall he wished to prevent, entitled, 'Le Franc et Véritable Discours au Roi sur la Rétablissement qui lui est demandé pour les Jésuites,' 8vo. 1602 and 1610.

ARNAULD, *d' Andilli Robert*, eldest son of the preceding, was early employed at court in many considerable offices, which he filled with honour to himself. He died in 1674, leaving many devotional works, besides Translations of the Confessions of S. Augustin, of Josephus, of the Lives of the Saints, &c.

ARNAULD, *Simon, Marquis de Pompone*, one of the most celebrated ministers of his day, was employed at the early age of 23 on many important negotiations, was appointed ambassador extraordinary in 1665 at the court of Sweden, and died in 1699, after having spent his life in the service of the king.

ARNAULD, *Henry* (*Ecc.*) brother of Robert Arnauld, was born at Paris in 1597, elected bishop of Toul after the death of Gourmay, his predecessor; sent to Rome in 1645 on an extraordinary embassy, relative to the disputes between Barberini and Leo; was elected bishop of Angers in 1649, and died in 1692, after having zealously discharged his duty to his diocese.

ARNAULD, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) brother of Robert and Henry, and a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1612, and died in 1694, after having been engaged in warm disputes with the Jesuits. A collection of his numerous works was printed at Lausanne, in 1777—1783, in 45 volumes, consisting of controversial writings against the Calvinists and the Jesuits, treatises on the Belles Lettres, and theological dissertations.

ARNAULD, *Agnes*, sister of the preceding, and abbess of the Port-Royal des Champs, at Paris, wrote two small books, entitled, 'Le Chapelet Secret du Saint Sacrement,' Paris, 1633; and 'L'Image de la Religieuse parfaite et imparfaite,' Paris, 1665; and died in 1671. The first of her works was censured by some of the doctors of the Sarbonne, and approved of by others; and on being referred to the pope, he decided that it should be suppressed. Angelica, the sister of Agnes, had also been abbess of the Port-Royal before her, and four other of her sisters took the veil in the same convent.

ARNAULT (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient and noble family, many of whose members distinguished themselves in the state. Peter Arnault, the first of whom public mention is made, flourished in 1415.

ARNAULT, *Peter*, the fourth of this name, who held the seignory of Laborie, was highly esteemed by the three kings, Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III, to whom he rendered important services.

ARNAULT, *Francis*, son of the preceding, a captain, was killed at the siege of Peyrat in 1592.

ARNAULT, *Alain II*, a cavalry officer, threw himself during the civil wars into S. Astier, where he rendered such service by making sorties, as contributed to the raising of the siege. He was reckoned one of the bravest officers in his day.

ARNAULT, *Francis III*, who served as a volunteer at the siege of Rochelle, was esteemed for his talent and learning.

ARNAULT, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic of the above-mentioned noble family, died in 1667, leaving among his works, one entitled, 'Les Antiquités de Perigord,' which is very scarce.

ARNAUS, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a Latin and Italian poet of Mazam in Sicily, died in 1625, leaving among other things 'Anagrammata et Cantiones.'

ARNDT, *John* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine of Germany, was born in 1555, and died in 1621. He was a controversial writer, and wrote, among other things, a treatise of true Christianity, in the German language.

ARNDT, *Christian*, a professor of logic at Rostock, was born in 1623, and died in 1683. His works are, 1. 'Dissertatio de Philosophia Veterum,' 4to. Rostoch. 1650. 2. 'Discursus Politicus de Principiis constituentibus et conservantibus Rempublicam,' ibid. 1651. 3. 'De Vera Usu Logices in Theologiâ.'

ARNDT, *Joshua*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1626, and died in 1685. Among his numerous writings, philosophical and historical, may be distinguished, 1. 'Lexicon Antiquitatum Ecclesiasticarum,' 4to. Greifswald. 1667. 2. 'Genealogia Scaligerorum,' Hafn. 1648. 3. 'Trutina Statuum Europæ Ducis de Rohan,' 8vo. 1665, &c.

ARNDT, *Charles*, son of the preceding, was born in 1673 at Gustron, and died in 1721, professor of Hebrew, at Rostock. Among his works are, 1. 'Schediasma de Phalaride,' &c. 4to. Rostoch, 1702. 2. 'Schediasmata Bibliotheca Græcæ Difficilioris,' ibid. 3. 'Bibliotheca Politico-heraldica,' 8vo. 1705. 4. 'Systema Literarium,' &c. 4to. Rostoch. 1714, a bibliographical work. 5. 'Dissertationes Philologicæ,' &c.

ARNE (*Myth.*) Ἄρνη, a daughter of Æolus. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 507; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6, fab. 4.

ARNE, *Thomas Augustine*, a great musical composer, was the son of Thomas Arne, upholsterer, of King-street, Covent-Garden, at whose house the Indian kings lodged in the time of queen Anne, as mentioned in the Spectator, N° 50. This son was born in 1710, and died in 1778, leaving many operas and Vauxhall airs, which were the models of taste and perfection in his day.

ARNGRIM, *Jonas* (*Biog.*) vide *Jonas*.

ARNHEIM (*Geog.*) in Latin *Arenacum*, a town of Guelderland, in the Low Countries, which was fortified by Otho IV, duke of Guelderland, and taken by the French in 1672. It is situated 30 miles E. Utrecht, and 45 S. E. Amsterdam, lon. 5° 37′ E., lat. 52° N.

ARNIGIO, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a physician and poet of Brescia, in Lombardy, was born in 1523, and died in 1557, leaving among his works, 1. 'Le Rime,' 8vo. Venice, 1555, 2. 'Lettera, Rime et Orazione,' 4to. 1558, without place or printer's name. 3. 'Lettura letta publicamente sopra il Sonnetto del Petrarca,' &c. 8vo. Brescia, 1565. 4. 'Meteoria overro Discorvo Intorno alle Impressioni imperfetti,' &c. 4to. Brescia, 1568. 5. 'Dieci Veglie degli Ammendati Costumi dell' Umana Vita,' &c. 4to. Brescia, 1577.

ARNISÆUS, *Henningus* (*Biog.*) a philosopher and physician of the 17th century, wrote on political and medical subjects, as, 1. 'De Auctoritate Principum in Populum semper Inviolabili, Francof. 1612. 2. 'De Jure Majestatis,' Francof. 1610. 3. 'Reflectiones Politicæ,' Francof. 1615. 4. 'Observationes aliquot Anatomicæ,' &c.

ARNOBIUS (*Biog.*) an African and a convert to Christianity, of the third and fourth centuries, has left an evidence of the sincerity of his conversion, as also of his learning and his piety in his well-known work, entitled, 'Adversus Gentes,' the first edition of which was printed at Rome, folio, 1542; to which the 'Octavius' of Minutius Felix was added as an eighth, the editor mistaking Octavius for Octavus: of the succeeding editions, that of Leyden, 4to. 1651, is reckoned the best, although printed incorrectly.

ARNOBIUS, a Gaul, and a favourer of the Pelagian doctrines in the fifth century, wrote a Commentary on the Psalms, which was edited by Erasmus.

ARNOLD (*Hist.*) vide *Arnauld*.

ARNOLD, *Melchthal*, a native of the Canton of Underwald, was a confederate with William Tell, Werner, of Schaufflach, and Walter Furst, of Uri, in the revolt which was set on foot against the Austrians, which terminated in the formation of the Helvetic republic. *Simler. de Rep. Helv.*

ARNOLD (*Biog.*) vide *Arnaud*.

ARNOLD *of Sens*, a physician and mathematician of the 16th century, wrote 'Isagoge in Geometrica Elementa Euclidis.' Antv. 1565.

ARNOLD, *Christopher*, a writer of Nuremberg, was born in 1627, and died in 1656, leaving among his works, 1. 'Ornatus Linguæ Latinæ.' 2. 'De Parasitis,' &c.

ARNOLD, *Geoffry*, a German divine, wrote in favour of heresies, and was distinguished as the chief of the sect in that day called Pietists.

ARNOLD, *Samuel*, a distinguished musician and composer, was born in 1739, and died in 1802, leaving, among his published works, four oratorios, eight odes, three serenatas, forty-seven operas, and three burlettas, besides overtures, concertos, &c.

ARNOLD, *John*, a mechanic who distinguished himself in the last century by his improvements in the mechanism of time-keepers, &c.

ARNOLDE, *Richard* (*Biog.*) one of our English chroniclers in the 16th century, mentioned by Stowe and Holingshed. 'Arnolde's Chronicle,' sometimes called 'The Customs of London,' contains an account of the magistrates, charters, municipal regulations, &c. The first edition was printed at Antwerp in 1502, a second in 1520, and a third in 1811.

ARNON (*Bibl.*) ארנון, a river or brook frequently mentioned in Scripture, which had its source in the mountains of Gilead or Moab. *Deut.* ii. 24, &c.

ARNOUL (*Hist.*) vide *Arnulphus*.

ARNOUL, son of Drogon or Dreux, and nephew to Charles Martel, who, being suspected of malpractices, was arrested and died in prison.

ARNOUL, surnamed the *Bad*, duke of Bavaria in the tenth century, was always at war with his neighbours, and was at length killed, after having pillaged Augsbourg. His sister was the grandmother of Henry the Fowler. *Otho. de Frising.* l. 6, c. 8; *Sigon. de Reg. Ital.; Baron. A. D.* 932; *Bert. German.* l. 2.

ARNOUL I, *Earl of Flanders*, surnamed the *Great*, was concerned in the assassination of William Longsword, duke of Normandy, in consequence of a dispute respecting the capture of Montreuil by the French. *Sigebert. et Flodoard. in Chron.*

ARNOUL II, *Earl of Flanders*, surnamed the *Younger*, and son of Baldwin, died in 986, after having been engaged in many wars. *Guill. de Jumiéges. Hist.* l. 4, c. 19.

ARNOUL III, son of Baldwin VI, was killed in battle before he came of age. *Sigebert. in Chron.*

ARNOUL, son of Thierri, earl of Holland, was killed in battle against the Friezlanders, with whom he was continually at war, because they would not acknowledge him as their prince.

ARNOUL, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Metz, from whom the kings of France, of the second race, were descended, resigned his bishopric, and all connexion with the court, to retire into solitude, where he died about 626.

Arnoul, two bishops of Orleans, one in 970, the other in 986.

Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims, and natural son of Lotharius, took part in the troubles of the times. *Aimon.* l. 1, c. 46; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 989.

Arnoul, or *Ernulphus*, bishop of Rochester, was born at Beauvais in 1040, and died in 1114. There are two treatises of this Arnoul extant, entitled 'De Incertis Nuptiis,' and 'Quatuor Quæstiones Divinæ Scripturæ Solutæ ab eo.'

Arnoul *of Rhodes*, patriarch of Jerusalem at the commencement of the 12th century, who accompanied Robert II, duke of Normandy, in the first crusade. William, of Tyre, does not speak favourably of this prelate, who was deposed by the pope for his irregularities, and although he recovered his dignity, he did not reform his morals, and died in 1118.

Arnoul, bishop of Liseux, in the 12th century, succeeded his uncle John in 1141, and died in 1182. He attempted to bring about a reconciliation between Henry II and Becket, but without effect. To him is ascribed a treatise entitled, 'De Schismate orto post Honorii II Discessum,' &c. *Guil. Tyr.* l. 7, c. 1; *Aimon. Contin.* l. 5, c. 52; *Du Pin. Biblioth.*

Arnoul (*Biog.*) vide *Arnulphus.*

ARNOULT, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an ex-jesuit, was born in 1689, and died in 1753; leaving, among other things, a collection of French, Italian, and Spanish proverbs, 12mo. Besançon, 1733. 2. 'Le Precepteur,' after the manner of Dodsley's Preceptor.

ARNTZENIUS, *John*, a philologist, was born at Wesel, in 1702, and died in 1728. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Dissertationes de Colore et Tinctura Comarum, et de Civitate Romana Apostoli Pauli,' 8vo. Ultraj. 1725. 2. 'Oratio de Causis Corruptæ Eloquentiæ,' 4to. Neomag. 1728.

Arntzenius, *Otho*, brother of the preceding, was born at Arnheim in 1703, and died in 1763. He wrote a dissertation 'De Milliario aureo,' besides a variorum edition of the *Disticha Catonis*, and some academical orations.

Arntzenius, *John Henry*, son of John Arntzenius, was born at Nimeguen in 1734, and died in 1797, leaving some Orations on Law and Criticism.

ARNU, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of Lorraine, was born in 1629, and died in 1692. He wrote, 1. 'Clypeus Philosophiæ Thomisticæ,' 8 vols. 8vo. Patav. 1686. 2. 'A Commentary on the Sum of St. Thomas,' 2 vols. fol. 1691.

ARNULPHUS (*Hist.*) natural son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, was elected emperor of Germany in 888, crowned at Rome in 896 by pope Formosus, and died of poison as is supposed in 899, leaving Louis IV his son to be his successor. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



Arnulphus (*Ecc.*) vide *Arnoul.*

Arnulphus (*Biog.*) vide *Arnold* and *Arnoul.*

Arnulphus, a monk and a chronicler of the 11th century.

Arnulphus, a friend of St. Bernard, and author of a book entitled 'Ascetica,' in 1077.

ARNUPHIS (*Biog.*) a magician, and a native of Egypt, who deceived the Roman people by his enchantments in the reign of the emperor Aurelius. *Dion.* l. 55; *Tertullian. Apol.* c. 5; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5, c. 5.

ARNUS (*Geog.*) a river of Etruria, now *Arno*, which rises on the Apennine mountains, and falls into the Mediterranean. *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Rutil. Itin.*

ARNWAY, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Shropshire, who after studying at Oxford became rector of Hodret and Ightfield, in his native county, and distinguished himself for his loyalty and sufferings in the grand rebellion. He died in Virginia in 1653, leaving two little pieces which were printed in Holland, one entitled 'The Tablet, or the Moderation of Charles I, the Martyr;' the other 'An Alarm to the Subjects of England.'

AROCHA (*Geog.*) a river of the Locri, now *Alaca*. *Plin.* l. 3.

AROD (*Bibl.*) ארוד, the fifth son of Gad. *Num.* xxv. 17.

AROER (*Bibl.*) ערער, a city of Gad, on the bank of the brook Arnon. *Num.* xxii. 34.

AROLÆ, *mons* (*Geog.*) now *Arberg*, a town of Germany.

AROMATRI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a physician of Assisi, in Italy, was born about 1586, and died in 1660. He wrote, 1. 'Riposte alle Considerazion di Alessandro Tassoni sopra le Rime del Petrarca,' 8vo. Padua, 1611. 2. 'Dialoghi di Falcidio Melampodio in Reposta agli Avvertimenti date sotto Nome di Cres. Pepe,' &c. 8vo. Venice. 1613. 3. 'Disputatio de Rabie Contagiosa,' 4to. Venet. 1625; 4to. Francof. 1626, to which was added, a Letter on the Generation of Plants.

AROPH (*Hist.*) one whom Josephus reckons of the race of high priests, although not mentioned in Scripture.

AROT (*Myth.*) and *Marot*, the name of two angels, whom Mahomet feigned to have been sent from God to teach men to abstain from murder, false judgments, and the like.

AROZEN (*Geog.*) *Arosia*, an episcopal town of Sweden, suffragan to Upsal, where Gustavus I, king of Sweden, defeated Christern II, in 1521. *Bert. Germ.* l. 2.

ARPAD (*Bibl.*) or *Arphad*, ארפד, a town mentioned in the Scriptures, always in connexion with Hamath. 2 *Kings* xviii. 34; *Isaiah* x. 9.

ARPAIA (*Geog.*) a village of Naples, supposed to be the *Caudium* of the ancients. [Vide *Caudium*]

ARPAJON (*Hist.*) one of the ancient and illustrious houses of France, which derived its name from Arpajon, a town of Auvergne. Hugh d'Arpajon, the first of this name mentioned in history, possessed the seignory of Arpajon in 1268. He founded in 1297 the abbey of Notre Dame d'Arpajon, for Benedictine monks. The following are the most distinguished members of this family:

Arpajon, *Berenger II d'*, of the above-mentioned family, rendered great services in the wars of his time, in 1380.

Arpajon, *Charles d'*, baron of Arpajon and Severac, received from Henry III the honour of being among the number of the first named knights on the institution of the Order of the Holy Ghost; which honour he was obliged to decline on account of his religious profession as a Calvinist.

Arpajon, *Louis Duc d'*, distinguished himself on many occasions as a general in the armies of Louis XIII, and after having been sent as ambassador extraordinary into Poland, died in 1679.

Arpajon, *Louis d'*, commanded the armies of the king on numberless occasions, particularly at the siege of Mons, in 1691; and at the first battle of Hochstedt in 1763.

ARPHAXAD (*Bibl.*) ארפכשד, son of Shem, and father of Salah. *Gen.* xi. 12, &c.

Arphaxad, a king of Media, mentioned in Judith, who is supposed by Calmet to be Phraortes, the son and successor of Dejoces; but by Prideaux, to be Dejoces himself. *Judith.* i. 1; *Herod.* l. 1; *Prid. Connect.* p. 1, l. 1, &c.

ARPI (*Geog.*) a town of Apulia, which was originally called Ἀργυρίππα, and also Ἄργος ἵππιον, by Diomede; who by some is said to have built it, and by others to have surrounded it with walls.

*Lycoph.* v. 592.

Ὁ δ' Ἀργυρίππαν Δαυνίων παγκληρίαν
Παρ' Αὐσονῖτιν φυλαμὸν δομήσεται.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 10.

*Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis.*

Horace was born in the neighbourhood of this town, to which Martial alludes.

*Arpis cedere non sinis desertis.*

It is now a small town of Naples in the province of Capitanata. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 9, ep. 3; *Liv.* l. 9, &c.; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3; *Appian. in Annibal.*; *Procop. de Goth. Reb.* l. 1; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*; *Serv. in Virg.*

ARPI (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on some medals by the inscription ΑΡΠΑΝΩΝ.

ARPINO, *Joseph d'* (*Biog.*) a painter of Arpino, was born in 1560, and died in 1640. He was much patronized by Gregory XIII and Clement VIII, and obtained a considerable reputation in his day.

ARPINO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Arpinum*, a small town of Terra di Lavora, 55 m. N. N. W. Naples. [Vide *Arpinum*]

ARPINUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Volsci, which is now a small place of Terra di Lavora, in Naples, known by the name of *Arpino*. It is distinguished as the birth-place of Marius and Cicero.

*Juv. Sat.* 8, v. 237, speaking of Cicero.

*Hic novus Arpinas ignobilis, et modò Romæ*
*Municipalis Eques galeatum ponit ubique*
*Præsidium attonitis——*

*Ibid. Sat.* 8. v. 245, speaking of Marius.

*Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat*
*Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro.*

Whence Martial calls the books of Cicero *Arpinæ Chartæ*. *Martial*, l. 10, epig. 19.

*Hoc quod secula posterique possint*
*Arpinis quoque comparare chartis.*

*Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13, ep. 11; *Sallust. Jugur.* c. 63; *Liv.* l. 10, c. 1; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* l. 4, &c.

ARPUS (*Hist.*) a prince of the Catti, whose wife and children were taken prisoners by Caius Silius, a lieutenant-general acting under Germanicus. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4.

ARQUA (*Geog.*) or *Arquata*, in the Latin *Arquatum*, a town of Sardinia, in the territory of Genoa.

ARQUES (*Geog.*) a small town of Normandy, celebrated by the victory which Henry IV gained over the duke of Mayenne. It is two leagues S.E. Dieppe.

ARRABILA, *Peter d'* (*Hist.*) a chancellor of France to Louis X, was created cardinal by John XXII in 1316, and died in 1346.

ARRAGON (*Geog.*) or *Aragon*, in the Latin of the middle ages *Aragonia*, or *Arragonia*; is supposed with most probability to derive its name from Tarraconensis, one of the ancient divisions of Spain.

*Boundaries.* It is bounded by the Pyrenees on the N, Navarre and Castile on the W, Valencia on the S, and Catalonia on the E. Its chief town is the celebrated Saragossa.

*History.* Arragon formed at first only a part of the kingdom of Navarre, bearing the title of a county. Sancho I, a noble Gascon, was count of Arragon in 852; and his descendant Sancho III, surnamed the *Great*, was king of Navarre, Arragon, and Castille, and at his death, he divided these three kingdoms among his sons, Garcias IV, Ferdinand I, and Ramirus I. To the latter was assigned the kingdom of Arragon, to which his successors added the principality of Catalonia, and the kingdoms of Valentia and Majorca. The kings of Arragon were divided into three races; namely, the first race descended immediately from Ramirus I; the second race was descended from Raimond Berenger, the fourth of this name, who was count of Barcelona, and obtained the crown of Arragon by his marriage with Petronilla, daughter of Ramirus II. The third race was descended from Ferdinand, the son of John I, king of Castille, who was acknowledged king of Arragon in 1412.

*Chronological Succession of the Kings of Arragon until its Union with Castille.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ramirus I | 1036 | James II | 1291 |
| Sancho-Ramirus I | 1063 | Alphonso IV | 1328 |
| Peter I | 1094 | Peter IV | 1336 |
| Alphonso I | 1104 | John I | 1387 |
| Ramirus II | 1133 | Martin I | 1395 |
| Raimond Berenger | 1137 | Interregnum | 1410 |
| Alphonso II | 1162 | Ferdinand | 1412 |
| Peter II | 1196 | Alphonso V | 1416 |
| James I | 1214 | John II | 1468 |
| Peter III | 1276 | Ferdinand V | 1479 |
| Alphonso III | 1284 | | |

In this Ferdinand, with his queen Isabella, the crown of Arragon and Castille was united. [Vide *Spain*] The house of Arragon furnished many other princes besides those who had governed this kingdom; namely, kings of Sicily in the person of Frederic III, of Arragon, and his descendants; kings of Majorca in that of James II, of Arragon, and his descendants; also some dukes of Athens and of Segorbe; counts of Urghel, of Prade, &c.

ARRAN, *James Hamilton, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) son of James lord Hamilton. [Vide *Hamilton*]

ARRAN, *James, second Earl of*, and duke of Chatelherault, in France, was, when but a very young man, one of the lords who attended king James V, by his special appointment, in his voyage to France; and, at his death in 1542, was, by the unanimous consent of parliament, chosen protector to the young queen Mary, and governor of Scotland, being the second person in the realm, and nearest to succeed to the crown of the same at the decease of the queen without issue. He afterwards resigned the regency in 1551 into the hands of the queen dowager Mary of Guise; and, after various fluctuations of council, and vicissitudes of fortune, which has made his name so conspicuous in the history of those times, he died in 1575.

ARRAN, *Earl of*, son of the duke of Chatelherault, aspired to the hand of Mary, queen of Scots; but, being rejected, he lost his senses.

ARRAN, *Earl of*, James Stewart, obtained the title and estate from James Hamilton at his death in the reign of James VI, king of Scotland; and, after taking an active part in the troubles of the times, and retaining the favour of the king for a long time, he was killed by a cousin of the earl of Morton, the late regent, whom he had accused falsely. *Cambd. in Vit. Eliz. et in Britan*; *Thuan. Hist.* l. 83.

ARRAN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles belonging to the Hamilton family, which was conferred in 1503 on James, third lord Hamilton, by James IV on his return from England in 1503, where he had been to negotiate the marriage between that king and the princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. This title is derived from Arran, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of the isle of Bute, and constituting the principal part of the county of Bute.

ARRAN, *Earl of*, a title conferred on the Gore family, and derived from the islands of Arran, on the coast of Ireland. Sir Arthur Gore, who was descended from Sir Ralph Gore, the sixth baronet, was advanced in 1758 to the dignities of viscount Sudley, of Castle Gore, and baron Saunders; and in 1762 was created earl of the islands of Arran, in the county of Galway. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Gore, earl of Arran, viscount Sudley, baron Saunders, and a baronet.
*Arms.* *Gules*, a fesse between three collars fitchy *or*.
*Crest.* On a wreath, a wolf rampant *argent*.
*Supporters.* Two horses *argent*.
*Motto.* "In hoc signo vinces."

ARRAS, *Ben Arras* (*Biog.*) author of a book on the Superiority of the Two Nations, Arabia and Persia.

ARRAS (*Geog.*) an episcopal town of Artois, in the Low Countries, suffragan of Cambray, which by Cæsar was called *Atrebatum*, and by Ptolemy *Origiacum*. It is seated on the Scarpe, 22 miles W. N. W. Cambray. Lon. 2° 46′ E. lat. 50° 17′ N.

*History of Arras.*

*Arras* was the capital of Flanders when Charles the Bald, king of France, gave it in dowry to his daughter Judith, who was married to Baldwin, surnamed *Iron-arm*, in 863. It was afterwards reunited to France, with all Artois, in 1180. Louis XI took this city after the death of the duke of Burgundy, and in 1493 it was delivered to the emperor Maximilian I; but in 1640, it fell into the hands of the French; and when the Spaniards beseiged it in 1654, they were compelled to raise the siege after a great loss.

*Ecclesiastical History of Arras.*

St. Wast, the first bishop of Arras, died in 540; after him Cambray and Arras had the same prelate under the metropolitan of Rheims. In 1093 the pope Urban II separated these two dioceses, and gave a particular bishop to Arras; and when, in the 16th century, Cambray was erected into an archbishopric, Arras was placed among the number of its suffragans. Four synods were held in this city; namely, in 1025, by Gerard, bishop of Cambray and Arras; in 1490, by Peter de Ranchicourt; in 1570, by Francis Richardof; and, lastly, in 1588. *Guichard. Descript. des Bas. Pays.; Orn. Rais. Belg. Christ.; Sammarth. Gall. Christ.*

ARRETIUM (*Geog.*) Ἀῤῥήτιον, one of the principal towns of Etruria, now *Arezzo*, near which the consul Flaminius pitched his camp previous to his defeat at the lake of Thrasymene. Silius introduces him, saying,
*Sil. Ital.* l. 5, v. 121.

*An, Corrine, sedet, clausum se consul inerti*
*Ut teneat vallo; Pænus nunc occupet altos*
*Arreti muros, Coriti nunc diruat arcem?*
*Hunc Clusina petat, postremo ad mœnia Romæ*
*Illæsus contendat iter?*

It was fabled to have been built by Aretas, the son of Janus. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 20; *Dionys.* l. 3; *Cæs. de Bell. Civil.* l. 1; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 16, ep. 12; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, &c.

ARRETINUS (*Geog.*) the gentile name for an inhabitant, &c. of Arretium, which is sometimes spelt with one *r*, but on all inscriptions with a double *r*.

ARRIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome. [Vide *Arrius*]

ARRIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) some medals struck by his family are known by the inscriptions *Marcus* ARRIUS. SECUNDUS; *Lucio* ARRIO PEREGRINO II VIR*o* COR*inthus*; *Caio* ARR*io Auli Filio*; *Caio* AQ*uilio*; *Caio Julio* T. ANC*hario*; on the reverse, IIII VIR*is* QUINQ*uennalibus*. *Vaill. Fam.; Patin. Fam.; Morell. Fam. &c.*

ARRIA (*Hist.*) or *Aria*, a Roman matron, and wife of Cæcinna Pætus, who was thrown into prison on suspicion of his being concerned in a conspiracy against Claudius. She attended him in his prison, and finding that he was in danger of being put to death, she stabbed herself in his presence in order to stimulate him to the same act.
*Mart.* l. 1, epig. 14.

*Casta suo gladium cum traderet Arria Pæto*
*Quem de visceribus traxerat ipsa suis*
*Si qua fides, vulnus quod feci, non dolet, inquit,*
*Sed quod tu facies, hoc mihi, Pæte, dolet.*

*Tac. Annal.* l. 16, c. 34; *Plin.* l. 3, ep. 16; *Dio.* l. 60.

ARRIA, a daughter of the preceding, and wife of Thrasea Pætus, who, when her husband was condemned by Nero, wished to imitate her mother's example, but was persuaded by him to live for the sake of her daughter Fannia. She was afterwards banished by Domitian, and recalled by Nerva. *Plin.* l. 7, ep. 7; *Tac.* l. 16, c. 34.

ARRIA, *Galla*, a beautiful and immodest woman, the wife of Silius Domitius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15, c. 59.

ARRIA, *Fatidilla*, the mother of Antoninus Pius.

ARRIA, a Roman lady in the reign of the emperor Severus, who studied the works of Plato; she is supposed to be the Arria to whom Diogenes Laertius addresses his letters. *Gal. Therapeut.* l. 2; *Diogen. Laert.*

ARRIAGA, *Joseph de* (*Ecc.*) a Spanish Jesuit, who spent most of his life at Lima, and was active in promoting the missions.

ARRIANUS (*Biog.*) Ἀῤῥιανος, a poet in the time of Augustus, supposed to be the same as Suidas mentions, who wrote a poem in praise of Alexander the Great. *Sueton. in Tib.; Suidas.*

ARRIANUS, a philosopher and historian of Nicomedia, was a priest of Ceres, and a disciple of Epictetus, called a second Xenophon, from the elegance of his diction. Among the works ascribed to him which are extant, the principal is his Account of Alexander's Expedition; the best editions of which are that of Gronovius, Gr. et Lat. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1704; of Raphelius, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Amst. 1757; of Schneider, 8vo. Lips. 1798. There are also under his name, 1. 'Periplus Nearchi,' the authenticity of which has been called in question by Dodswell in his collection entitled 'Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores.' 2. An Account of the Indies, published by Schneider, entitled 'Indica, cum Bonav. Vulcanii Interpret. Lat.' 8vo. Lips. 1798; to which is added Dodswell's 'Dissertatio de Arriani Nearcho,' and Vincent's Reply. 3. 'Tactica,' the first part of which is lost, published by Blancard, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Amst. 1683; 4. 'Diatribæ,' or Dissertations on Epictetus, published in the *Editio Princeps* of Epictetus. 5. 'De Venatione,' published by Holstenius, Gr. et Lat. 4to. Paris. 1644. He is said moreover to have written the Life and Death of Epictetus; an Account of the Bithynians; a History of Alexander's Successors, &c.

ARRIDÆUS (*Hist.*) vide *Aridæus*.

ARRIGHETTO, *Henry* (*Biog.*) or *Arrigo*, a poet of Florence in the twelfth century, whose poems, after remaining in MS. for some centuries, were printed three different times; namely, 8vo. in 1684; in the History of the Poets of the Middle Ages, by Leiser; and in 4to. Florence, 1734.

ARRIGHETTO, *Philip*, a native of Florence, was born in 1582, and died in 1662. He wrote, among other things, a Translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric and Poetics, besides Devotional Works.

ARRIGHI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a historian of Corsica, died in 1765, leaving, among his works, a History of the War of Cyprus.

ARRIGONI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) of Bergamo, was born in 1610, and died in 1645, leaving some 'Eulogies' and 'Discourses.'

ARRIVABENE, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a poet of Mantua in the 16th century, wrote 'Maritime Eclogues,' and 'Maritime Dialogues,' Mantua, 1547; besides essays and letters in prose.

ARRIUS (*Hist.*) the family name of the *Arria, gens*, a plebeian family of Rome.

ARRIUS, *Quintus*, a prætor of Sicily, whose sumptuous entertainments are alluded to by Cicero and Horace. *Cic. in Ver.* 2, c. 15; *Hor.* l. 2, sat. 3, v. 86.

ARRIUS, *Varus*, vide *Varus*.

ARRIUS, *Antoninus*, maternal grandfather of Antoninus, surnamed the *Philosopher*, was twice consul and proconsul under the emperor Adrian. *Euseb. Eccles. Hist.* l. 4, c. 2.

Arrius, vide *Aper*.

Arrius (*Ecc.*) vide *Arius*.

Arrius (*Biog.*) a friend of Cicero, who is supposed to have been the son of Q. Arrius the prætor. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2, ep. 14, &c.

Arrius, a philosopher of Alexandria, who preserved his native place from destruction, after the battle of Actium, by ingratiating himself with the emperor Augustus. *Plut. in Anton.*

ARROE (*Geog.*) a small but fruitful island in the Baltic three miles long. Lon. 10° 20′ E. lat. 54° 53′ N. It belonged to the dukes of Sleswick, by whom it was yielded to the crown of Denmark in 1749.

ARROWSMITH, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1602 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1616, took his degrees in 1619 and 1623, and died in 1658–9. He wrote a book entitled 'Tactica Sacra.'

ARRUNS (*Hist.*) vide *Aruns*.

ARRUNTIUS (*Hist. &c.*) vide *Aruntius*.

ARSACES (*Hist.*) Ἀρσάκης, the name of several kings and distinguished persons.

*Kings of this Name.*

Arsaces I, the first king of Parthia, revolted against the Macedonians, and obtained the kingdom, A. M. 3754, A. C. 281. He died after a reign of 38 years, and his successors were called Arsacid.

*Luc.* l. 1, v. 107.

*Plus illa vobis acie, quam creditis, actum est*
*Arsacidæ.*

*Strab.* l. 14; *Justin.* l. 41, &c.; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Usser. Annal.*

Arsaces II, son of the preceding, carried on war against Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, and died A. C. 217. *Justin. &c.*

Arsaces III, surnamed *Priapetius*, succeeded his father Arsaces II, and was succeeded by his son Phraates. *Justin. &c.*

Arsaces, a name common to all the successors of the first Arsaces.

Arsaces, a Christian king of Armenia, who, having engaged in an unsuccessful warfare with the Persians, was treacherously taken prisoner by Sapor, and after having his eyes put out, suffered a cruel death. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 27; *Eutrop.* l. 10; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Oros.* l. 7, c. 19.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Arsaces, a slave of Themistocles, who was sent by him twice on a mission to Xerxes. *Polyæn.* l. 11.

Arsaces, a general sent by Alexander the Great into Media to remove Oxidates from the government. *Q. Curt.* l. 8.

Arsaces, the eldest son of Artabanus, appointed by his father over Armenia on the death of king Artaxias. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6, c. 31.

Arsaces (*Numis.*) the kings of Cappadocia mostly assumed this name on their coins, many of which are extant, bearing their different effigies and titles; but, for want of dates, they are not to be attributed, with any certainty, to particular kings; most antiquaries however are agreed in ascribing fig. 1

*Fig.* 1.

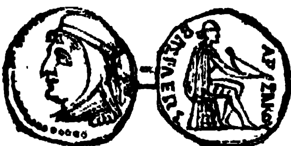
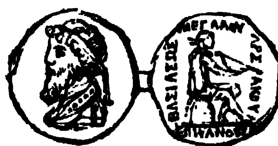


*Fig.* 2.



to the first of this name, and fig. 2 to the second; inscription, on the first, simply ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; on the second, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ; to which were added on other coins, ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ—ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, &c.; the reverse of these coins likewise commonly bears, as in the figures given above, a Parthian sitting with a bow. The effigies of some of these kings are represented with a mitre beset with jewels. *Spanh. Dissert.* tom. i.; *Pembroch.* p. 2; *Froel. Notit. Elem.*; *Peller. Rec. des Med. de Rois.*

ARSACIDÆ (*Hist.*) the successors of Arsaces, the first king of Parthia, who retained their power till the year 229 A. D., when they were conquered by Artaxerxes, a private soldier of Persia. *Dio.* l. 77; *Herod.* l. 4.

ARSACIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Constantinople, put in the place of St. Chrysostom in 404, during the banishment of the latter. *Socrat. Hist. Eccl.* l. 6, c. 18.

Arsacius (*Biog.*) a priest of the pagans, to whom the apostate Julian wrote to recommend the heathen religion. *Sozom. Hist. Ecc.* l. 5, c. 15.

ARSACUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρσάκος, an officer under Tissaphernes. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 108.

ARSAMENES (*Hist.*) Ἀρσαμένης, a son of Darius Hystaspes, who commanded the Utii and Myci, &c. in the expedition of Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 68.

ARSAMES (*Hist.*) Ἀρσάμης, a noble Persian, the father of Hystaspes, and the grandfather of the Darius who succeeded Cambyses. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 209; l. 7, c. 224.

Arsames, a governor of Cilicia, who surrendered to Alexander the Great. *Quint. Curt.* l. 3, c. 4, &c.

Arsames, a son of Artaxerxes, who perished by the treachery of his brother Ochus. *Plut. in Artax.*

Arsames, or *Arses*, a son of Ochus, and 13th king of Persia. *Diodor.* l. 17; *Euseb. in Chron.*

ARSCHOTIUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Arscot*, a town of Brabant.

ARSENIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Hypsela, who was of the sect of the Meletians, but afterwards entered into communion with Athanasius. *St. Athanas. Apol. cont. Arian.*; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1, c. 29, &c.; *Sozom.* l. 2, c. 24; *Theodoret.* l. 1, c. 28.

Arsenius, *Autorianus*, patriarch of Constantinople in 1254, excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus for putting out the eyes of the young prince, for which he was banished in 1264, and is supposed to have died in banishment. He was author of a Collection of Canons.

Arsenius, archbishop of Malvasia, in the Morea, in the 16th century, and a great philologist, was excommunicated by the Greeks for his attachment to the Romish church. Among his works are a Collection of Apophthegms, printed at Rome in Greek; and a Collection of Scholia on Seven of the Tragedies of Euripides.

Arsenius (*Biog.*) a deacon of the Romish church, who was sent by pope Damasus to be preceptor to Arcadius, the eldest son of the emperor Theodosius, and died in 455.

Arsenius, a Greek monk in the 17th century, who wrote a letter against Cyrillus Lucan, patriarch of Constantinople.

ARSENS (*Hist.*) vide *Aarsens*.

ARSES (*Hist.*) vide *Arsames*.

ARSIA (*Geog.*) a wood of Etruria, famous for a battle between the Romans and the Veientes. *Liv.* l. 2, c. 7.

ARSIDÆUS (*Hist.*) a son of Datames, who was killed in battle with the Pisidians.

ARSINOE (*Myth.*) Ἀρσινόη, a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, and mother of Æsculapius by Apollo, received divine honours at Sparta. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 26.

Arsinoe, a daughter of Phlegeus.

Arsinoe (*Hist.*) a daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, married her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was worshipped after her death under the name of Venus Zephyritis. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 34.

**Arsinoe**, another daughter of Ptolemy, married first Lysimachus, king of Macedonia, and afterwards her own brother Ceraunus, who murdered the two sons of Arsinoe by her former marriage, and seizing the thrown of Macedonia, banished her to Samothrace. *Justin.* l. 17.

**Arsinoe**, wife of Magus, king of Cyrene, committed adultery with Demetrius, her son-in-law, for which he was put to death. *Justin.* l. 26, c. 3.

**Arsinoe**, a younger daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and sister to Cleopatra, had Achillas dispatched, and was afterwards put to death by Antony to gain the good graces of the sister. *Cæs. de Bell. Civil.* l. 3; *Lucan.* l. 10; *Appian. de Bell. Civil.* l. 10.

**Arsinoe** (*Numis.*) the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, is distinguished on a medal, bearing, on the obverse, as in the annexed figure, the head of this queen; and on the reverse, the inscription ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, in distinction from another Arsinoe, the wife of Ptolemy Philopater, styled in an inscription ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.



**Arsinoe**, to a town of this name, near the lake Moeris, are inscribed some medals, bearing the inscriptions ARC.—ΑΡΣΙ. Α. ΙΑ. — ΑΡΣΙΝΟΙ. — ΑΡΣΙΝΟΙΤΗΣ. — ΑΡΣΙΝΟΙΤΩΝ.

ARSINUS (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the reign of Decius.

ARSLAN, *Schah* (*Hist.*) son of Kerman Schah, the son of Caderd, fifth sultan of the race of the Selgiucides, succeeded his nephew Kerman Schah in the year of the Hegira 494, A. D. 1104, and died after a reign of 42 years.

**Arslan**, *Schah, Ben Massoud*, twelfth sultan of the dynasty of the Gaznevides, succeeded his father Massoud III, but was put to death by his brother Bahiram in the year 512, A. D. 1122, after a reign of four years.

**Arslan**, *Ben Togrul*, a son of Mahomet, and grandson of Malek Schah, succeeded Soliman in the year of the Hegira 555, A. D. 1165, and reigned 15 years.

**Arslan**, *Alp*, vide *Alp Arslan*.

ARTA (*Geog.*) vide *Larta*.

ARTABANUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρτάβανος, the name of several kings and distinguished persons.

*Kings of this Name.*

**Artabanus** I, brother of Arsaces II, succeeded his nephew Phraates II, and perished in a war with the Trogari, a nation of Scythians in the first year of his reign, A. C. 124. *Justin.* l. 24.

**Artabanus** II, king of the Medes, was afterwards made king of Parthia, on the expulsion of Venones, who had been set up by Tiberius. He died A. D. 84.

**Artabanus** III, son of Vologeses, was a determined enemy of Vespasian, and died after a very short reign. *Zonar. in Titul.*

**Artabanus** IV, the last king of the Parthians, succeeded his brother Vologeses III; and, after waging war for some time with the Romans, particularly in the reign of Caracalla, was at length defeated by one Artaxerxes, a private soldier, and put to death, after which the kingdom of Parthia was transferred to the Persian monarchs. *Dio.* l. 77; *Herodian.* l. 4; *Agath.* l. 2.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

**Artabanus**, son of Hystaspes, and brother of Darius, a wise and faithful prince, was entrusted with the government of Persia during the expedition which his nephew Xerxes made into Greece. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 10; l. 4, c. 83, &c.

**Artabanus**, a captain of the guards in the army of Xerxes, assassinated his master. He is called by Aristotle, Ἀρταπάνης. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 5, c. 10; *Diodor.* l. 11, c. 79; *Justin*, l. 3, c. 1.

ARTABASDUS (*Hist.*) son-in-law to the emperor Leo, the Isaurian, rebelled against Constantine Copronymus, but being defeated he surrendered himself with his sons, when their eyes were put out. *Theophan. in Chron.*; *Zonar. Hist. Miscell.* l. 22, &c.

ARTABAZANES (*Hist.*) *Artamenes*, or, according to Herodotus, Ἀρτοβαζάνης, the eldest son of Darius, was set aside in the succession to the throne of Persia, in favour of his younger brother Xerxes, because the latter was the first-born after his father became king. He was killed at the battle of Salamis. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 4; *Plut. de Frat. Amor.*; *Justin.* l. 2, c. 10.

**Artabazanes**, a commander of Artaxerxes, was defeated by Datames. *Diod.* l. 15.

ARTABAZES (*Hist.*) vide *Artavasdes*.

ARTABAZUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρτάβαζος, son of Pharnaces, was the leader of the Parthians in the army of Xerxes. He fled from Greece after the battle of Platea. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 66, &c.

**Artabazus**, a faithful adherent of Darius, who at his death surrendered to Alexander, and was well received by him. He was made governor of Bithynia. *Diodor.* l. 16; *Q. Curt.* l. 5, &c.; *Lucian. Dial.*

**Artabazus**, vide *Artaxias*.

**Artabazus** (*Hist.*) or *Artapanus*, an historian, who wrote a fabulous account of the Jews. *Euseb. Evang. Præparat.* l. 1, c. 25; *Clem. Alexand. Strom.* 1; *Chron. Alexand.*

ARTABRUS (*Geog.*) a promontory of Lusitania, now *Cape Finesterre*.

ARTACHÆES (*Hist.*) Ἀρταχαίης, a noble Persian, who was the tallest man in the army of Xerxes. He was honoured at his death as a hero. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 117.

ARTÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρταῖος, the father of the aforementioned Artachæes, an officer in the army of Xerxes, was appointed to superintend the digging of Mount Athos. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 21.

ARTAGERSES (*Hist.*) Ἀρταγέρσης, a general in the army of Artaxerxes, who was slain by Cyrus the Younger. *Plut. in Artax.*

ARTANES (*Hist.*) Ἀρτάνης, a brother of Darius, who fell at the Straits of Thermopylæ. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 224.

**Artanes**, a general of Antiochus, and king of Armenia, was driven from his kingdom. *Strab.* l. 14.

ARTANUS (*Biog.*) a lawyer, born at Narbonne; was the friend of the poet Martial, in the reign of Domitian.

ARTAPHERNES (*Hist.*) Ἀρταφέρνης, a brother of Darius, and son of Hystaspes, was made governor of Sardis. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 25.

**Artaphernes**, son of the preceding, was sent by Darius into Greece, with Datis as his colleague. He was conquered at the battle of Marathon, by Miltiades. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 74; *C. Nep. in Vit. Dat.*

ARTASYRAS (*Hist.*) a noble Persian in the reign of Darius.

ARTAVASDES (*Hist.*) Ἀρταυάσδης, a king of Media, was made prisoner by the Parthians, over whom he at first gained many advantages with the assistance of M. Antony. *Dio.* l. 49.

**Artavasdes** I, a king of Armenia, and son of Tigranes, being taken prisoner by M. Antony, was lead in triumph into Egypt, and afterwards beheaded by order of Cleopatra. He was also a poet and an historian. *Strab.* l. 11; *Plut. in Crass.*; *Appian. in Parth.*; *Dio.* l. 119.

**Artavasdes** II, was placed on the throne of Armenia, by Augustus, but soon after deprived of his kingdom in favour of Ariobarzanes. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2, c. 3; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 15.

ARTAVASDUS (*Hist.*) vide *Artabasdus*.

ARTAUD (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Rheims in the 10th century, was for a time driven from his see, but afterwards restored. *Flodoard. Hist. de l'Eglise de Rheims.*

ARTAXAS (*Hist.*) a general of Antiochus. [Vide *Artaxias*]

ARTAXARES (*Hist.*) a Persian soldier. [Vide *Artaxerxes*]

ARTAXATA (*Geog.*) Ἀρτάξατα, now *Ardesh*, the former capital of Upper Armenia, is said to have been built by Annibal for Artaxias, the king of the country. It was burnt by Corbulo, and rebuilt by Tiridates, who called it Neronea, in honour of Nero. *Strab.* l. 11.

ARTAXERXES (*Bibl.*) Ἀρταξέρξης, the Greek name in Ezra for Ahasuerus; but which of the kings of this name is here to be understood, has been a matter of dispute among the learned.

ARTAXERXES, the name in Ezra for the Magus, who assumed the name and person of Smerdis.

ARTAXERXES (*Hist.*) the name of several kings of Persia.

ARTAXERXES I, surnamed *Longimanus*, succeeded his father Xerxes in the 79th Olympiad, A. C. 464, and died after a reign of 39 years, at the commencement of which he put to death Artabanus his father's murderer. It was this Artaxerxes who permitted Nehemiah to go into Judæa, and to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. *Neh.* i. 11; *Herod.* l. 6, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 1, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 11; *Just.* l. 3; *Euseb. Chron.; Scal. de Emendat. Temp.* c. 5; *Petav. de Doct. Temp.; Usser. Annal.; Prid. Connect.* Part I.

ARTAXERXES II, surnamed *Mnemon*, on account of his happy memory, succeeded Darius his father in the 94th Olympiad, A. C. 404, and died after a troublesome reign of 43 years; in which his brother Cyrus, surnamed *the Younger*, and his son Darius, both revolted against him. The former perished in battle, and the latter was put to death by his father. This Artaxerxes is supposed by many to have been the Ahasuerus in the Scripture. *Xenoph. Anabas.; Diodor.* l. 15; *Justin.* l. 10; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1, c. 6; *S. Hieron. in Ezech.* c. 4; *Nicephor. Eccles. Hist.; Zonar. Annal.; Petav. De Doct.* l. 12; *Ricciol. Chron. Reform.* tom. i. l. 6, c. 12; *Usser. Annal.; Prid. Connect.* Part I.

ARTAXERXES III, surnamed *Ochus*, succeeded his father Artaxerxes Mnemon, in the 104th Olympiad, A. C. 361, after having put to death not less than 80 of his kindred, and was poisoned by Bagoas, after a reign of three years. It is supposed that in this reign the eunuch Bagoses profaned the temple of Jerusalem, and imposed a tax upon the Jews for every lamb they offered, as related by Joseph. *Diodor.* l. 16; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 11, c. 7; *Sulpit. Sever.* l. 2.

ARTAXERXES, or *Artaxares*, a private soldier of Persia, in the reign of Alexander Severus, revolted against Artabanus, the last king of the Parthians, whom he defeated and slew, and ascending the throne of Persia, which he re-established, he died after a reign of 15 years, A. D. 242. *Herodian.* l. 6; *Spartian. in Alex.; Niceph. Hist. Eccl.* l. 1, c. 6; *Agath. de Bell. Per.; Oros.* l. 7, c. 11.

ARTAXERXES, king of Persia, succeeded his brother Sapor II, and died after a reign of four years, A. D. 384.

ARTAXIAS (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Armenia.

ARTAXIAS I, reigned in Upper Armenia, with the consent of Antiochus the Great. He gave an asylum to Annibal at one time, and was also taken prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes, but afterwards regained his liberty. *Polyb. Legat.* 55; *Diodor. Excerpt.; Strab.* l. 11; *Plutarch in Lucul.; Appian. de Syr. Bell.*

ARTAXIAS II, the son of Artavasdes, being killed by his own subjects, A. D. 20, Tigranes was chosen as his successor. *Dio.* l. 59; *Joseph.* l. 15; *Tac. Annal.* l. 2.

ARTAXIAS III, surnamed *Zeno*, son of Polemon, king of Pontus, was proclaimed king of Armenia, by Germanicus, in the place of Venones, who was expelled the throne. He died A. D. 35. *Tac. Annal.* l. 6.

ARTAYCTUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρταΰκτης, a governor of Sestus, under Xerxes, who being taken by the Athenians, was crucified for his cruelties. *Herod.* l. 9, c. 120.

ARTAYNTA (*Hist.*) Ἀρταΰντη, a Persian lady, whom Xerxes gave in marriage to his son Darius, and afterwards made her one of his mistresses. *Herod.* l. 9, c. 108.

ARTAYNTES (*Hist.*) Ἀρταΰντης, a commander of a fleet under Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 8, 9.

ARTEAGA, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, who died in 1799, wrote 'Revoluzione del Teatro Musicale Italiano, della sua Origine, fino al Presente,' 3 vols. 8vo. Venice, 1785.

ARTEDI, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Swedish physician and naturalist, the friend and cotemporary of Linnæus, was drowned in 1735, leaving a work on ichthyology, his favourite study; which was published by Linnæus under the title of 'Petri Artedi, Sueci Medici, Ichthyologia, sive Opera omnia de Piscibus,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1738, with a life of the author; a more valuable edition was published by Dr. Walbaum, of Lubeck, including all modern discoveries, and a history of the science, 3 vols. 4to. Lubec. 1788, 1789, and 1792. A new edition by Schneider of a part of this work appeared under the title of 'Petri Artedi Synonymia Piscium,' 4to. Lip. 1789.

ARTEMAS (*Bibl.*) Ἀρτεμᾶς, a disciple of St. Paul, who was sent by the Apostle into Crete, in the room of Titus. *Tit.* iii. 12.

ARTEMBARES (*Hist.*) Ἀρτεμβάρης, a noble Mede, grandfather of Artayctes beforementioned, distinguished himself in the reign of Cyrus the Great. *Herod.* l. 1 and 9.

ARTEMIDORUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρτεμίδωρος, a philosopher of Cnidus, who having been entrusted by his friend Brutus with the secret of the conspiracy set on foot against Cæsar, presented to the latter a memorial containing an account of the whole affair, which he deferred reading till it was too late. *Plut. in Jul. Cæs.*

ARTEMIDORUS (*Biog.*) a geographer of Ephesus in the 169th Olympiad, A. C. 104, wrote a description of the earth, in 11 books, mentioned by Strabo and Pliny. The only remaining fragments of this work are inserted in Hudson's collection of the 'Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores,' 3 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1703.

ARTEMIDORUS, surnamed *Aristophanus*, wrote A Dictionary on Culinary Terms, and other works. *Athen.* l. 3, c. 28, &c.

ARTEMIDORUS, a grammarian of Tarsus. *Strab.* l. 14.

ARTEMIDORUS, a philosopher in the reign of Trajan. *Plin.* l. 2, epist. 11.

ARTEMIDORUS, a philosopher of Ephesus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, who wrote A Book on Dreams, which is still extant. The best edition of this work is that of Rigaltius, Gr. and Lat. with notes, 4to. Paris, 1604; to which is annexed 'Achmeti's Oneiro-critica.'

ARTEMIDORUS, the name of other persons mentioned by Diogenes. *Laertius, Vossius, &c.*

ARTEMIS (*Numis.*) this name for Diana occurs frequently on medals, ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ ΕΦΕϹΙΑ; ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ ΕΦΕϹΙΑ ΑϹΥΛΟϹ; ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ ΑϹΥΛ; ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ ΚΛΑΡΙΑ, &c.

ARTEMISIA (*Hist.*) Ἀρτεμισία, a daughter of Lygdamis, and queen of Halicarnassus, assisted Xerxes in his expedition against Greece, and displayed the most valour of any one in the engagement. *Herodot.* l. 7, c. 99, &c.; *Justin.* l. 2, c. 12; *Ptol. Hephæst.* l. 7.

ARTEMISIA, a queen of Caria, who was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in liquor the ashes of his body after it had been burnt, and erected a monument to his memory, which, for its magnificence, was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world; and was called by her a mausoleum. She died two years after him, of grief. *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 25, &c.; *Aul. Gell.* l. 10, c. 8.

ARTEMIUS (*Hist.*) an emperor. [Vide *Anastasius*]

ARTEMIUS (*Ecc.*) a general who suffered martyrdom under the apostate Julian. *Athanas. Epist. ad Solitar; Julian. Epist.* 10; *Amm. Marcell.* l. 20.

**Artemius** (*Numis.*) some medals of the above-mentioned emperor are inscribed DN. ARTEMIUS ANASTASIUS. P. F. AUG.

ARTEMON (*Hist.*) Ἀρτέμων, a Syrian of low origin, who resembled Antiochus, surnamed *Deus*, king of Syria, so much, that he was employed by Laodicea, the queen, who had poisoned her husband, as an instrument for concealing his death, and securing the succession to her son Seleucus Gallinicus. *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 17; *Euseb. in Chron.*

**Artemon** (*Ecc.*) or *Artemius*, a follower of Theodotus, the heretic, who denied the divinity of our Saviour. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5, c. 28; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 296; *Tillem. Mem.*; *Du Pin. Biblioth.*

**Artemon** (*Biog.*) an historian of Clazomene, and companion of Pericles, at the siege of Samos; is said to have invented the battering ram. *Ælian. de Anim.* l. 12; *Schol. in Pind. Olymp.*; *Serv. in Æn.*

**Artemon**, a physician, and also a painter mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 28 and 35.

**Artemon**, a writer on books and authors. *Athen.* l. 12, c. 2, &c.

ARTESIA (*Geog.*) a district of Gallica Belgica, now *Artois*.

ARTEVILLE, *James* (*Hist.*) a Fleman of mean condition in the 14th century, who was deeply in the interests of Edward III, king of England, gave much trouble to Philip de Valois, by his enterprising talents, until he was at length killed by the people of Ghent in 1345.

**Arteville**, *Philip*, son of the preceding, had not less ambition, although less talent, than his father. He headed the revolters in Ghent, but was defeated by king Charles VI, with the loss of his life.

ARTHONGATE (*Hist.*) or *Ercongote*, succeeded his father Ercomberg, king of Kent, in 640. He was zealous in the propagation of Christianity in his kingdom, and suffered his daughter to go into the abbey at Meaux, in France, because there were no convents at that time. *Bed. Hist. Angl.* l. 3, c. 8.

ARTHUR (*Hist.*) a king of Great Britain, of whose wonderful exploits many fabulous stories are told by Polydor, Vergel, Du Chêne, and others.

**Arthur**, the name of three counts of Brittany.

**Arthur** I, son of Geoffry, fourth son of Henry II, of England, was put to death by his uncle John in 1200.

**Arthur** II, son of John II, succeeded in 1262.

**Arthur** III, son of John V, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, gained some advantages over the English in 1429; succeeded to the duchy in 1457, and died in 1458.

**Arthur**, the eldest son of Henry VII, died at the age of 16, in 1502. *Roger. de Hovedon.*; *Matthew, of Westminster.*

**Arthur**, *Archibald* (*Biog.*) a professor of moral philosophy, at Glasgow, was born in 1744, and died in 1797; leaving some lectures on theological and literary subjects, which were published in 1803.

ARTIGNI, *Anthony Gachet d'* (*Biog.*) a canon of Vienna, was born in 1704, and died in 1768; leaving among other things, 'Memoires d'Histoire, de Critique, et de Litterature,' 7 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1749.

ARTIMPAS (*Myth.*) a name of Venus, among the Scythians. *Herod.* l. 4.

ARTINES (*Hist.*) a king of Media. [Vide *Phraortes*]

ARTOBARZANUS (*Hist.*) vide *Artabazanes*.

ARTOCES (*Hist.*) a king of Iberia, who was defeated by Pompey the Great, to whom he gave his two sons as hostages. *Plut. in Pomp.*

ARTOCHMES (*Hist.*) Ἀρτόχμης, a general of Xerxes, who married one of the daughters of Darius. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 73.

ARTOIS (*Geog.*) in Latin *Artesia*, a province of the Low Countries, which was peopled by the Atrebates, in the time of Cæsar; belonged to the province called *Belgica Secunda*, in the time of Honorius, and after passing through the hands of the counts of Flanders, kings of France, dukes of Burgundy, emperors of Germany, and kings of Spain, was finally annexed to the crown of France, with the title of a county. Artois is now included in the department of Pas de Calais.

**Artois**, *Robert d'* (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Good*, son of Louis VIII, was created count of Artois in 1237, and killed in the battle of Massoure against the infidels, in 1249.

**Artois**, *Robert d', II*, son of the preceding, lost his life in commanding an army against the Flemish, in 1302.

**Artois**, *Philip d'*, son of Robert II, died of the wounds he received at the battle of Furnes, in 1298.

**Artois**, *Robert d', III*, son of the preceding, entered the service of Edward III, king of England, by whom he was made earl of Richmond. He died of the wounds he received at the siege of Vannes, in Britanny, in 1343.

**Artois**, *Philip d'*, vide *Philip d'Artois*.

**Artois**, *Charles d'*, son of Philip, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, remained in England 23 years, and died in 1472. *Cæs. Comment.* l. 2; *Froissart. Chron.*; *Du Chêne, &c.*

ARTONTES (*Hist.*) Ἀρτόντης, the father of Bajæus, who was employed by Darius to assassinate Oractes. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 128.

**Artontes**, a son of Mardonius, and a general in the army of Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 9, c. 84.

ARTORIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, who, to escape from the enemy at the siege of Jerusalem, jumped into the arms of his friend Lucius; by which means he saved his own life, but killed his friend. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 6, c. 19.

**Artorius**, a physician of Augustus, who assured him of victory at the battle of Actium, in consequence of a dream the preceding night. *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 9, *Lactant.* l. 2, c. 8; *Euseb. in Chron.*

ARTOXARES (*Hist.*) an eunuch at the court of Artaxerxes, who, according to Ctesias, conspired against Darius Ochus.

ARTOXERXES (*Hist.*) vide *Artaxerxes*.

ARTOZOSTRA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Darius.

ARTUSI, *Giomaria* (*Biog.*) a musical writer of the 16th century, wrote 'Arte del' Contrappunto Redotta in Tavole,' Venice, 1586, and a second part in 1589.

ARTUSIUS (*Biog.*) a base fellow, who raised himself by his flatteries.

ARTYBIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀρτύβιος, a general who was sent by Darius to invade Cyprus. *Herod.* l. 5.

ARVÆ (*Geog.*) a people of Hyrcania, who surrendered to Alexander the Great. *Q. Curt.* l. 6.

ARVERNI (*Geog.*) a people near the river Ligeris, who traced their origin down to Troy.

*Lucan.* l. 1, v. 427.

*Arvernique ausi Latio se fingere fratres*
*Sanguine ab Iliaco populi.*

They inhabited the country now called *Auvergnes*; Strabo and Ptolemy give them the name of Ἀρυερνοί; Plutarch that of Ἀρβέννοι; Stephanus that of Ἀρόερνοι. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 4, &c.

ARVIEUX, *Laurence d'* (*Hist.*) an eastern traveller, who was born in 1635, and died in 1702, leaving 'Memoires,' which contained the history of a voyage, made by order of Louis XIV, published by M. de la Roque, 6 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1735. He was employed by the French court on many missions into the East.

ARVINA, *Cornelius A.* (*Hist.*) was created dictator in the prospect of a war with the Samnites, and having obtained a signal victory over this people, he had the honour of a triumph, U. C. 432, A. C. 320. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 38.

ARUM, *Dominic Van* (*Biog.*) a Friesland nobleman and a lawyer, was born in 1579, and died in 1637. His principal

works are, 1. 'Discursus Academici de Jure Publico,' 5 vols. 4to. Jen. 1617—1623. 2. 'Discursus Academici ad Auream Bullam Caroli IV,' 4to. Jen. 1617. 3. 'Commentaria de Comitiis Roman. German. Imp.' 4to. Jen. 1630.

ARUNDEL, *Edmund, fourth Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the Fitzalan family, [vide *Arundel,* under *Heraldry*] being a favourite of king Edward II, and of the Spenser faction, was beheaded by the procurement of Mortimer in 1326.

ARUNDEL, *Richard, seventh Earl of Arundel,* of the same family, was beheaded in the troublesome reign of Richard II.

ARUNDEL, *John, ninth Earl of,* lost his life in the wars in France in 13 Henry VI.

ARUNDEL, *Sir John,* a knight of the ancient family of Arundel, [vide *Arundel,* under *Heraldry*] was one of the valiant commanders in France in the reign of Henry VI, who, when the French king sent a puissant army to subdue Aquitaine, had the government of the country, together with the lord Camois and sir John Seymour. They garrisoned towns, and did all that was possible to frustrate the designs of the French.

ARUNDEL, *Sir John,* grandson of the preceding, was in 1495 made a knight of the Bath, at the creation of the duke of York, and for his valour at the siege of Terouen and Tournay, and at the battle that ensued, was made knight banneret in 1514 in 5 Henry VIII.

ARUNDEL, *William, thirteenth and last Earl of,* of the Fitzalan family, aspired to the hand of queen Elizabeth at the commencement of her reign. He was afterwards a favourer of the duke of Norfolk's marriage with queen Mary, for which he suffered imprisonment in 14 Eliz.

ARUNDEL, *Sir Thomas,* second son of Sir John Arundel, before-mentioned, was beheaded in 1552, on a charge of conspiring with Edward, duke of Somerset, the murder of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

ARUNDEL, *Sir Thomas,* grandson of the preceding, and first lord Arundel of Wardour, served as a volunteer in the imperial army in Hungary against the Turks, and in an engagement took their standard with his own hands, on which account Rudolph II, emperor of Germany, created him count of the sacred Roman empire. He afterwards distinguished himself on several other occasions, and was for his merits raised by James I to the dignity of the English peerage, [vide *Arundel,* under *Heraldry*] and died with the surname of *Valiant* in 1639, aged 79.

ARUNDEL, *Thomas, second Baron Arundel,* raised at his own expense a regiment of horse, for the service of king Charles I, and died from the wounds he had received on the field of battle, in his majesty's garrison at Oxford. His lady, Blanch, fifth daughter of Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester, distinguished herself no less than her lord in the same cause, by bravely defending Wardour Castle for nine days, with a few men, against the rebel forces under sir Edward Hungerford and Edmund Ludlow. She then delivered it up on honourable terms, which they broke; but were soon dislodged by lord Arundel, who ordered a mine to be sprung under his own castle, and thus sacrificed a noble structure to his loyalty.

ARUNDEL, *Henry, third Lord Arundel,* was, in 1678, with William Herbert, earl of Powis; William Howard, viscount Stafford; William, lord Petre; and John, lord Bellasis, committed to the Tower upon the information of the infamous Titus Oates; who were afterwards impeached by the House of Commons for high crimes and misdemeanours, but were never brought to trial. He continued in confinement till 1683, but on king James II's accession to the throne, in 1685, was sworn of his privy council, and constituted lord keeper of the privy seal, &c.

ARUNDEL, *Thomas,* second son of the fourth lord Arundel, was killed at the battle of the Boyne, as he was fighting for king James II

ARUNDEL, *Philip Howard, Earl of,* son of the fourth duke of Norfolk, fell under the suspicion of practising, in imitation of his father, against the government, in favour of queen Mary, and being taken prisoner when he was attempting to make his escape, he was tried on a charge of high treason, found guilty, and condemned to die; but sentence not being executed upon him, he died in prison in 1595.

ARUNDEL, *Thomas, Earl of,* only son of the preceding, came into favour with James I, by whom, in 1621, he was constituted earl-marshal of England for life, and after having been also in the service and favour of Charles I, he died in 1646, in the 55th year of his age. He is well known by the Parian or Arundelian marbles which he discovered, and which were presented by his grandson, the sixth duke of Norfolk, to the University of Oxford. Prideaux, Chandler. and Mattaire, published an account of this collection under the title of 'Marmora Oxoniensa.'

ARUNDEL, *Henry Frederic, Earl of,* the eldest surviving son of the preceding, voted against the bill of attainder of Thomas, earl of Strafford, and was steady in his adherence to the king, for whom he was a sufferer until his death in 1652.

ARUNDEL, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V, was the brother of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, who was beheaded. [Vide *Arundel,* under *History*] He was exiled in the reign of Richard, but restored to his dignity on the accession of Henry IV, and died in 1413, after having zealously maintained the rights and authority of the Romish church.

ARUNDEL (*Her.*) an ancient family in the west of England, where Roger de Arundel, according to Doomsday book, was possessor of 20 lordships in the county of Somerset. Sir Thomas Arundel above-mentioned, first lord Arundel, was created a baron of England in the reign of James I, in 1605, under the title of lord Arundel of Wardour. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable* six swallows, three, two, and one, *argent,* besides the quarterings, with the illustrious families of Chidiocke, Dynham, Howard, Brotherton, Warren, and Moubray.

*Crest.* On a wreath a wolf passant *argent.*

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a lion guardant *erminois,* i. e. yellow, powdered with black, ducally crowned *or.* On the sinister, an owl *argent,* with wings disclosed *or,* crowned as the dexter.

*Motto.* "Deo data."

ARUNDEL, *Lord Arundel of Trerice,* a title conferred first on Richard Arundel, in 1664, which became extinct in 1768, in the person of the fourth peer, John, Lord Arundel, his great grandson.

ARUNDEL, *Earl of,* a title belonging to the Fitzalan family, which came by inheritance in 1243 to John Fitzalan, Lord Fitzalan of Clun, in Shropshire, who in right of his mother had, in 28 Hen. III, the castle of Arundel assigned to him as his share of his mother's inheritance; all possessors of that castle and honour being earls thereof, without any other creation. The title became extinct in that family in 1579, in the person of William, thirteenth earl of Arundel, who died without issue male. It afterwards came into the family of Howard, duke of Norfolk, by the marriage of the fourth duke with Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Fitzalan, earl of Arundel.

ARUNDEL, *Mary* (*Biog.*) wife to Henry Howard, earl of Arundel in the 16th century, is known by her translation of the Wise Sayings, &c. of Alexander Severus, and also of other things, from Plato, Seneca, &c.

ARUNS (*Myth.*) a soldier who slew Camilla, and was killed by Diana with a dart. *Virg. Æn.* l. 11, v. 759.

ARUNS (*Hist.*) a grandson of Tarquin the Elder, and brother of Tarquin the Proud, was murdered by his wife Tullia,

the daughter of Servius Tullius, that she might marry Tarquin. *Dionys. Hal.* 4; *Liv.* l. 1, 2.

**Aruns**, the son of Tarquin the Proud and the wicked Tullia, engaged in single combat with Brutus, in which both fell.

**Aruns**, son of the king Porsenna, was sent by his father to take Aricia. *Liv.* l. 2.

**Aruns**, a native of Clusium, who, to revenge the affront offered to his wife, invited the Gauls into Italy. *Liv.* l. 5.

**ARUNTIUS** (*Myth.*) a man who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus, for which he made him mad with drinking, so that he was killed by his own daughters, whom he had violated in a drunken fit. *Plut. in Parallel.*

**Aruntius**, *Paterculus*, a man who gave the tyrant Æmylius Censorinus a brazen horse, for the punishment of criminals, into which he was himself first thrown. *Plut. in Parallel.*

**Aruntius**, *Nepos Lucius* (*Hist.*) a consul, U. C. 732, A. C. 22, a great orator and lawyer, is also supposed to have been the historian to whom is ascribed a History of the Punic War. Falling under the displeasure of Tiberius, to whom a charge was made against him by Satrius Secundus, he put an end to his own life by opening his veins. *Senec. Præf. in* lib. 7, controv. 1; *Tacit.* l. 1, 6.

**Aruntius**, a public crier who proclaimed the death of the emperor Caligula.

**Aruntius**, *Stella*, vide *Stella*.

**ARXIPPUS** (*Hist.*) Ἄρξιππος, the son of Acastus, and 21st archon of the Athenians. *Tzetz. in Prologem Hesiod.; Meurs de Rep. Athen.* l. 3, c. 16.

**ARYANDES** (*Hist.*) Ἀρυάνδης, a governor of Egypt under Cambyses, was put to death by Darius on account of his ambition.

**ARYBAS** (*Myth.*) Ἀρύβας, a native of Sidon, whose daughter was carried away by pirates. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 15, v. 425.

**ARZA** (*Bibl.*) ארצא, governor of Tirzat, the former capital of the kingdom of Israel. 1 *Kings* xvi. 9.

**ASA** (*Bibl.*) אסא, son and successor of Abijam, king of Judah, died after a reign of 40 years, A. M. 3090, A. C. 913. 1 *Kings* xv.; 2 *Chron.*

**ASAGREE** (*Geog.*) a name for the Saracens in Spain, whose power was destroyed by Peter of Arragon, in 1284. *Calvis. in Chron.*

**ASAHEL** (*Bibl.*) עשהאל, son of Zeruiah, and brother to Joab, was killed by Abner at the battle of Gibeon. 2 *Sam.* ii.

**ASAHIAH** (*Bibl.*) עשיה, one sent by king Josiah to consult Huldah, the prophetess, concerning the book of the law found in the temple, A. M. 3380, A. C. 623. 2 *Kings* xxii. 14.

**ASAN** (*Hist.*) a Bulgarian of noble birth, who, with his brothers Peter and John, rendered their country in 1187 independent of the Greeks. He was assassinated by one of his kinsmen about 1195.

**Asan**, *John*, son of the preceding, succeeded his two uncles in 1208, and died in 1241.

**Asan** III, grandson of Asan II, reigned for a short time in Bulgaria; but finding himself unable to resist an illustrious man, named Terter, who revolted against him, he retired to Constantinople, and lived in privacy. *Du Cange, Famil. Byzant.*

**Asan**, *Calaffat*, a pirate of Algiers, and a renegado Greek, who rendered himself formidable for a long time to the Christians, was at length entirely defeated, and his whole fleet taken in 1626.

**ASANDER** (*Hist.*) Ἄσανδρος, a governor of the Bosphorus under Pharnaces, revolted against him in the 183d Olympiad, A. C. 47, and having defeated both him and his successor Mithridates, obtained peaceable possession of the government. *Strab.* l. 7; *Appian. in Mithrid.; Dio.* l. 42.

**Asander** (*Numis.*) this prince, whose effigy is given in the annexed figure, was at first styled ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΟΣΠΟΡΟΥ, afterwards ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ. *Vaillant. Achæm. Imp. &c.; Spanh. Dissert.* tom. i.; *Froel. Not. Elem.*



**ASAPH** (*Bibl.*) אסף, father of Joah, was secretary to king Hezekiah. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 20.

**Asaph**, son of Barachiah, of the family of Levi, and father of Zaccur, Joseph, Nethaniah, and Asarelah, was a celebrated musician in David's time. 1 *Chron.* vi. 39. His name is found at the head of several psalms.

**Asaph**, *St.* (*Biog.*) a monk of the sixth century, who is said to have given his name to the town in Wales.

**ASAR-ADDON** (*Bibl.*) vide *Esar-haddon.*

**ASBYLUS** (*Biog.*) Ἀσβύλος, a native of Croton, mentioned by Plato. *Plat. de Leg.*

**ASCALAPHUS** (*Myth.*) Ἀσκάλαφος, a son of Mars, by Astyocha. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 13.

**Ascalaphus**, a son of Acheron and Orpheus, was changed by Proserpine into an owl. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5.

**ASCALON** (*Geog.*) Ἀσκαλὼν, the town of Palestine, which in Scripture is written *Askelon*, [vide *Askelon*] is situated on the sea coast, 14 m. N. Gaza, and 30 S. W. Jerusalem, lon. 34° 37′ E., lat. 31° 38′ N. It was taken from the Assyrians by the Persians, and afterwards fell successively into the hands of Alexander the Great, Ptolemy, and Antiochus Magnus; but during the civil wars between Antiochus Epiphanes and his brother Philopater it became independent, until it was reduced to a part of the Roman empire. It was frequently taken by the Saracens, and suffered much during the crusades. Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, took it after a siege of five or six months, in 1153 or 1154, at which time it was erected into an episcopal town. But falling at length into the hands of the Turks, it was almost entirely destroyed, and is now an insignificant place, which they occupy for the purpose of opposing the inroads of the Arabians.

**Ascalon** (*Numis.*) struck many coins or medals at different times; some while it was αὐτόνομος, or independent, and some in honour of Alexander the Great, but still more in honour of the Roman emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Sept. Severus, Heliogabalus, and Alex. Severus, bearing, as in the annexed cut, the figure of a female with a turreted head, representing the genius of the city, and supposed by some to be Astarte; she stands on the prow of a ship, and near her is a trident, to denote its maritime situation; the reed in her left hand is a symbol of the lake near to Ascalon, into which Derectus threw herself, according to fabulous history, after bringing forth a girl, named Semiramis, to whom divine honours were paid, as denoted by the altar, on some medals; the figure of the dove is emblematical of this Semiramis, who, when exposed by her mother, is said to have been fed with milk and cheese by doves. The inhabitants of Ascalon also used the type of an onion, to denote their abundance in that part, besides the figures of Jupiter and Hercules, &c. on their most ancient medals. This city first employed the æra of the Seleucida, which they exchanged for a new epocha, dated from the period when they liberated themselves from the dominion of the Syrian kings, A. C. 103, U. C. 650; hence ΓΡ. ΓΙΡ. ΛΛΡ. &c. 103, 113, 131, &c. on medals of Augustus, Tiberius, &c.: the inscriptions ΑΣ. ΑΣΚΑΛΩ. ΑΣΚΑΛΙ. ΑΣΚΑΛΟ. ΑΣΞΑΛΩΝΙΤΩΝ; also, on a medal of Adrian, ΑΣΚΑΛΩΝΕΙΤ. ΜΕΤΡ. which is interpreted Metropolis by some, but by others, Metrodorus, the name of a magistrate.



**ASCANAXES** (*Hist.*) a son of Gomer. [Vide *Ashkenaz*]

**ASCANIA** (*Geog.*) an ancient fortress in Lower Saxony, which was the capital of the country that gave its name to the princes of Anhalt.

**ASCANIUS** (*Hist.*) also called Iulus, a son of Æneas by Creusa, who went with his father into Italy, where his descendants reigned for 420 years. According to Dionysius Halicarnassus, the son of Æneas by Lavinia, was also called Ascanius. *Dionys.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1.

**Ascanius**, the name of a German family descended, as some say, from Ashkenaz, one of the grandsons of Japhet; but with more probability it owes its origin to Ascanius, who emigrated from Bithynia into Germany; from whom the princes of Anhalt trace their descent.

**Ascanius**, *Maria Sforza*, vide *Sforza*.

**ASCARIC** (*Hist.*) a Gaul, who attempted to throw off the Roman yoke, but, being defeated by Constantine, was devoured by dogs. *Eutrop.* l. 1; *Euseb. in Vit. Constant.*

**ASCELINUS** (*Biog.*) one of the first writers of the 11th century, who combatted the errors of Berenger.

**ASCH**, *George Thomas, Baron d'* (*Biog.*) a Russian physician, was born at Petersburgh in 1729, and died in 1807. He is known more as the patron of learning than as a writer, but in this character he took a considerable part in the Russian Pharmacopœia, 4to. Petersburgh, 1778.

**ASCHAM**, *Anthony* (*Hist.*) one of Cromwell's friends and adherents, was assassinated with his interpreter by six exiled royalists in Spain, where he had been sent on a mission from England in 1650. He wrote 'A Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments,' 8vo. 1648.

**Ascham**, *Roger* (*Biog.*) an English scholar, was born in 1515, and died in 1568. He was sent in 1530 to St. John's college, Cambridge, and after taking his degrees in 1534 and 1536, was employed as preceptor to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was patronized, as he had been before by king Edward and Queen Mary. The only works he published were, 1. 'Toxophilus, or the School of Shooting, in two Books,' 4to. London 1545, 1571, and 1589. 2. 'A Report and Discourse, written by Roger Ascham, of the Affairs and State of Germany,' &c. London, printed by John Daye, dwelling over Aldsgate. Cum gratia et privilegio Regiæ Majestatis per decennium, without a date. After his death were published. 3. 'The Schoolmaster, or a Plain and Perfite Way of Teaching Children to understand, write, and speak the Latin Tongue,' &c. by Roger Ascham, anno 1570, at London, printed by John Daye, dwelling over Aldsgate, inscribed by Margaret, his widow, to Sir William Cecil, principal secretary of state. It was reprinted by Daye, 1571; by Jeffes, 1589; and by Upton, 1711. 4. 'Apologia Doct. Viri R. A. pro Cœna Dominica contra Missum et ejus Prestigias,' 8vo. London, 1577. Ascham's Epistles were published by Mr. Grant, master of Westminster school, in 1576, 1577, 1578, and 1590; there were also two editions at Hanau, 1602 and 1610; and one at Nuremberg, 1611. The last and best edition is that published by Mr. Elstob, Oxford, 1703. Ascham's English works were published by the Rev. James Bennett, 4to. 1767; to which Dr. Johnson added a life that has since been inserted in his works.

**Ascham**, *Anthony*, author of 'Tracts on Astrology, and on the Properties of Herbs gathered in 1550,' was a physician, and also an ecclesiastic.

**ASCHARI** (*Biog.*) a musselman doctor, and chief of the Ascharians, who were particularly opposed to the Hanbalites. The latter maintained a particular providence, but the former were absolute predestinarians. Aschari died at Bagdad in 940.

**ASCHEG** (*Hist.*) first king of Persia, of the dynasty of Persian kings, called after him *Aschganians*, who died after a reign of 25 years.

**ASCHEK** (*Hist.*) first king of the dynasty, called after him *Aschkanians*. He reigned seven years, and had 12 successors. Oriental writers make him a descendant from Dara, or Darab, i. e. Darius Codomanus of the Greeks and Latins.

**ASCHGANIDES** (*Hist.*) or *Aschganians*, the second branch of the dynasty of Persian kings, called *Molouk Thaouaif*, or the successors of Alexander the Great.

**ASCHKANIANS** (*Hist.*) the first branch of the dynasty of Persian kings, called *Molouk Thaouaif*, or the successors of Alexander.

**ASCLEPAS** (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Gaza, in Palestine, in the fourth century, was at the general council of Nice in 325, but was at length deposed through the influence of the Arians. *St. Athanas. ad Solit. et Apolog.*; *S. Epiphan. Hæres.* 69; *Sozom.* l. 3; *Theodoret.* l. 1; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 342.

**ASCLEPIADES** (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Antioch in the third century, was one of the sufferers from the persecution which raged under Severus. *Euseb. in Chron. et Hist. Eccles.* l. 6, c. 11.

**Asclepiades** (*Biog.*) a disciple of Isocrates, who wrote on the events which have been the subjects of tragedies. *Plut. in Isoc.*; *Diom.* l. 3.

**Asclepiades**, a disciple of Stilpo, and a sworn friend of Menedemus, who spent their lives together. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5, c. 39; *Diog. Laert. de Vit. Phil.*

**Asclepiades**, a Greek historian in the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes. He wrote a History of Alexander the Great, of Bithynia, &c. *Strab.* l. 3; *Athen.* l. 3; *Arrian.* l. 7, &c.

**Asclepiades**, a physician of Bithynia in the time of Pompey the Great, who set up a mode of practice for himself much after the manner of modern quacks. He is said to have laid a wager that he would never be sick, and to have won it by his being killed from a fall. He wrote several books quoted by Pliny, Celsus, and Galen. *Cel.* l. 2, c. 6, &c.; *Plin.* l. 7; *Gal. de Ant dot.*; *Apul. Flor.* l. 4.

**Asclepiades**, a physician in the reign of Trajan, mentioned in an ancient inscription. *Grut. Inscript.*

**Asclepiades** the name of several other persons, mentioned by ancient writers. *Meurs in Not. ad Chalcid.*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*; *Gessner. Possevin.* &c.

**ASCLEPIODORUS** (*Hist.*) a nobleman who was implicated in a conspiracy against Alexander. *Q. Curt.* l. 8, c. 6.

**Asclepiodorus** (*Biog.*) a painter in the age of Apelles. *Plin.* l. 35. Also a sculptor of the same name.

**Asclepiodorus**, a great mathematician, mentioned by Suidas.

**ASCLEPIODOTUS** (*Hist.*) one of the generals of Mithridates the Great, who conspired against him, but afterwards revealed the conspiracy. *Appian. in Mithridat.*; *Oros.* l. 6.

**Asclepiodotus**, *Cassius*, a native of Nice, in Bithynia, was exiled by Nero on an unjust charge, but recalled by Galba. *Dio.* l. 62.

**Asclepiodotus**, a Prætorian prefect under Constantine Chlorus, defeated Allectus, who had caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in Great Britain in 296. *Vopisc. in Aurel.*

**Asclepiodotus** (*Biog.*) an historian, who wrote the life of Diocletian, whether the same as the prefect above-mentioned is doubtful.

**ASCLEPIUS** (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Africa in the fifth century, who wrote against the Arians. *Gennad. de Script. Eccles.* c. 73.

**ASCLETARIAN** (*Biog.*) an astrologer in the reign of Domitian, who, declaring that he should be torn by dogs, the emperor ordered him to be put to death, and his body to be burnt; but as soon as he was laid on the burning pile, a storm arose, and put out the fire, when the dogs came and tore him to pieces. *Suet. in Domit.* c. 15.

**ASCOLI**, *Ceccodi* (*Ecc.*) or *Francisco de Stabili*, professor of mathematics at Bologna, wrote an Italian Poem on the System of Empedocles, for which he was burnt as a heretic at Florence in 1328, aged 70.

Ascoli (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Italy, called by the Latins *Asculum Picenum*, situated on a mountain by the river Tronto, in the marquisate of Ancona, 80 miles N. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 29′ E. lat. 42° 44′ N.

*History of Ascoli.*

It is an episcopal city, which is said to have been one of the first towns which belonged to the temporal dominion of the popes. In 1557 it was the theatre of a fierce engagement between the French and Spaniards. [Vide *Asculum*]

Ascoli *di Satriano*, an ancient town of Naples, called by the Latins *Asculum sacrianum*, or *Apulum*, in the province of Capitanata, situated on a hill, 70 miles E. Naples. Lon. 15° 30′ E. lat. 41° 8′ N.

*History of Ascoli.*

The ancient town of Asculum was destroyed by an earthquake in 1399, and on its ruins was built the present town. The principality was founded by Charles V in 1530 in favour of Antony de Leve, a distinguished officer, whose posterity enjoyed the title of prince of Ascoli. It is a bishop's see, suffragan of Benevento. *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

ASCONIUS Labeo (*Hist.*) preceptor to the emperor Nero, who, when he mounted the throne demanded of the senate that he should be invested with the insignia of consular authority. *Tac. Annal.* l. 13, c. 18.

Asconius Babinus Modestus, a native of Padua, was proconsul and administrator of the finances, as we learn from an inscription. *Pignor. in Orig. Patav.; Cavacc. in Elog. illustr. Patav.*

Asconius Pedianus (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Padua, probably of the same family as the above-mentioned proconsul, lived in the age of Augustus, and was intimate with Virgil and Livy. He is well known as the commentator on Cicero, and is generally supposed to have written also some historical works, although others, on the authority of St. Jerome, make the grammarian and historian to be distinct persons. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 48; *Sil. Ital.* l. 12; *Quintil.* l. 1, c. 7; *Hieron. in Euseb. Chron.; Suidas, in* Ἀσκων; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 1, c. 27; *Scal. Animad. in Euseb. Chron.*

ASCOUGH, *William* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Sarum in 1438, and father confessor to Henry VI, was murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers in 1450.

ASCRA (*Geog.*) a town of Bœotia, which received its name from Ascra, a nymph, and is said to have been built by the giants Otus and Ephialtes. It was the birth-place of the poet Hesiod, as he testifies of himself;

> Νάσσατο δ' ἀγχ' Ἑλικῶνος ὀϊζυρῇ ἐνικώμῃ
> Ἄσκρῃ, χεῖμα κακῇ, θέρει ἀργαλέῃ οὐδέποτ' ἐσθλῇ.

Whence he is frequently termed the Ascrean poet; and poetry treating of agricultural subjects, Ascræum Carmen. *Virg. Geog.* l. 2, v. 176; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 6, c. 14; *Patercul.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 9; *Flor.* l. 1.

ASCULUM (*Geog.*) the name of two towns in Italy, '1. *Asculum Apulum*, now *Ascoli di Satriano*, a town of Apulia, memorable for the defeat of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, by the consul Fabricius, U. C. 476, A. C. 278. *Flor.* l. 1, c. 18, &c.; *Appian. de Civ. Bell.; Veget.* l. 3; *Frontin.* l. 1; *Zonar. Annal.* tom. ii. 2. *Asculum Picenum*, now *Ascoli*, capital of the country of Picenum; the gentile name *Asculani*. It is about 60 miles from Ancona. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Cic. in Brut.* c. 46; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 7, &c.; *Luc.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 5.

ASDRUBAL (*Hist.*) the name of several Carthaginian generals.

Asdrubal, son-in-law of Amilcar, was beaten by the consul Cæcilius Metellus, near Palermo, in Sicily, U. C. 503, A. C. 251, and afterwards killed in the midst of his own soldiers by a slave, whose master he had murdered. *Polyb.* l. 1, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 25; *Liv.* l. 21; *Corn. Nep. in Amil.; Plut. in Annib.; Appian. in Illyr.*

Asdrubal, a son of Mago, surnamed *Calvus*, died of the wounds which he received in Sardinia. *Justin.* l. 19.

Asdrubal, a brother of Annibal, who crossed the Alps to his assistance; but, being defeated and killed by the consuls M. Livius Salinator, and Claudius Nero, U. C. 547, A. C. 207, his head was thrown into Annibal's camp.
*Hor.* l. 4, od. 4.

> *Quid debeas, ô Roma, Neronibus,*
> *Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal*
> *Devictus.*

*Polyb.* l. 11; *Liv.* l. 21, &c.; *Florus; Eutropius; Orosius, &c.*

Asdrubal, a son of Gisco, was defeated with Syphax, by Scipio and Massanissa.
*Ovid. Fast.* l. 6.

> *Postera lux melior; superat Massanissa Syphacem*
> *Et cecidit telis Asdrubal ipse suis.*

*Polyb.* l. 11; *Liv.* l. 27; *Plut. in Scipio.*

Asdrubal, surnamed *Hædus*, recommended his countrymen to make peace with the Romans, and reproved Annibal for laughing in the senate house. *Liv.* l. 30.

Asdrubal, a grandson of Massanissa, who was murdered in the Carthaginian senate house. *Liv. Epit.* l. 50.

Asdrubal, the general who commanded the Carthaginians, on the capture of the city, surrendered to Scipio, but his wife precipitated herself with her children into the flames of the temple of Æsculapius, which she and others had set on fire. *Liv. Epit.* l. 51.

ASELLA (*Biog.*) a Roman lady, distinguished no less for her piety than her birth. *Hieron. Epist.* 15.

ASELLATA (*Hist.*) and *Hamata*, the name of two factions which raged in Holland for 200 years. They originated with Margaret, sister of William IV, count of Holland, and wife of the emperor Louis, of Bavaria, who wished to deprive her son William of his right to the country of Holland, for the purpose of substituting Louis in his place. The faction *Asellata* favoured the cause of William; and that of *Hamata*, the interests of Louis.

ASELLI, *Gaspar* (*Biog.*) a physician of Cremona, died in 1626, after having discovered the lacteal veins in the mesentery, on which he left a dissertation entitled 'De Lacteis Venis.'

ASELLIO, *Sempronius* (*Hist.*) a military tribune, U. C. 620, A. C. 134; wrote an account of the capture of Numantia, in Spain. *Dionys. Hal. Antiq. Rom.* l. 1; *Aul. Gell.* l. 13; *Charis.* l. 2; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* l. 2.

ASENATH (*Bibl.*) אסנת, daughter of Potiphar, and wife of Joseph. *Gen.* xli. 45.

ASFELD, *Peter Bidal, Baron d'* (*Hist.*) having rendered considerable service to Christina, queen of Sweden, was by her elevated to the dignity of a baron.

Asfeld, *Claude Francis Bidal, Marquis d'* (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Chevalier d'Asfeld*, son of the preceding, distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV; and in addition to other honours, was appointed marshal of France. He died after a long life of service in 1741.

Asfeld, *Alexis Bidal, Baron d'*, third son of Peter d'Asfeld, died of the wounds which he received at the siege of Bonn, which he resolutely defended to the very last.

Asfeld, *Benedict Bidal, Baron d'*, was also an officer of distinguished valour in the same service.

ASFENDIAR (*Hist.*) son of Kischtasb, and grandson of Lohorasb, kings of Persia of the first dynasty, did not live to succeed his father, but was esteemed a great hero, and was killed by the shot of an arrow.

ASGILL, *Sir Charles* (*Hist.*) son of Sir Charles, a baronet and a general of his majesty's forces, distinguished himself

on several occasions, particularly during the American war; where, as a captain, he narrowly escaped, by the intercession of the queen of France, being put to death by Washington, in retaliation for the death of an American officer.

**Asgill** (*Her.*) a family of London, whose ancestor, Sir Charles Asgill, was created a baronet in 1661. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Party, per fesse *argent* and *vert*, a pale counterchanged in each piece of the first, a lion's head erased *gules*.

*Crest.* A sphynx with wings endorsed *argent*, crined *or*.

*Motto.* "Sui oblitus commodo."

**Asgill**, *John* (*Biog.*) of the 18th century, who wrote a Treatise on the Possibility of avoiding Death, which being considered a blasphemous publication, caused him to be expelled from the Irish and English houses of parliament successively. Being deeply involved in debt, he spent the remaining 30 years of his life in the Fleet, during which time he wrote very many political pamphlets on the topics of the day, and died in 1738.

**ASH**, *John* (*Biog.*) a preacher among the Dissenters, is better known by a popular English grammar, entitled 'The Easiest Introduction to Dr. Lowth's English Grammar,' 12mo. 1766; and 'A New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1777; besides a Treatise on Education.

**ASHAN** (*Bibl.*) עשן, a city of Judah, *Josh.* xv. 42; which, according to Eusebius, was 16 miles distant from Jerusalem.

**ASHBEL** (*Bibl.*) אשבל, second son of Benjamin. *Numb.* xxvi. 38; 1 *Chron.* viii. 1.

**ASHBROOK**, *Viscount* (*Her.*) a title belonging to the family of Flower; Henry Flower, second lord Castle Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny, was created viscount Ashbrook in 1751. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Flower, viscount Ashbrook, and baron of Castle Durrow.

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a chevron voided *sable*, between three ravens, each holding an ermine spot in its beak *proper*, as many pellets; 2d and 3d *gules*, both borne by the name of Flower.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a raven as in the coat.

*Supporters.* Two tygers regardant *proper*, gorged with ducal coronets and chains *or*.

*Motto.* "Mens conscia recti."

**ASHBURNHAM**, *Bertram de* (*Hist.*) of the ancient family of Ashburnham, or *Eshburnham* [vide *Ashburnham*, under *Heraldry*] was sheriff of the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, and constable of Dover Castle, in the reign of king Harold. He defended this castle against William the Conqueror, on which account he was beheaded with his two sons, Philip and Michael de Eshburnham.

**Ashburnham**, *John*, eldest son of Sir John Ashburnham, was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to Charles I, whom he assisted in company with Sir John Berkeley, in his unsuccessful attempt to make his escape, and was afterwards committed to the Tower by Cromwell.

**Ashburnham**, *Sir William* (*Ecc.*) son of sir Denny Ashburnham, of Bromham, in Sussex, bart., and grandson of the aforementioned John Ashburnham, on the mother's side, was lord bishop of Chichester.

**Ashburnham**, *William*, second son of Sir John Ashburnham, and cofferer to Charles I and II, was faithful to the former through all his troubles.

**Ashburnham** (*Her.*) or *Eshburnham*, a family who, according to Fuller, was of stupendous antiquity; a family wherein the eminence hath equalled the antiquity, having been barons temp. Henry III. The first who enjoyed the dignity of the peerage was John Ashburnham, son of the John Ashburnham abovementioned, who, on the accession of king William and queen Mary, was created a baron by the style and title of lord Ashburnham, baron of Ashburnham, in Sussex, in 1698. John, the third lord, was created in 1730 viscount St. Asaph, in the principality of Wales, and earl Ashburnham. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a fess between six mullets *argent*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet *or*, an ashtree *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two greyhounds *sable*, collared, and chained *or*.

*Motto.* "Le roy et l'estat."

**Ashburnham**, *Sir Denny*, of the same family, a commissioner of the excise in the time of Charles I, was created a baronet in 1661; from him was descended sir William Ashburnham, lord bishop of Chichester.

**ASHBURTON**, *John Dunning, Lord* (*Hist.*) second son of Mr. John Dunning, of Ashburton, was born in 1731, and applying himself to the study of the law, he by steady practice, combined with considerable abilities, was at length appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and after being raised to the peerage, died in 1783. He wrote an Answer to the Dutch Memorial, and is supposed to have written a pamphlet on the law of libels, and 'A Letter to the Projectors of East India Stock.'

**Ashburton**, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred on Mr. Dunning as abovementioned, who was raised to the peerage in 1782. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Bendy sinister of eight *or* and *vert*, a lion rampant *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, an antelope's head couped *proper*, attired *or*.

*Supporters.* Two antelopes proper, attired, hoofed, and charged on the breast with an acorn slipped *proper*, and gorged with collars bendy of eight *or*, and *vert*.

*Motto.* "Studiis et rebus honestis."

**ASHBY**, *George* (*Biog.*) an English divine and antiquary of London, was born in 1724, admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1740, took his degrees of A.B. A.M and B.D. in 1744, 1748, and 1756, and died in 1758. He published nothing himself, but contributed to the labours of others; as to Mr. Nichols, in his life of Bowyer; Daines Barrington, on the Statutes; also to bishop Percy, Mr. Granger, Mr. Gough, &c.; who have acknowledged themselves as indebted to him for his assistance.

**ASHDOD** (*Bibl.*) אשדוד, a city of the Philistines. *Josh.* xi. 12.

**ASHDOTH** (*Bibl.*) אשדות, a region and city in the tribe of Reuben, *Josh.* x. 40; also a town of the Amorites. *Josh.* xii. 3.

**ASHE**, *Simeon* (*Biog.*) a puritan preacher in the time of the rebellion, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, who, quarrelling with the presbyterian party, assisted in the restoration of Charles II, but continued a nonconformist to his death.

**ASHER** (*Bibl.*) אשר, son of Jacob and Zilpah, his wife. *Gen.* xlix.

**Asher**, a city between Scythopolis and Shechem. *Josh.* xvii. 7.

**ASHIMAH** (*Bibl.*) אשימא, a deity who was worshipped by the men of Hamath, settled in Samaria. 2 *Kings* xvii. 30.

**ASHKENAZ** (*Bibl.*) אשכנז, eldest son of Gomer. *Gen.* x. 3.

**ASHLEY**, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a gentleman of Wiltshire, was born in 1565; admitted a gentleman commoner of Hart-hall, Oxford, in 1580; and afterwards as a member of the Middle Temple, was called to the bar. He died in 1641, leaving among his works, 1. A translation from French into Latin verse of Du Barta's 'Urania,' 4to. London, 1589. 2. A translation into English from the Spanish of 'Almanzor, the Learned and Victorious King that conquered Spain, his Life and Death,' 4to. London, 1627. 3. 'A Relation of the Kingdom of Cochin China,' 4to. Lond. 1633; chiefly

taken from the Italian of Barri. 4. A translation from the Italian of 'Il Davide Perseguitate,' London, 1637.

ASHLEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Shaftsbury.

ASHLEY, COOPER, vide *Cooper*.

ASHMOLE, *Elias* (*Hist.*) an antiquary and founder of the noble museum at Oxford, which still bears his name, was born at Litchfield in 1617, and died in 1692, after having resigned his office as Windsor herald. The most important among his published works is 'The Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; collected and digested into one Body by Elias Ashmole, of the Middle Temple, esq., Windsor Herald at Arms; a Work furnished with Variety of Matter relating to Honour and Noblesse,' fol. London, 1672; besides which he wrote, 1. 'Fasciculus Chemicus, or Chemical Collection,' &c. 12mo. London, 1680. 2. 'Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum,' &c. 4to. London, 1652. 3. 'The Way to Bliss,' &c.; which was his last chemical work. 4. The Arms, Epitaphs, Funeral Inscriptions in all the Churches of Berkshire, which was published with other matter under the title of 'Antiquities of Berkshire,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1717, 1723, and folio, Reading, 1736. 5. 'Familiarum Illustrium Imperatorumque Romanorum Numismata Oxoniæ in Bodleianæ Bibliothecæ Archivis Descripta et Explanata,' 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1666. 6. 'A Description and Explanation of the Coins and Medals belonging to King Charles II,' a folio MS. in the king's cabinet. 7. 'A Brief Ceremonial of the Feast of St. George, held at Whitehall,' 1661, &c. 8. 'Remarkable Passages in the Year 1660, set down by Mr. Elias Ashmole.' 9. 'An Account of the Coronation of our Kings, transcribed from a MS. in the King's private Closet.' 10. 'The Proceedings on the Day of the Coronation of King Charles II,' said by Wood to have been printed in 1672. 11. 'The Arms, Epitaphs, &c. in Cheshire, Shropshire,' &c. 12. 'Collections, Remarks, Notes on Books,' &c. 13. The Diary of his Life, written by Himself, published in 12mo. London, 1717; with the title 'Memoirs of the Life of that Learned Antiquary Elias Ashmole, Esq. drawn up by Himself by way of Diary, with an Appendix of Original Letters,' published by Charles Burman, Esq.

ASHNAH (*Bibl.*) אשנה, a city of Judah. *Josh.* xv. 33.

ASHPENAZ (*Bibl.*) אשפנז, a governor of king Nebuchadnezzar's eunuchs, who changed the name of Daniel and his companions. *Dan.* i. 3.

ASHTON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a puritan preacher of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, in the time of the grand rebellion, whose spirit is discernible from the titles of his books, as 'Bloodthirsty Cyrus, unsatisfied with Blood,' &c.; 'Satan in Emanuel's Mantle,' &c.

ASHTON, *Thomas*, an English divine, was born in 1716, elected from Eton to King's college, Cambridge, in 1713; and passing his several degrees up to that of doctor in 1759, died in 1775. Besides single sermons, he published, 1. 'A Dissertation on 2 Peter, i. 19.' 8vo. 1750. 2. 'An Extract from the Case of the Obligation of the Electors of Eton College to supply all Vacancies,' &c. 3. 'A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Morell, on the Question of electing Aliens into the vacant Places in Eton College,' 4to. 1771.

ASHTOWN, *Lord* (*Her.*) baron of Ashtown, of Moate, in the county of Galway, the title at present enjoyed by the family of Trench, whose descent is the same as that of the earls of Clancarty.

ASHUATH (*Bibl.*) אשות, third son of Japhet, and grandson of Heber. 1 *Chron.* vii. 33.

ASHUR (*Bibl.*) אשור, son of Shem, who gave his name to Assyria. *Gen.* x. 11.

ASHWELL, *George* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1612, entered of Wadham college, Oxford, in 1627; after which he took his degrees, and was elected fellow of that house. He preached before the king during the rebellion, and died in 1693, leaving, 1. 'Fides Apostolica, or a Discourse asserting the received Authors and Authority of the Apostle's Creed,' 8vo. Oxon. 1653. 2. 'Gestus Eucharisticus,' 8vo. Oxon. 1663. 3. 'De Socino et Socianismo.' 4. 'De Ecclesia,' &c. 5. 'An Answer to Plato Redivivus,' MS. 6. A translation from Pocock's edition of 'Philosophus Autodidactus, sive Epistola Abi Giaphar Ebn Tophail,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1686.

ASHWORTH, *Caleb* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, wrote, among other things, 'A Hebrew Grammar,' and died in 1774.

ASIA (*Myth.*) Ἀσίη, wife of Prometheus, who gave name to Asia, according to Herodotus. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 45.

ASIA (*Geog.*) one of the three quarters of the ancient world, and of the four quarters of the modern; received its name from *Asia*, according to Herodotus; or more probably from the Hebrew אש.

*Boundaries and Extent.* Asia is bounded by the ocean on the North, East, and South. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the S. by the Indian Ocean. On the W. it is separated from Africa by the Red Sea, from the Straits of Babelmandel to the Isthmus of Suez; and it is separated from Europe by the Archipelago, the Straits of Gallipoli, the Euxine or Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Straits of Constantinople, &c. Its greatest length from the Western shores of Natolia to East Cape, in Siberia, is about 7583 miles; and its greatest breadth from Cape Kerven Vostochnir, in the Frozen Ocean to the Southern point of Malacca, is upwards of 5000 miles.

*Division.* Asia was divided by the ancients into Asia Minor and Asia Major, which were separated by Mount Taurus. Asia Minor comprehended Mysia, Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, Doris, Æolis, Ionia, and the Island of Rhodes; Asia Major comprehended Sarmatia, Scythia, India, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Armenia, Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Galatia, Pontus, Bithynia, Pamphylia, Lycia, the Island of Cyprus, &c. Modern Asia is divided into five parts, namely, the Indies, with the adjacent parts, China, Tartary, Persia, and the Turkish Empire.

*Seas, Lakes, and Rivers.* The principal seas are the Caspian Sea, the China Sea, Yellow Sea, the Sea of Aral, and of Ochotsk, &c.; the lakes and rivers are Barkal, the Ganges, Indus, Euphrates, &c.; the Gulf of Siam, the Gulf of Tonquin, &c.

*Islands.* The most noted islands amongst the ancients were the Islands of Samos, Scio, Mytelene, Rhodes, Cos, and Cyprus; those among the moderns are Ceylon, Borneo, the Philippines, the Celebes, the Islands of Japan, &c.

*Mountains, &c.* The most celebrated mountains were Mount Taurus, and Caucasus, &c.

*Towns.* The principal towns known to the ancients and moderns are Jerusalem, Smyrna, Ephesus, Tarsus, Damascus, Cæsarea, Aleppo, Mecca, &c.

*History.* Asia was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were but little known even to Alexander, or any of the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Romans, till at length the Saracens arose and founded a still larger empire, not only throughout Asia, but also in Africa, and part of Europe. The Saracens were obliged to yield to the Turks after the death of Tamerlane, who now possess the middle regions of Asia.

*Ecclesiastical History.* This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions which concern the human race, having witnessed the creation, the fall, and finally the redemption of man by the life and

death of our Saviour; but although Christianity was first introduced into this part of the world, it has been prevented from making any considerable spread by the prevalence of idolatry, which exists here in its grossest forms.

Asia *Minor*, one of the ancient divisions of Asia, is now known by the name of *Natolia*.

Asia (*Numis.*) or that part of it which formed a consular province of the Romans, was represented on some medals under the figure of a female habited in a tunic, and having her right foot on the prow of a ship, in her right hand an aerosterium, and in her left a rudder, &c.; inscription, ASIA, to which is added on medals of Adrian and Antoninus Pius, COS. II. or III. S. C. sometimes ASIA RECEPTA, or SUBACTA, put for the eastern part of the empire.

ASIATICUS (*Hist.*) the surname of L. Scipio, so called because he was the conqueror of Antiochus.

Asiaticus, a freedman of Vitellius, who was honoured with the equestrian rank, and afterwards crucified by Mucianus, a general of Vespasian. *Tac. Hist.* l. 2, v. 4.

Asiaticus, vide *Valerius*.

ASIEL (*Bibl.*) עשיאל, father of Seraiah. 1 *Chron.* iv. 35.

ASILAS (*Myth.*) an augur, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9.

ASINA (*Hist.*) a surname given to some of the Cornelian family, because they offered an ass loaded with money as a surety. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 6.

ASINARI, *Frederic* (*Hist.*) count de Cameranο, a nobleman of Asti, in Piedmont, in the 16th century, was sent by the Duke of Savoy to assist Maximilian II. and distinguished himself against Soliman, the sultan. He was also a poet, and wrote many sonnets, which have been published at different times; besides some tragedies, which remain in MS. in the library of Turin.

ASINARUS (*Geog.*) Ἀσίναρος, or Ἀσσίναρος, a river of Sicily, now *Falconara*, near which the Athenian generals Nicias and Demosthenes were defeated. *Thucyd.* l. 7, c. 84; *Diodor.* l. 13; *Plut. in Nic.*

ASINIUS Pollio (*Hist.*) an orator and historian, who rose from obscurity to the dignity of the consulship, which he held U. C. 714, A. C. 40. He triumphed over the Dalmatians, and after the death of Cæsar, rendered great service to M. Antony, which did not prevent him from being a great favourite with Augustus. He wrote a History in 18 books, besides Orations and Tragedies, and was celebrated by the verses of Virgil and Horace, who were under his patronage. Asinius died at Frescato, at the age of 80. *Cic. ad Famil.* l. 10, ep. 33; *Virg. Eclog.* 4; *Hor.* l. 2, od. 1; *Vell. Pater.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 30; *Quintil.* l. 6, &c.; *Appian. Civil.* l. 5; *Euseb.*

Asinius Gallus, son of Asinius Pollio, was consul with M. Censorinus, U. C. 746, A. C. 8. He afterwards married Vipsania, the repudiated wife of Tiberius, which causing the displeasure of the emperor, he starved himself to death, either voluntarily or by the order of the latter. He wrote a Comparison between his father and Cicero, in which he gives the preference to the former, besides some Epigrams and Poems. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1 and 5; *Plin.* l. 7, ep. 4; *Dio.* 58.

Asinius Marcellus, grandson of Asinius Pollio, was accused of some misdemeanours, but afterwards acquitted. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14.

Asinius, a commander in Mauritania, under Vitellius. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2, c. 59.

Asinius Capito (*Biog.*) a grammarian, wrote a Book of Epistles. *Aul. Gell.* l. 5.

Asinius Pollio, a Greek historian, in the time of Pompey. *Suidas, Vossius, &c.*

Asinius Quadratus, an historian in the third century, who wrote a Roman history, and also a history of the Parthians, &c.

ASIUS (*Myth.*) Ἄσιος, a son of Dymas, and brother of Hecuba, was killed by Idomeneus, in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* 2, 12, and 13.

Asius, a son of Imbracus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10.

Asius (*Biog.*) a poet of Samos, who wrote on the Genealogy of Heroes, &c. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 4.

ASKELON (*Bibl.*) אשקלון, a city in the land of the Philistines, belonging to the tribe of Judah. *Jud.* i. 18; *Jer.* xxv.; *Amos* i. 8, &c. This town was distinguished among the Greeks and Romans by the name of Ascalon. [Vide *Ascalon*]

ASKEW, *Anne* (*Ecc.*) daughter of sir William Askew, of Helsay, in Lincolnshire, was born in 1529, and embracing the Protestant religion, was burnt in 1546.

Askew, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a physician and scholar, was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, in 1722; took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. at Cambridge, in 1745 and 1750, and died in 1774. Among his books and MSS. was a complete collection of the editions of Æschylus, which had been made with the view of publishing a new edition, for which his acknowledged proficiency in the Greek qualified him in a peculiar manner. His library was disposed of at his death by public auction for 5000*l.*

ASLAN (*Hist.*) a Tartar general in the 16th century, after having distinguished himself against the Russians, was chosen khan in the place of his master Sehah, and died after a reign of about 12 years.

ASMODEUS (*Bibl.*) אשמדי, Ἀσμοδαῖος, a name of an evil spirit, mentioned by Tobit. *Tob.* vi. 14.

ASMONEANS (*Hist.*) a name given to the Maccabees, the descendants of Matathias. *Joseph. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, c. 1.

ASMOUG (*Myth.*) the name of a dæmon among the Persians, who was reckoned the author of evil.

ASMOUIL (*Biog.*) a Spanish physician, and a Jew by birth, became a convert to Mahometanism, and wrote against the Jews, in the year of the Hegira 570, A. D. 1180.

ASMUNDUS (*Hist.*) vide *Amundus*.

ASNAPPER (*Bibl.*) אסנפר, a king of Assyria, who sent the Cutheans into Israel. *Ezra* iv. 10.

ASNOIS (*Geog.*) a town of Nivernois, in France, which had formerly a castle that suffered much in the civil wars of Charles VI and VII, and in the wars of 1620 and the following years; the town itself was almost destroyed.

ASOLO (*Geog.*) formerly *Acelum*, a small town of Treviso, in the Venetian states, is situated on a hill between Padua and Feltri.

ASOPIADES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Æacus, a grandson of Asopus.

ASOPIS (*Myth.*) Ἀσωπὶς, a daughter of Æacus.

ASOPIUS (*Hist.*) Ἀσώπιος, a son of Phormio, was sent by the Athenians on an expedition into Peloponnesus, with 30 ships, and was afterwards slain in battle. *Thucyd.* l. 3, c. 7.

ASOPODORUS (*Hist.*) Ἀσωπόδωρος, a commander of the Theban cavalry, routed the Megareans and the Phlasians. *Herod.* l. 9, c. 69.

ASOPUS (*Myth.*) Ἀσωπὸς, a son of Oceanus, or, according to Pausanias, a Bœotian prince, who discovered the river which watered Thebes, and to which he gave his name. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Stat. Theb.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 2.

ASPAMITHNES (*Hist.*) an eunuch of Xerxes, who, according to Ctesias, conspired with Artabanus to destroy the king and the royal family.

ASPAR (*Hist.*) a patrician and a general under the emperor Theodosius, who, assuming too much to himself, was put to death by order of Leo I, in 471. *Evagr. Ecc. Hist.* l. 1; *Procop. de Bell. Vand.* l. 1; *Marcellin. in Chron.*

ASPASIA (*Hist.*) Ἀσπασία, a daughter of Hermotimus, the Phocian, was, on account of her personal charms, the mistress successively of Cyrus, Artaxerxes, his brother, and

Darius. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12, c. 1; *Plut. in Artax.; Justin.* l. 10, c. 2.

ASPASIA, a daughter of Axiochus, and a native of Miletus, attracted by her wit and beauty a number of admirers, among whom she reckoned Socrates and Pericles. The latter took her first as his mistress, and afterwards as his wife. *Aristophan. in Acharn.; Plut. in Peric.; Athen.* l. 5.

ASPASIA, a wife of Xenophon, according to an interpretation of Cicero and Quintilian, which is generally admitted to be false. *Cic. de Invert.* l. 1, c. 1; *Quintil.* l. 5, c. 11; *Turnel. in Quintil.* l. 5.

ASPASIUS (*Hist.*) a proconsul of Africa, who banished S. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, to Cecuba.

ASPASIUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher and historian, wrote a treatise on rhetoric, &c. *Suidas.*

ASPASIUS, a sophist of Biblos, who wrote a panegyric on the emperor Adrian.

ASPASTES (*Hist.*) a satrap of Carmania, who was suspected of being faithless to his trust, and was put to death by order of Alexander. *Q. Curt.* l. 9.

ASPEBETUS (*Hist.*) an officer among the Persians in the fifth century, who, being ordered by Isdegerdes to persecute the Christians, was at length converted, and made a bishop of the Arabians, in which character he was at the council of Ephesus in 431. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 421.

ASPENDIUS (*Biog.*) a celebrated player on the lyre, who gave his name afterwards to all good performers on that instrument. *Ascon. ad Cic. in Verr.*

ASPENDUS (*Geog.*) a ruinous town of Pamphylia, which was once a bishop's see. The inhabitants formerly sacrificed swine to Venus

ASPER, *Hans* (*Biog.*) a Swiss painter, who was born in 1499, obtained a reputation in his day for painting animals and flowers little inferior to that of Holbein; insomuch that a medal was struck in honour of him. Nevertheless he shared the fate of most artists, and died in poverty in 1571.

ASPEROSA (*Geog.*) a town of Romania, in Turkey, on the coast of the Archipelago, which is supposed to be the ancient *Abdera.* It is now an episcopal town of the Greek church.

ASPHALTITES (*Geog.*) Ἀσφαλτίτης λίμνη, a lake, which is otherwise called the *Dead Sea,* on account of the perpetual stillness of its waters. It forms the eastern boundary near the site of Sodom and the other cities which were consumed by fire. It was called Asphaltus, or the Lacus Asphaltites, from the asphaltus, or bitumen, which abounds therein. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 5, c. 5; *Gal. de Simpl. Medic. Facult.* l. 4, c. 19; *Hieron. in Ezech.* xlvii.

ASPIS (*Hist.*) a satrap of Chaonia, who revolted from Artaxerxes, and was reduced by Datames. *Corp. Nep. in Dat.*

ASPLEDON (*Myth.*) Ἀσπληδὼν, a son of Neptune, by the nymph Midea, who gave his name to a city of Bœotia. *Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 18.

ASPORENA (*Myth.*) an epithet for the mother of the gods, so called from a mountain of Asia Minor, where she was worshipped.

ASPRÆNAS (*Hist.*) the name of a family in Rome, who enjoyed the consulship, but of whom little is known. *Plin.* l. 3.

ASPRANDUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Lombards in 712, died after a reign of three years. *Paul. Diacon.* l. 6, c. 36.

ASPRENAS, *C. Nonius* (*Hist.*) a youth who, being lamed at the games called Trojæ Ludi, was presented with a gold chain by Augustus. *Sueton. in August.* c. 43.

ASPRENAS, *L. Nonius*, a consul in the reign of Domitian, and also of Adrian.

ASPRENAS, *Calpurnius*, a governor of Galatia and Pamphylea, under Galba, defeated the impostor, styling himself Nero in Cithnus. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2. c. 9.

ASPRENIUS (*Hist.*) a proconsul in Africa in the time of Tiberius.

ASRIEL (*Bibl.*) אשריאל, son of Gilead, and head of a family.

ASRIEL, a son of Manasseh. *Josh.* xvii. 2.

ASSABINUS (*Myth.*) the Jupiter of the Athenians. *Plin.* l. 12.

ASSADEDDOULAT (*Hist.*) surnamed *Saleh,* son of Mardas, made himself master of Aleppo, and founded the dynasty of the Mardassites. He died after a reign of five years, in the year of the Hegira 520, A. D. 1130.

ASSADI (*Biog.*) a Persian poet. [Vide *Assedi*]

ASSAF (*Myth.*) son of Barakhia, was, according to the traditions of the Orientalists, vizier or prime minister to king Solomon.

ASSAILI, *Gilbert d'* (*Hist.*) fifteenth grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was engaged with Amauri I, king of Jerusalem, in opposing the Saracens, but not being successful, resigned his charge in 1169.

ASSAKER (*Biog.*) an Arabian author, who wrote on the excellences of the Koran.

ASSARACUS (*Myth.*) Ἀσσάρακος, son of Tros, and grandfather of Anchyses. *Hom. Il.* l. 20, v. 232; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 284.

ASSARHADON (*Bibl.*) vide *Esarhaddon.*

ASSASSINS (*Hist.*) vide *Ismaelians.*

ASSEDI (*Biog.*) one of the most celebrated Persian poets of Khorasan, wrote a poem, entitled, 'Schah-nameh,' comprehending a History of the ancient Kings of Persia.

ASSELEYN, *John* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1610, and died in 1660, leaving a high reputation for landscape painting.

ASSEMANI, *Joseph Simon* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Tyre, and keeper of the Vatican, died at Rome in his eightieth year, in 1768. He is known as a great Oriental scholar, and published, 1. 'Bibliotheca Orientalis, Clementino-Vaticana, recensens Manuscriptos Codices, Syriacos, Arabicos, &c.' 4 vols. fol. 1719—1728. 2. The Works of Ephreim Syrus, 6 vols. fol. 1732—1734. 3. 'De Sanctis Ferentinis in Tuscia Bonifacio ac Redempto Episcopis Dissertatio,' Rom. 1745. 4. 'Italicæ Historiæ Scriptores ex Bibl.-Vatic. &c. collegit et Præfat Notisque illustravit I. S. Assemanus,' 4 vols. 4to. 1751—1753. 5. 'Kalendaria Ecclesiæ Universæ,' 6 vols. 4to. Rom. 1755—1757.

ASSEMANI, *Stephen Evodius*, nephew of the preceding, and archbishop of Apamea, succeeded his uncle in the charge of the Vatican, and also shared his fame as an Oriental scholar. His works are, 1. 'Bibliotheca Mediceo-Laurentianæ et Palatinæ Codicum MS. Oriental. Catalogus,' 2 vols. fol. with notes, by Gori, 1742. 2. 'Acta Sanctorum Martyrum Orientalium et Occidentalium,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1748. 3. 'Bibl. Apost. Vatican. Codic. MSS. Catal.' published in conjunction with his uncle, Rom. 1756—1769.

ASSER (*Biog.*) a rabbi who, in 476, in conjunction with Hammai, another rabbi, composed the Talmud of Babylon, so called from the place of their residence. It was commented upon by the rabbi Mair, in 547, and by another Asser in 1328, and was printed by Elzevir, in 4to. at Leyden, in 1630; and again, with all its commentators, in 12 vols. fol. Amst. 1644.

ASSERIUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Salisbury, was preceptor to Alfred the Great, whose life he composed, which was first published by archbishop Parker, at the end of 'Walsinghami Historia,' fol. Lond. 1574; and reprinted by Camden, in his 'Anglia Normanica,' &c. Francof. 1603; and again reprinted, in a very elegant octavo volume, by Mr. Wise, at Oxford, in 1722. To Asserius are also ascribed other works, as 'Annales Britannicæ;' 'Aurearum Sententiarum Enchiridion.' 'A Book of Homilies;' and 'A Book of Epistles;' but these are of doubtful authority. *Bale & Pits, &c.*

*de Script. Angl.; Godwin. de Episcop. Salisbur.; Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ASSHETON, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1641, entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1658, and died in 1711. He was the projector of the scheme for providing a maintenance for clergymen's widows and others, and wrote, among other things, 1. 'Toleration Disapproved and Condemned,' &c. Oxford, 1760. 2. 'The Cases of Scandal and Persecution,' &c. London, 1674. 3. 'The Royal Apology, or, An Answer to the Rebels' Plea.' 4. 'A seasonable Vindication of their present Majesties,' London. 5. 'The Country Parson's Admonition to his Parishioners against Popery,' &c.

ASSIR (*Bibl.*) אסיר, son of Jeconiah, king of Judah. 1 *Chron.* iii. 17.

Assir, son of Korah, a Levite. *Exod.* vi. 24; 1 *Chron.* vi. 22.

ASSORUS (*Geog.*) Ἄσσωρος, or *Assorius*, Ἀσσώριος, now *Asaro*, a town of Sicily, between Enna and Agyrium. *Diodor.* l. 14; *Cic. in Verr.* 4.

ASSOS (*Bibl.*) Ἄσσος, a maritime town of Mysia, whither St. Paul went by sea from Troas. *Acts* xx. 13. It was the native place of the stoic philosopher Cleanthes, which Pliny calls *Apollonia*. *Strab.* l. 13; *Plin.* l. 2.

ASSOUCI, *Charles Coypeau Sieur d'* (*Biog.*) called the *Ape of Scarron*, was born at Paris in 1604, and, after a dissolute and vagrant life, died in 1679. He wrote his adventures in a style of buffoonery, 3 vols. 12mo. 1678; and also some poems, which were collected in 3 vols. 12mo. 1678.

ASSYRIA (*Geog.*) Ἀσσυρίη, a large country of Asia; derives its name from Ashur, its first planter.

*Boundaries and Extent.* Assyria was bounded, according to Ptolemy, by part of Armenia and Mount Niphates on the N.; by the Tigris on the W.; by Susiana on the S.; and by part of Media, and the mountains Choatra and Zagros on the E.; but Strabo allows it a greater extent, so as to comprehend Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and Assyria properly so called.

*Division.* It was divided by Ptolemy into the provinces of Adiabene, Calachene, Arrapachites, Arbelitus, Apolloniatis, Sittacene, and Chalonitis; but is at present divided between the Turks and the Persians. That part which the grand seignior retains, which is the least, is now called *Arserum*, and comprehends Beglerbey and the eastern part of Mozuque, beyond the Tigris. The other part, which the Persians possess, is re-united to the different Persian provinces.

*Towns.* Its principal towns were Ctesiphon, Ninevah, Arbela, Arropa, Sambata, Garama, Sittacene, &c.

*History.* Assyria, which stands the foremost in profane history, is in Scripture the second most ancient kingdom after Babylon. The chronology and succession of its kings has given rise to much dispute and investigation among the learned, of which the reader may inform himself by consulting the authorities annexed to this article. The following list is taken from Eusebius, who followed Julius Africanus, Castor, Cephallion, and Thallus. He divides their kings into three dynasties, the first of which he calls the Chaldean kings, as follow:

| *Kings.* | *Reign.* |
|---|---|
| Evechous, or Nimrod | 6 years. |
| Chomasbole | 7 |
| Porus | 35 |
| Nechobes | 43 |
| Abius | 48 |
| Oniballus | 40 |
| Xinxirus | 45 |
| Total | 224 |

The second dynasty he calls Arabian kings, who were as follow:

| *Kings.* | *Reign.* |
|---|---|
| Mordocentes | 45 years. |
| Sisimadachus | 28 |
| Gabius | 37 |
| Parannus | 40 |
| Nabonnades | 25 |
| 6 Unknown | 41 |
| Total | 216 |

The Arabians being expelled the kingdom, he gives the third dynasty of Assyrian kings, properly so called, which were as follow:

| *Kings.* | *A. M.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Belus | 1879 | 2161 |
| Ninus | 1929 | 2106 |
| Semiramis | 1981 | 2054 |
| Ninyas | 2023 | 2012 |
| Arius | 2061 | 1974 |
| Aralius | 2091 | 1944 |
| Xerxes | 2131 | 1904 |
| Armamithres | 2161 | 1874 |
| Belochus | 2199 | 1836 |
| Baleus | 2234 | 1801 |
| Sethos | 2286 | 1749 |
| Mamythus | 2318 | 1717 |
| Aschalius | 2348 | 1687 |
| Spherus | 2376 | 1659 |
| Mamylus | 2398 | 1637 |
| Spartheus | 2428 | 1607 |
| Ascatades | 2458 | 1577 |
| Amyntas | 2496 | 1539 |
| Belochus II | 2541 | 1494 |
| Belatorus | 2566 | 1469 |
| Lamprades | 2596 | 1439 |
| Sosares | 2626 | 1409 |
| Lampraes | 2646 | 1389 |
| Tanyas | 2676 | 1359 |
| Sosarmes | 2716 | 1319 |
| Mithreus | 2738 | 1297 |
| Tautanes | 2765 | 1270 |
| Teuteus | 2797 | 1238 |
| Thineus | 2841 | 1194 |
| Dercylus | 2871 | 1164 |
| Eupacmes | 2911 | 1124 |
| Laosthenes | 2949 | 1086 |
| Pyrtiades | 2994 | 1041 |
| Ophrateus | 3024 | 1011 |
| Epacherus | 3045 | 990 |
| Acraganes | 3097 | 938 |
| Sardanapalus | 3139 | 896 |

The correctness of the above list may justly be questioned, as it rests on no better authority than that of Ctesias, but we learn from Scripture that Nimrod was the first who reigned in that part of the world, which was called Assyria, *Gen.* x.; but of his successors no mention is made. His kingdom was in all probability divided into smaller portions, as Amraphel is said to have reigned in Babylon when Abraham was about 90 years old, *Gen.* xiv, which was A. M. 2119, A. C. 1914. Of other kings little is known until A. M. 2806, A. C. 1229, when Semiramis laid the foundations of the mighty empire of the Assyrians, whose successors are unknown until Phul, who reigned at Nineveh at the same time as Manehem reigned over Israel at Samaria, A. M. 3270, A. C. 765, 2 *Kings* xv.

The following is a list of the successors of Phul, according to the canon of Scripture and profane authors:

Tiglathpilesar, or Thelylathphalnasar.
Salmananeser.
Sennacherib.
Esarhaddon.
Nebuchadnezzar, or Saosduchinus.
Chynaladanus, or Sarac.

Chynaladanus, who is better known in profane history by the name of Sardanapalus, was the last king of Assyria, who in a fit of despair set fire to his own palace, and consumed himself with all his possessions. The empire of Assyria was henceforth divided between the Medes and the Babylonians, by whom it was destroyed. According to Eusebius it flourished 1240 years; according to Justin 1300; but according to Herodotus 5 or 600, which is most conformable to Scripture.

*Authors who have written on Assyria and the Assyrian Empire.*

Herodotus, Xenophon, Polybius, Scylax, Diodorus, Strabo, Mela, Dionysius Periegetes, Pliny, Agatharcidas, Ptolemy, Q. Curtius, Arrian, Eusebius, Isidor, Bochart, Vossius, Usher, Petavius, Riccioli, Selden, Newton, Marsham, Calmet, Prideaux, &c.

ASSYRIUS (*Geog.*) the Gentile name for the inhabitants, &c. of Assyria, which was also applied to what was Phœnician and Tyrian. *Virg. Georg.* l. 2.

*Alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno.*

The term Assyrian was likewise synonymous with Syrian. *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 27.

ASTA (*Geog.*) a town of the Turditani, in Spain, otherwise called *Regia*, now *Xeres;* also a town of Liguria, referred to by Claudian. *Plin.* l. 3; *Claud. de Cons. Honor.* l. 6; *Paul Diacon. De Reb. Longobard.* l. 4, c. 42.

ASTACES (*Hist.*) a governor of Darius, who is called by Arrian *Mazaces.*

ASTALLI (*Ecc.*) three cardinals of that name, who were of a noble family at Rome.

ASTALLI, *Astald*, was created cardinal by Celestin II, in 1144, and died under Alexander III, leaving a high reputation as a lover of peace and good order.

ASTALLI, *Camillus*, was created cardinal by Innocent X, in 1650; but was afterwards degraded for his political intrigues with the Spanish ambassador. He retired to his bishopric of Catana in Sicily, where he died in 1663.

ASTALLI, *Fulvio*, was created cardinal in 1686, by pope Innocent XI. *Onuphrius, Ciacconius, Auberi, &c.*

ASTAPA (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Bœtica, now *Estepa.* The inhabitants, called Astapenses, threw themselves, with their wives and children, into the flames, that they might not fall into the hands of the Romans. *Liv.* l. 28, c. 24.

ASTAROTH (*Bibl.*) עשתרות, or *Astaroth Carnaim*, a city beyond Jordan, six miles from Adraa.

ASTAROTH, or *Astarte*, a Syrian goddess, supposed to be the moon; or *Ashteroth*, the queen of heaven, among the Hebrews; *Isis*, among the Egyptians; *Alitta*, among the Arabians; *Melitta*, among the Assyrians and Persians; *Diana*, among the Greeks; *Baal* and *Astaroth*, in the Holy Scriptures, where she is also called a goddess of the Sidonians. By Cicero she is supposed to be Venus. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Lucian. de Dea Syr.; Tertull. in Apol.* l. 24, c. 3; *Suidas; Bochart. Geog. Sa.* p. 781; *Selden de Diis Syr.*

ASTARTE (*Numis.*) this goddess is represented on medals in a diversity of forms, sometimes in a long habit, and sometimes in a short one; holding a long stick; having her head crowned with rays, or with a battlement, or a victory, &c. On a medal of Cæsarea Palestina she is represented as in the annexed figure, in a short habit, crowned with battlements, holding the head of Osiris in her right hand, and a staff in her left, inscription COL*onia Prima Felix* AUG*usta Flavia Commodiana, &c.* [Vide *Cæsarea*]



ASTE, *Marcellus* (*Ecc.*) was created cardinal by pope Innocent XII, in 1699, after having acted as nuncio in Switzerland; and died bishop of Ancona in 1707.

ASTELL, *Mary* (*Biog.*) a lady of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born about 1668, and died in 1731. This lady, who was distinguished for her literary attainments, was acquainted with the most learned men of the age, as Atterbury, Dodwell, Norris, Hicks, and spent her life in severe study, by which she made herself familiar with Xenophon, Plato, Cicero, and other writers of antiquity. She wrote, 1. 'A Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their True and Greatest Interests;' and some time after a second part under the same title, with this addition, 'wherein a Method is offered for the Improvement of their Minds,' published in 1696. The object of this work was to recommend the formation of a society among ladies who were disposed for retirement and study to live together under one establishment; and the plan at first met the approbation, as it is said, of the queen so much that she would have given 10,000*l.* towards carrying it into effect, if bishop Burnet had not represented it to her as a dangerous imitation and encouragement of nunneries. 2. 'An Essay in Defence of the Female Sex, in a Letter to a Lady; written by a Lady.' 3. 'Reflections on Marriage,' 1700; and a second edition in 1705. 4. 'Moderation truly stated,' in answer to Dr. d'Avenant's 'Moderation a Virtue.' 5. 'An Impartial Inquiry into the Causes of Rebellion and Civil Wars in this Kingdom,' an Examination of Dr. Kennet's Sermon, Jan. 30, 1703-4. 6. 'A Fair Way with Dissenters and their Patrons,' &c. 1704. 7. 'The Christian Religion, as practised by a Daughter of the Church of England,' 1705. 8. 'Six Familiar Essays upon Marriage, Crosses in Love, and Friendship,' 1706. 8. 'Bart'lmy Fair, or an Inquiry after Wit,' 1700, occasioned by colonel Hunter's Letter on Enthusiasm; it was reprinted in 1722 without the words 'Bart'lmy Fair.'

ASTER (*Hist.*) a citizen of Olynthus, who shot an arrow at Philip, king of Macedon, while he was besieging the town of Methon, with these words, "For Philip's right eye." The arrow having reached its aim, was shot back with this inscription, "If Philip take the town he will hang up Aster." The king kept his word. *Plut. in Philip.; Lucian. de Hist. Scrib.*

ASTERIA (*Myth.*) Ἀστερίη, a daughter of Cœlus, the son of Titan, was changed by Jupiter into a quail. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 136; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6.

ASTERIA, one of the daughters of Atlas. *Apollod.* l. 2.

ASTERION (*Myth.*) or *Asterius*, a river of Peloponnesus, which had three daughters, Eubœa, Prosymna, and Acræa, who nursed the goddess Juno. *Paus.* l. 2.

ASTERION, a son of Minos, second king of Crete, by Pasiphae, was killed by Theseus. *Apollod.* l. 3.

ASTERIUS (*Hist.*) a governor in the East, who perished in the earthquake at Antioch in 588. *Evag.* l. 6.

ASTERIUS (*Ecc.*) a Roman senator, and a Christian in the time of Gallienus, who is supposed to have been a martyr.

ASTERIUS, an Arian bishop, supposed by some to be the sophist mentioned under *Biography.*

ASTERIUS, a bishop of Amasia, who was sent by S. Leo as a legate to Constantinople on the mission of uniting the

Eastern and Western churches. *Epist. S. Leon.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 450.

**Asterius** (*Biog.*) a sophist of Cappadocia, who from a heathen became an Arian, and wrote commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans, &c. which were much read by men of his party. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.; Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1; *Epiphan. Hæres.* 72; *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 370.

ASTEROPE (*Myth.*) or *Asteropea*, Ἀστεροπεία, a daughter of Pelias, and one of the Pleiades. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 8.

ASTEROPÆUS (*Myth.*) Ἀστεροπαῖος, a king of Pæonia, and son of Pelegon, was killed by Achilles in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 17, v. 217.

ASTI (*Geog.*) in Latin *Asta*, an episcopal town of Piedmont, suffragan of Milan, which was once a republic, but afterwardsbe came subject to the dukes of Milan, by whom it was ceded to the dukes of Savoy.

ASTIOCHUS (*Hist.*) vide *Astyochus*.

ASTLE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary of Staffordshire, died in 1803, after having been employed first as chief clerk, and afterwards as keeper of the record office, in which capacity he had been indefatigable in his antiquarian researches, particularly in decyphering old records. His principal work was his 'Origin and Progress of Writing;' besides which he contributed many articles to the Archæologia, and wrote a 'Preface and Index to the Harleian Collection of MSS.' published in 1763.

ASTLEY, *Thomas, Lord* (*Hist.*) was killed in 1264 at Evesham in the baron's wars.

**Astley**, *Sir Jacob*, of the same family, was a distinguished knight in the time of Charles I; who after having seen much service abroad, rendered considerable assistance to his sovereign in the time of the rebellion, for which he was elevated to the peerage.

**Astley**, *Francis*, son of sir Edward Astley, was killed in the engagement with La Belle Poule off the isle of Bass, in 1778.

**Astley** (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family in Warwickshire, who were barons in the third century. [Vide *Astley* under *History*] Sir Jacob Astley, a descendant of this family, was created a baron by the title of lord Astley, of Reading, which title became extinct in the third generation in 1688. Sir Isaac Astley, second son of Thomas Astley, who was the elder brother of lord Astley, was created a baronet in 1641. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, a cinque-foil *ermine*, within a border engrailed *or*.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *gules*, lined *ermine*, a demi-pillar *gules*, environed with a ducal coronet *or*, out of which issues a plume of feathers *argent*.

**Astley**, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter, who succeeded well in portrait painting, but gave up his profession on marrying a rich widow, by which he became independent. He died in 1787.

ASTON, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a knight of the Bath in the reign of Henry VIII [vide *Aston* under *Heraldry*], distinguished himself at the siege of Terouenne and Tournay, as also at the battle of the Spurs in 1513, when, for his conduct and bravery, he was made a knight banneret in the open field.

**Aston**, *Walter, Lord*, was sent by James I into Spain with John Digby, earl of Bristol, to negociate a marriage between Charles, prince of Wales, and the eldest daughter of the crown, for which he was raised to the dignity of the peerage.

**Aston**, *Walter*, second lord, son of the preceding, was in the service of king Charles I during the grand rebellion, and acted, with Sir Thomas Hildesley, as governor of Litchfield during the siege of that place. They held out by the request of the king until the surrender of Oxford: after which lord Aston lived in retirement till the restoration.

**Aston**, *Sir Arthur*, second son of Sir Thomas Aston, in Cheshire, was also in the service of Charles I, to whom he rendered great assistance at the battle of Edge-hill, where, at the head of the dragoons, he three times repulsed the earl of Essex. He was appointed governor of Reading, and afterwards of Oxford; and, on the king's death, he went into Ireland, where he defended Drogheda against the rebels; but the town being at length compelled to surrender to Cromwell, his brains were, by the order of the latter, dashed out with the wooden stump which he used for a leg.

**Aston**, *Sir Thomas*, son of John Aston, in Cheshire, Esq. was one of the firmest loyalists, who supported the cause of Charles I against his rebellious subjects. He raised a party of horse for his majesty's service, but was defeated near Nantwich in 1642, and died of his wounds in 1645. He supported the royal cause by his pen as well as his sword, leaving among his works, 1. 'A Remonstrance against Presbytery,' 4to. London, 1641. 2. 'A Short Survey of the Presbyterian Discipline.' 3. 'A Brief Review of the Institution, Succession, and Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Venerable Order of Bishops.' These two last were printed with the 'Remonstrance.' 4. 'A Collection of Sundry Petitions presented to the King and Parliament,' 4to. 1642.

**Aston** (*Her.*) a very ancient family, of English extraction, that has been distinguished for worth and valour from the earliest period. Ralph de Aeton, in the county of Stafford, was an ancestor of this family; to whose son Robert, in the time of Henry III in 1260, Roger de Morland, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, gave the keeping of the game, and a seat in the manor of Haywood, both in that county. His son, sir John, was a knight of the shire in the 7th of Edward III, and his posterity were sheriffs for the county for several generations. In the reign of Henry VII, sir John Aston, of whom mention has been made under the head of History, was made K. B. at the marriage of prince Arthur, the king's eldest son: and in the reign of James I, sir Walter Aston was created first a baronet in 1611, and afterwards a peer in 1627 by the title of lord Aston, of Forfar, in the county of Forfar. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fess, and in chief three lozenges *sable*.

*Crest.* A bull's head couped *or*, armed *argent*, the tips of the horns *sable*.

*Supporters.* Two Roman knights armed *proper*, their faces, hands, and knees bare, having round bucklers on their exterior arms, their scabbards *sable*, sword-hilts and chapes *or*.

Other branches of this family were created baronets, which are now extinct, as sir Arthur Aston and sir Thomas Aston mentioned under History.

ASTORGA (*Geog.*) a very ancient town of Leon, in Spain, called by the Romans *Asturica Augusta*, which is a bishop's see, suffragan of Compostella, and was a marquisate belonging to the house of Osorio. It is well fortified, and is seated in a plain on the river Tueria, 25 miles S. W. Leon. Lon. 5° 32′ W. lat. 42° 22′ N. In 1812 the French, who had been previously in possession of Astorga, were besieged therein by the Spaniards, to whom they surrendered the town.

ASTORI, *John Anthony* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Venice, was born in 1672, and died in 1743. His works are, 1. 'Commentariolum in Antiquum Alemanis Poetæ Laconis Monumentum,' fol. Venet. 1697; reprinted in the 'Galleria di Minerva;' and also by Sallengre in the 'Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum,' fol. Hag. 1718. 2. 'De Deo Brotonte Epistola;' also reprinted in the above collections. 3. Letters and Dissertations on Coins, &c. 4. 'Mantui, Tragœdia Sacra musice recitanda,' Venet. 1713. 5. 'Supplices, Tragœdia Sacra,' 1713; besides many lesser pieces in Greek, Latin, and Italian.

ASTRÆA (*Myth.*) 'Αϛράίη, a daughter of Astræus, king of Arcadia, or, according to Hesiod, of Jupiter and Thetis. She was called *Justice*, of which she was the goddess, and left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the constellations under the name of *Virgo*, or *Erigone*.

*Arat. Phænom.*

> Καὶ τότε μισήσασα Δίκη κείνων γένος ἀνδρῶν
> Ἔπταθ' ὑπουρανίη, ταύτην δ' ἄρα νάσσατο χώρην
> Ἧχί περ ἐννυχίη ἔτι φαίνεται ἀνθρώποισι.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 1, v. 149.

> —— *Et Virgo cæde madentes*
> *Ultima cœlestum terras Astræa reliquit*

*Senec. in Octav.; Hesiod. Theog.; Manill.* l. 4, v. 542; *Aul. Gell.* l. 14, c. 4.

ASTRÆUS (*Myth.*) 'Αϛραῖος, one of the Titans, who made war against Jupiter. *Hesiod. Theog.; Apollod.* l. 1.

ASTRONOME, *L'* (*Biog.*) the real or assumed name of an author in the ninth century, who wrote the Life of Louis le Debonnaire in Latin, which is in Du Chene's Collection of French Historians. It was translated into French by the president Cousin.

ASTRUC, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Sauve, in the diocese of Alais, was born in 1684, and died in 1766. Among his works are, 1. 'Origin de la Peste,' 8vo. 1724. 2. 'De Motu Musculari,' 12mo. 1710. 3. 'De Morbis Venereis Libri Sex,' 4to. 1736; afterwards enlarged to two volumes, and translated by Jault into French, 4 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Traité des Maladies des Femmes,' 6 vols. 12mo. 1766. 5. 'Traité des Tumeurs,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1759, &c.

ASTUR (*Myth.*) an Etruscan king, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10.

ASTURA (*Geog.*) a river of Latium, with a town at its mouth, near which Cicero had a villa, where he was met by the soldiers whom Antony sent to cut off his head. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12, ep. 16.

ASTURA (*Geog.*) a small place in Campania celebrated in history by the capture of Conrad and Frederic after having lost a battle against Charles I, king of Naples, in 1268. *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

ASTURES (*Geog.*) or *Asturii*, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, who inhabited the district now called *Las Asturias*. This people were noted for digging the precious metals from the mines.

*Lucan.* l. 4, v. 298.

> *Non se tam penitus, tam longè luce relictâ*
> *Merserit Asturii scrutator pallidus auri.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 1, v. 23.

> —— *Astur avarus*
> *Visceribus laceræ telluris mergitur imis*
> *Et redit infelix effosso concolor auro.*

*Mart.* l. 10, epist. 16.

> *Accipe Callaicis quicquid fodit Astur in arvis.*

*Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. Consul.*

> —— *Quicquid tellure revulsâ*
> *Callaicis fodiens rimatur collibus Astur.*

The principal towns in this district were Asturica Augusta, now *Astorga*; and Asturum Lucus, now *Oviedo*, at the north of Spain. [Vide *Asturias*]

ASTURIAS (*Geog.*) or *Las Asturias*, a province of Spain, 120 miles long, and 45 broad, bounded on the E. by Biscay, on the S. by Old Castile and Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the Atlantic.

*Division.* It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana, so named from their chief towns.

*History.* Asturia, which was a distinguished place in the time of the Romans [vide *Astures*], was, in subsequent ages, the scene of the most interesting events. After king Roderic had been defeated in 713 by the Saracens, and almost all his army destroyed at the disastrous battle of Xeres, the mountains of Asturia afforded a refuge to the fugitives, who, under the conduct of prince Pelayo, or Pelagius, gave a signal defeat to the infidels. He then founded a new kingdom, where he and his successors reigned until the time of Ferdinand I in 1039, taking the title of kings of Leon and Asturias. It has since become a principality annexed to the crown, which belongs to the eldest son of the king, who is entitled *Prince of Asturias*. The first who took this title was the infant Don Henriquez, son of king John I, of Castile, in 1388. *Marian. Hist. Hisp.* l. 7; *Merul. Descript. Hispan. &c.*

ASTURICA (*Geog.*) or *Asturica Augusta*, Astorga, one of the principal towns of the Astures. [Vide *Astures* and *Astorga*]

ASTURIUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Asterius*.

ASTURIUS, archbishop of Toledo in the fifth century.

ASTURUM, *Lucus* (*Geog.*) now *Oviedo*, one of the principal towns of the Astures. [Vide *Astures* and *Oviedo*]

ASTYAGE (*Myth.*) 'Αϛυάγη, a daughter of Hipseus, whom Periphas married, and had by her Antion, the father of Ixion. *Diodor.*

ASTYAGES (*Hist.*) 'Αϛυάγης, son of Cyaxeres, was conquered and dethroned by his grandson Cyrus, whom he had in vain endeavoured to destroy, A. C. 559. Xenophon however, in his Cyropœdia, relates the story differently, making Cyrus and Astyages to live in continual amity. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 46, &c.; *Xenoph. Cyrop.; Justin.* l. 1, c. 4; *Paus.* l. 5.

ASTYAGES (*Biog.*) a grammarian who wrote a Commentary on Callimachus.

ASTYANAX (*Myth.*) 'Αϛυάναξ, son of Hector and Andromache, is said to have been thrown down from the walls of Troy. *Hom. Il.* l. 6; *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

ASTYANAX (*Biog.*) an Arcadian, who had a statue in the temple of Jupiter, on Mount Lycus. *Paus.* l. 8.

ASTYANAX, a Latin historian in the third century, wrote a History of the Emperor Gallienus.

ASTYDAMAS (*Biog.*) 'Αϛυδάμας, a tragic poet in the 95th Olympiad, A. C. 400, and disciple of Isocrates, is said to have written 240 tragedies, of which 15 obtained the prize. *Suidas.*

ASTYDAMAS, a comic actor at Athens, who was always boasting; whence the proverb "Lauda teipsum, Astydame in modum." *Erasm. in Adag.*

ASTYDAMAS, a tragic poet in the 102d Olympiad.

ASTYDAMAS, a native of Miletus, who was three time victorious at the Olympic games. He was famous for his immense appetite. *Athen.* l. 10.

ASTYDAMIA (*Myth.*) 'Αϛυδαμεία, a daughter of Amyntor, king of Orchomenus in Bœotia, and wife of Acastus, king of Iolchos, sought the death of Peleus by a false charge, because he would not gratify her passion; but he escaping from her power, marched with an army against Acastus, and put Astydamia to death. *Pindar. Nem.* 4; *Apollod.* l. 3.

ASTYLUS (*Myth.*) one of the centaurs, who had a knowledge of futurity. *Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

ASTYMEDES (*Hist.*) 'Αϛυμήδης, who was sent on different missions to Rome, A. C. 165, 166. *Polyb. Legat.* 144, &c.

ASTYNOUS (*Myth.*) 'Αϛύνοος, a Trojan prince killed by Diomedes during the war. *Hom. Il.* l. 5.

ASTYNOUS, a son of Phaeton, and father of Sandochus. *Apollod.* l. 3.

ASTYOCHE (*Myth.*) 'Αϛυόχη, or *Astiochia*, 'Αϛιόχεια; a daughter of Actor by Mars. *Hom. Il.* 2; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Pausanias, &c.*

ASTYOCHE, a daughter of Phylas, king of Ephyræ; also of Laomedon, and of Amphion; and the wife of Strophius, &c. *Apollodorus, Hygin. &c.*

ASTYOCHUS (*Hist.*) 'Αϛυόχος, a naval commander of the Lacedæmonians, who conquered the Athenians at Cnidus, and took Phoceæ and Cumæ, A. C. 411. *Thucyd.* l. 8.

ASULUM (*Geog.*) a town of Italy, now *Asolo*

ASYCHIS (*Hist.*) Ἄσυχις, a king of Egypt, who built a magnificent pyramid. He succeeded Micerineus. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 136.

ASYLAS (*Myth.*) an augur and friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9.

ASYNCRITUS (*Bibl.*) ἀσύγκριτος, one of the disciples whom St. Paul greets. *Rom.* xvi. 14. He is supposed to have been one of the 72 disciples, and also the first bishop of Hyrcania. The Roman martyrology places his festival on the 8th of April.

ATA, *Abdal* (*Hist.*) a dervise or enthusiast among the Musselmen, who won the good graces of Tamerlane by the smartness of his replies.

ATABALIPA (*Hist.*) the king of Peru at the time of its discovery by Pizarro, who, having got this prince into his power, strangled him in violation of his pledge in 1533. [Vide Plate V] *Garcilass. de la Veg. Hist. del Peru; Herrera. &c.*

ATABEK (*Hist.*) a Turkish word for prince, which was applied in a particular manner to the governors of provinces of the house of the Selgiucides, who made themselves independent princes; as the Atabekian Erak, i. e. Atabeks of Irak, forming the first dynasty, who began to reign in the year of the Hegira 521, A. D. 1131. Of these there were eight princes; namely, Omadeddin Zenghki, son of A. Ksancar; A. Noureddin Mahmoud, his son; Saleh, his son; Ezzeddin Massoud, his cousin; Noureddin Arslan Schah, his son; Malek al Caher Ezzeddin Massoud, his son; Nassareddin Mahmoud, his son. The next dynasty was the Atabekian Adherbigian, or the Atabeks of Media, the first of whom, Ildighiz, began to reign in the year of Hegira 555, A. D. 1165. He was succeeded by Mohammed, his son; Kezel Arslan, brother of Mohammed; Aboubecre, son of Mohammed; Cotluc Enbanage and Modhaffereddin Usbeck two other sons of Mohammed, the latter of whom was stripped of his kingdom, and died in the year of the Hegira 622, A. D. 1232. The third dynasty called Atabekian-Fars, or the Atabeks of Persia, comprehended the following princes; namely, Modhafereddin Ben Salgari, the first of the dynasty, who began to reign in the year of the Hegira 543, A. D. 1153; Modhaffereddin Zenghi, his brother; Modhaffereddin Taklah, son of Zenghi; Modhaffereddin Abou Schegia, brother of Taklah; Abubecre, grandson of Zenghi; Saad, son of Abubecre; and Mohammed, his son; Mohammed Schah, son of Salgar Schah, and grandson of Saad; Selgiuc Schah, another son of Salgar; Arschal Khatoun, son of Saad, and grandson of Abubecre; the last of this dynasty died in the year of the Hegira 663, A. D. 1273. There was another dynasty of princes called Atabekian Laristan, who made themselves masters of Lar, a province extending along the Persian Gulf; the first of whom was Abou-Thaher, son of Mohammed, a general of Salgar, the sultan of Persia. His successors were Nasraddin, or Nasreddin, his son, surnamed Takla; Schampseddin Alp Argoun, son of Takla; Joseph Schah, son of Alp Argoun; Afrasiab, son of Joseph Schah; Nosrateddin, son of Alp Argoun; Rokneddin, son of Joseph Schah; Modhaffereddin Afrasiab, son of Rokneddin.

ATABYRIS (*Geog.*) Ἀτάβυρις, a celebrated mountain of Rhodes where Jupiter was worshipped, who on that account was surnamed *Atabyrius*. *Strab.* l. 14.

ATACINUS, *P. Terentius Varro* (*Hist.*) vide *Varro.*

ATAD (*Bibl.*) גרן אטד, the threshing floor of Atad, the place where the sons of Jacob and the Egyptians mourned for Jacob. *Gen.* l.

ATAHUALPA (*Hist.*) vide *Atabalipa.*

ATALANTA (*Myth.*) Ἀτάλαντα, an Arcadian virgin and a huntress, was the daughter of Schœnus, king of Scyros, or, according to some, the daughter of Jasus, devoted herself to a life of celibacy; but having many suitors, on account of her beauty, she consented to accept the one who should excel her in running, on condition that the unsuccessful candidate should perish by the dart she carried in her hand. After many unsuccessful attempts on the part of others, Hippomenes, one of her admirers, having received three golden apples from Venus, threw them down at certain distances from him, which Atalanta turning aside to gather, afforded him time to reach the goal before her; in consequence of which he obtained her hand. It is said that the lovers polluted the temple of Cybele with the consummation of their marriage, for which they were changed into lions by the goddess. Some authors suppose there were two virgins of this name. *Euripid. in Phœniss; Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 99, &c.; *Propert.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 36; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 3; *Lactant. in Theb. Stat.* l. 7; *Tzetz. Chiliad.* l. 13; *Zenob. Cent.* 33.

ATANACUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, now *La Place d'Ainay.*

ATANAGI, *Dennis* (*Biog.*) a native of Cagli, in the duchy of Urbino, and a critic in the 16th century, published, 1. 'Rhetoricorum Aristotelis, necnon Paraphrasis Hermogenis Tabulæ a D. A. collectæ,' 4to. Venet. 1553. 2. 'Lettere Famigliari di XIII Uomini Illustri,' 8vo. Rome, 1554. 3. 'Rime di M. Bernardo Cappello,' 4to. Venice, 1560. 4. 'Sonetti, Canzoni, rime ed egloghe Pescatorie di Bernardino Rota,' 8vo. Venice, 1561. 5. 'Rimi e Versi Lattini di Diversi, in Morte d'Irene di Spilembergo,' 8vo. Venice, 1561. 6. 'Delle Lettere facete e Piacevoli di diversi Uomini grande e chiari e begl. ingegni, raccolte, &c. Libro Primo,' 8vo. Venice, 1561; and a second volume published after Atanagi's death 7. 'Il Libro degli Uomini Illustri di Caio Plinio Cecilio, ridotto in lingua volgare,' &c. 8vo. Venice, 1562. 8. 'De le Rime di Diversi Nobili Poeti Toscani,' 2 vols. 8vo. Venice, 1565.

ATAPHERNES (*Hist.*) a Persian nobleman, and one of the seven conspirators, according to Ctesias, against the Magus, who assumed the name of Smerdis.

ATARANTES (*Geog.*) Ἀτάραντες, a people of Africa, near the Garamantis, in whose country there was a hill of salt.

ATARGATIS (*Myth.*) a Syrian deity, called also *Atargata*, or *Derceto*, answering to the Astarte of the Assyrians, and the Venus of the Greeks. *Lucian. de Dea Syr.; Seld. de Diis Syr.*

ATAROTH (*Bibl.*) עטרות, a city of Gad, *Numb.* xxxii. 3; probably the same as Asteroth Shophan, mentioned in verse 35 of the same chapter.

ATAROTH-ADDER (*Bibl.*) עטרות-אדר, a city in the frontiers of Ephraim.

ATAS (*Biog.*) vide *Athanatus.*

ATASCH (*Hist.*) an impostor who got possession of the fortress of Dizghoveh, near Ispahan, in the reign of Mohammed, the son of the sultan Malek Schah.

ATAULPHUS (*Hist.*) brother-in-law of Alaric, who succeeded him in the kingdom of the Goths, in 412, and was killed at Barcelona, after a reign of three years. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure. *Isidor. et Genebrard in Chron.; Oros.* l. 7, c. 43.



ATAX (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude.*

ATE (*Myth.*) Ἄτη, the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of evil. *Hom. Il.* l. 7.

ATELLA (*Geog.*) or *Attella*, a town of Campania, where there was a splendid amphitheatre, whence the *Ludi Atellani*, consisting of farces, &c.

*Juv. Sat.* l. 6.

*Urbicus exodio risum movet Attellanæ*
*Gestibus Autonoes.*

*Liv.* l. 7; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4.

ATELLARI (*Geog.*) a river of Sicily, otherwise called *Accellaro,* which by the ancients was called *Elorus.*

ATEPOMARUS (*Hist.*) a king of Gaul, who waged war with the Romans, and whilst besieging Rome was overpowered through the stratagem of some female slaves, in honour of whom an annual festival was instituted, entitled, *The Feast of Female Slaves. Plut. in Parallel.*

ATER (*Bibl.*) אטר, an Israelite whose children, to the number of ninety-eight, returned from Babylon. *Ezra* ii. 16.

ATERGATIS (*Myth.*) vide *Atargatis.*

ATERNUM (*Geog.*) a town of Picenum, now *Pescara,* near which was a river called *Aternus.*

ATHACH (*Bibl.*) אתך, a city in the tribe of Judah. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 30.

ATHAIAH (*Bibl.*) עתיה, son of Uzziah. *Nehem.* xi. 4.

ATHALARIC (*Hist.*) king of the Ostrogoths, in Italy, succeeded his father Eutharic, in 526, and died after a reign of eight years. *Procop.* l. 1; *Cassiodor. in Epist.; Greg. Tur. Hist.*

ATHALIAH (*Bibl.*) עתליהו, daughter of Ahab, king of Samaria, and wife to Joram, king of Judah, massacred all the princes of the blood royal of Judah, except Joash, the son of Ahaziah, who being afterwards seated on the throne of Israel, Athaliah was put to death, after a reign of six years. A. M. 3126, A. C. 878. 2 *Kings* xi.

ATHALIAH, a chief man of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.*

ATHAMANES (*Geog.*) Ἀθαμάνες, a people of Epirus, who existed before the Trojan war. *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 2; *Mela,* l. 2; *Solin.* c. 12; *Ovid. Met.* l. 15.

ATHAMANTIADES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Melicerta and Phryxus, &c. the children of Athamas. *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

ATHAMAS (*Myth.*) Ἄθαμας, son of Æolus, king of Thebes in Bœotia, who married Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle. He afterwards married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had Learchus and Melicerta, the former of whom he killed in a fit of madness. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 1, &c.; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 9.

ATHAMAS, one of the Greeks concealed in the wooden horse at the siege of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2, v. 263.

ATHAMAS (*Biog.*) a tragic poet.

ATHAMAS, a stage dancer and a slave of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 12, ep. 10; *Pis.* c. 36.

ATHANADAS (*Biog.*) a writer on the affairs of the Ambraciotæ. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ATHANAGILDUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Visigoths in Spain, ascended the throne, after having put Agila, the rightful successor, to death, and died after a reign of 14 years. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. *Isidor. in Chron.; Greg. Tur. Hist.* l. 9.




ATHANARIC (*Biog.*) a judge or king of the Goths in Spain, who raised a hot persecution against the Christians, and died after a reign of 12 years, in 381. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *S. Ambros. de Spirit. Sanct. Præs.; S. August. De Civ. Dei,* l. 18, c. 31; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 27; *Isidor. et Idat. in Chron.; Zosim.* l. 4; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 38.

ATHANASIA, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a lady, who, after being obliged to marry twice, retired to a convent, of which she became the abbess, and died in 860.

ATHANASIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) surnamed the *Great,* on account of his zeal for the orthodox faith, in opposition to all heretics, particularly the Arians, was made bishop of Alexandria, and died after a life of much toil and suffering, from the bitterness of his enemies, in 373. His works, which are numerous, contain a defence of the Holy Trinity, and of the Incarnation; of all which, the best edition is that of the Benedictines, 3 vols. fol. Par. 1698. The creed which goes by his name, though supposed not to have proceeded immediately from his pen, contains the best illustration of his sentiments. *St. Gregor. Nazian. Orat.* 21; *Socrat. Hist.* l. 4; *Sozom.* l. 2; *Sulpit. Sever. Hist. Sacr.* l. 2; *S. Hieron. in Catal.; Phot. Cod.; Voss. Dissert.* 2 *De Trib. Symbol. &c.; Tillemont, Montfaucon, Du Pin, &c.*

ATHANASIUS, *St.* a deacon of Jerusalem, who was killed by Theodosius, an heretical patriarch, and his body given to the dogs, in 452.

ATHANASIUS, a nephew of St. Cyrill, who accused the patriarch Dioscorus at the council of Chalcedon.

ATHANASIUS, a bishop of Ancyra, died in 372.

ATHANASIUS, surnamed *Herniosus,* an heretical patriarch of Alexandria in 490. *Evagrius, Nicephorus, Baronius, &c.*

ATHANASIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, resigned his dignity, but was re-elected in 1304. He resigned again six years after. Some pieces attributed to him are extant in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' tom. iii.

ATHANASIUS, vide *Anastasius III.*

ATHANATUS (*Biog.*) a man of prodigious strength, who exhibited at Rome. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 5.

ATHAR (*Bibl.*) עתר, a city of Simeon.

ATHARA (*Myth.*) wife of king Damas, who was worshipped by the Syrians after her death, perhaps the same as Atargatis.

ATHEAS (*Hist.*) a Scythian, and first king of Pontus, was killed in battle with Philip king of Macedon, in the 110th Olympiad, A. C. 340. *Justin.* l. 9; *Frontin.* l. 2; *Oros.* l. 3.

ATHALREDUS (*Hist.*) vide *Ethelred.*

ATHELING, *Edgar* (*Hist.*) grandson of Edmond Ironside, and heir to the throne of England, was supplanted by Harold, and despairing of success after the battle of Hastings, submitted to the conqueror. He then went to the Holy Land, where he distinguished himself at the first crusade, but passed the last years of his life at Malmsbury. *Matth. Par.*

ATHENA (*Myth.*) Ἀθηνᾶ, an epithet of Minerva, among the Greeks, and also the Egyptians, before Cecrops, king of Athens, had introduced the worship of the goddess into Greece.

ATHENÆ (*Geog.*) Ἀθῆναι, a celebrated town of Greece, the capital of Attica, which was first called Cecropia, from its founder Cecrops, afterwards Athenæ, either in honour of Minerva, its tutelary deity, or from Athene, a daughter of Cranaus. It was the seat of science and philosophy, for which it retained its celebrity long after it had lost its political consequence.

*Horat.* l. 2, epist. 2, v. 44.

*Adjecere bonæ paulo plus artis Athenæ.*

*Propert.* l. 3, v. 21.

*Magnum iter ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas.*

*Juven. Sat.* 15, v. 110.

*Nunc totas Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas.*

*History of Athens.*

The kingdom of Athens is generally said to have been founded by Cecrops, A. M. 2477, A. C. 1558, although Pausanias makes Acteus to have been the first king of Attica, who had, among his successors, Ogyges, king of Thebes. Nearly two centuries after came Cecrops into Attica, from Sais, a town of Egypt, who reigned 50 years, and was succeeded by 16 other kings, in the following order:

| *Kings of Athens.* | *A. C.* | *Reign.* |
|---|---|---|
| Cranaus | 1506 | 9 |
| Amphyction | 1497 | 10 |
| Ericthonius | 1487 | 50 |
| Pandion | 1437 | 40 |
| Erectheus | 1397 | 50 |
| Cecrops II | 1347 | 40 |
| Pandion II | 1307 | 25 |
| Ægeus | 1283 | 48 |
| Theseus | 1235 | 30 |

| *Kings of Athens.* | *A. C.* | *Reign.* |
|---|---|---|
| Menestheus | 1205 | 23 |
| Demophoon | 1282 | 33 |
| Oxynthes | 1149 | 12 |
| Aphidas | 1137 | 1 |
| Thymætes | 1136 | 8 |
| Melanthus | 1128 | 37 |
| Codrus | 1091 | 21 |
| | Total | 487 |

On the death of Codrus, who devoted himself to destruction for the benefit of his country, the monarchical government was abolished, and perpetual archons were substituted in their place, of which the following is a list:

| *Perpetual Archons.* | *A. C.* | *Governed.* |
|---|---|---|
| Medon | 1068 | 20 |
| Acastus | 1048 | 36 |
| Archippus | 1012 | 19 |
| Thersippus | 993 | 41 |
| Phorbas | 952 | 31 |
| Megacles | 921 | 30 |
| Diognetus | 891 | 28 |
| Pherecelus | 863 | 19 |
| Ariphron | 844 | 31 |
| Thespieus | 824 | 17 |
| Agamestor | 797 | 24 |
| Æschylus | 777 | 23 |
| Alcmæon | 754 | 12 |
| | Total | 316 |

The perpetual archons were succeeded by decennial archons, of which the following is the list:

| *Decennial Archons.* | *A. C.* | *Governed.* |
|---|---|---|
| Charops | 752 | 10 |
| Esimedes | 742 | 10 |
| Clidicus | 732 | 10 |
| Hippomenes | 722 | 8 |
| Leocrates | 714 | 10 |
| Apsandrus | 704 | 10 |
| Eryxias | 694 | 10 |
| | Total | 68 |

And these by annual archons, as follow:

| *Annual Archons.* | *Olympiad.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Creon | 24—1 | 684 |
| Unknown for 2 years. | | |
| Lysias | 4 | 681 |
| Tlesias | 25—1 | 680 |
| Unknown for 9 years. | | |
| Leostrates | 27—2 | 671 |
| Unknown for 1 year. | | |
| Pisistrales | 4 | 669 |
| Austothenes | 28—1 | 668 |
| Unknown for 3 years. | | |
| Miltiades | 29—1 | 664 |
| Unknown for 4 years. | | |
| Miltiades II | 30—2 | 659 |
| Unknown for 13 years. | | |
| Dropides, or Dropilus | 33—4 | 645 |
| Unknown for 4 years. | | |
| Damasias | 35—1 | 640 |
| Unknown for 4 years. | | |
| Epenetes | 36—1 | 636 |
| Unknown for 11 years. | | |
| Draco | 39—1 | 624 |
| Unknown for 8 years. | | |
| Heniochides | 41—2 | 615 |
| Unknown for 9 years. | | |
| Aristocles | 43—4 | 605 |
| Unknown for 4 years. | | |
| Megacles | 45—1 | 600 |
| Philombrotus | 2 | 599 |
| Solon | 3 | 598 |
| Dropides II | 4 | 597 |
| Eucrates | 46—1 | 596 |
| Unknown for 1 year. | | |
| Critias | 3 | 594 |
| Unknown for 2 years. | | |
| Cimon | 47—2 | 591 |
| Damasias II | 3 | 590 |
| Unknown for 1 year. | | |
| Phœnippus | 48—1 | 588 |
| Unknown for 10 years. | | |
| Archestratides | 50—4 | 577 |
| Unknown for 6 years. | | |
| Aristomenes | 52—3 | 570 |
| Unknown for 7 years. | | |
| Hippoclides | 54—3 | 562 |
| Comias | 4 | 561 |
| Hegesistratus | 55—1 | 560 |
| Unknown for 3 years. | | |
| Euthydemus | 56—1 | 556 |
| Unknown for 7 years. | | |
| Erilicles | 58—1 | 548 |
| Unknown for 11 years. | | |
| Alceus | 61—1 | 536 |
| Unknown for 2 years. | | |
| Thericles | 4 | 533 |
| Heraclides | 62—1 | 532 |
| Unknown for 7 years. | | |
| Miltiades III | 64—1 | 524 |
| Unknown for 11 years. | | |
| Clisthenes | 67—1 | 512 |
| Unknown for 3 years. | | |
| Isagoras | 68—1 | 508 |
| Unknown for 3 years. | | |
| Acestorides | 69—1 | 504 |
| Unknown for 3 years. | | |
| Myrus | 70—1 | 500 |
| Unknown for 3 years. | | |
| Hipparchus | 71—1 | 496 |
| Pythocritus | 2 | 495 |
| Lacratides | 3 | 494 |
| Themistocles | 4 | 493 |
| Diogenetus | 72—1 | 492 |
| Phanippus II | 2 | 491 |
| Aristides | 3 | 490 |
| Hybrilides | 4 | 489 |
| Anchises | 73—1 | 488 |
| Philippus | 2 | 487 |
| Philocrates | 3 | 486 |
| Phedon | 4 | 485 |
| Leostratus | 74—1 | 484 |
| Nicodemus | 2 | 483 |
| Aphepsias | 3 | 482 |
| Unknown for 1 year. | | |
| Calliades | 75—1 | 480 |
| Xantippus | 2 | 479 |
| Timosthenes | 3 | 478 |
| Adimantus | 4 | 477 |
| Phedon II | 76—1 | 476 |
| Dromoclides | 2 | 475 |
| Acestorides | 3 | 474 |
| Menon | 4 | 473 |
| Chares | 77—1 | 472 |
| Praxiergus | 2 | 471 |
| Aphephion | 3 | 470 |

| *Annual Archons.* | *Olympiad.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Phedon III | 77—4 | 469 |
| Theagenides | 78—1 | 468 |
| Lisistratus | 2 | 467 |
| Lysanias | 3 | 466 |
| Lysitheus | 4 | 465 |
| Archidemides | 79—1 | 464 |
| Tlepolemus | 2 | 463 |
| Conon | 3 | 462 |
| Eutippus | 4 | 461 |
| Phrasiclides | 80—1 | 460 |
| Philocles | 2 | 459 |
| Bion | 3 | 458 |
| Mnesithides | 4 | 457 |
| Callias | 81—1 | 456 |
| Sosistratus | 2 | 455 |
| Ariston | 3 | 454 |
| Lysicrates | 4 | 453 |
| Cherephanes | 82—1 | 452 |
| Antidotus | 2 | 451 |
| Euthydemus | 3 | 450 |
| Pedies | 4 | 449 |
| Philicus | 83—1 | 448 |
| Timarchides | 2 | 447 |
| Callimachus | 3 | 446 |
| Lysimachides | 4 | 445 |
| Praxiteles | 84—1 | 444 |
| Lysanias II | 2 | 443 |
| Diphilus | 3 | 442 |
| Timocles | 4 | 441 |
| Myrichides | 85—1 | 440 |
| Glaucides | 2 | 439 |
| Theodorus | 3 | 438 |
| Eutymenes | 4 | 437 |
| Nausimachus | 86—1 | 436 |
| Antilochides | 2 | 435 |
| Chares | 3 | 434 |
| Apseudes | 4 | 433 |
| Pithodorus | 87—1 | 432 |
| Euthydemus II | 2 | 431 |
| Apollodorus | 3 | 430 |
| Epiminondas | 4 | 429 |
| Diotimus | 88—1 | 428 |
| Euclides | 2 | 427 |
| Euthydemus III | 3 | 426 |
| Stratocles | 4 | 425 |
| Isarchus | 89—1 | 424 |
| Aminias | 2 | 423 |
| Alcæus | 3 | 422 |
| Ariston | 4 | 421 |
| Aristophilus | 90—1 | 420 |
| Archias | 2 | 419 |
| Aritiphon | 3 | 418 |
| Euphemus | 4 | 417 |
| Aristomnestes | 91—1 | 416 |
| Chabrias | 2 | 415 |
| Pisander | 3 | 414 |
| Cleocritus | 4 | 413 |
| Callias II | 92—1 | 412 |
| Theopompus | 2 | 411 |
| Glaucippus | 3 | 410 |
| Diocles | 4 | 409 |
| Euctemon | 93—1 | 408 |
| Antigenes | 2 | 407 |
| Callias III | 3 | 406 |
| Alenias | 4 | 405 |
| Pythodorus II | 94—1 | 404 |
| Euclides | 2 | 403 |
| Micon | 3 | 402 |
| Exenetes | 4 | 401 |

ATH

| *Annual Archons.* | *Olympiad.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Laches | 95—1 | 400 |
| Aristocrates | 2 | 399 |
| Ithycles | 3 | 398 |
| Lysiades | 4 | 397 |
| Phormion | 96—1 | 396 |
| Diophantes | 2 | 395 |
| Eubulides | 3 | 394 |
| Demosthenes | 4 | 393 |
| Philocles | 97—1 | 392 |
| Nichoteles | 2 | 391 |
| Demostratus | 3 | 390 |
| Antipater | 4 | 389 |
| Pyrrhion | 98—1 | 388 |
| Theodotus | 2 | 387 |
| Mystichides | 3 | 386 |
| Dexystheus | 4 | 385 |
| Diotrephes | 99—1 | 384 |
| Phanostratus | 2 | 383 |
| Menander | 3 | 382 |
| Demophilus | 4 | 381 |
| Pytheas | 100—1 | 380 |
| Nicon | 2 | 379 |
| Nausicrates | 3 | 378 |
| Callias IV | 4 | 377 |
| Chariander | 101—1 | 376 |
| Hippodamus | 2 | 375 |
| Socratides | 3 | 374 |
| Astæus | 4 | 373 |
| Alcisthenes | 102—1 | 372 |
| Phrasiclides | 2 | 371 |
| Dyssinethus | 3 | 370 |
| Lisistratus | 4 | 369 |
| Nausigenes | 103—1 | 368 |
| Polyzelus | 2 | 367 |
| Cephisodorus | 3 | 366 |
| Chion | 4 | 365 |
| Timocrates | 104—1 | 364 |
| Chariclides | 2 | 363 |
| Molon | 3 | 362 |
| Nicophemus, or Agathocles | 4 | 361 |
| Callimedus | 105—1 | 360 |
| Eucharistus | 2 | 359 |
| Cephisidorus | 3 | 358 |
| Agathocles | 4 | 357 |
| Elpicines | 106—1 | 356 |
| Callistratus | 2 | 355 |
| Diotimus | 3 | 354 |
| Eudemus | 4 | 353 |
| Aristodemus | 107—1 | 352 |
| Thessalus | 2 | 351 |
| Apollodorus | 3 | 350 |
| Callimachus | 4 | 349 |
| Theophilus | 108—1 | 348 |
| Themistocles | 2 | 347 |
| Archias | 3 | 346 |
| Eubulus | 4 | 345 |
| Lyciscus, or Aristolochus | 109—1 | 344 |
| Pythodorus | 2 | 343 |
| Sosigenes | 3 | 342 |
| Nicomachus | 4 | 341 |
| Theophrastus | 110—1 | 340 |
| Lysimachides | 2 | 339 |
| Charondas | 3 | 338 |
| Phrynichus | 4 | 337 |
| Pythodorus | 111—1 | 336 |
| Evenetus | 2 | 335 |
| Ctesicles | 3 | 334 |
| Nicocrates | 4 | 333 |
| Nicetes | 112—1 | 332 |

| *Annual Archons.* | *Olympiad.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Aristophanes | 112—2 | 331 |
| Aristophon | 3 | 330 |
| Cephisophon | 4 | 329 |
| Euthycritus | 113—1 | 328 |
| Chemes | 2 | 327 |
| Anticles | 3 | 326 |
| Socsicles | 4 | 325 |
| Hesegias | 114—1 | 324 |
| Cephisodorus | 2 | 323 |
| Philocles | 3 | 322 |
| Apollodorus | 4 | 321 |
| Archippus | 115—1 | 320 |
| Apollodorus | 2 | 319 |
| Phocion | 3 | 318 |
| Demogenes | 4 | 317 |
| Democlides | 116—1 | 316 |
| Praxibulus | 2 | 315 |
| Nicodorus | 3 | 314 |
| Theophrastus | 4 | 313 |
| Polemon | 117—1 | 312 |
| Simonides | 2 | 311 |
| Hieromnemon | 3 | 310 |
| Demetrius | 4 | 309 |
| Charinus | 118—1 | 308 |
| Anaxicrates | 2 | 307 |
| Corebus, or Xenias | 3 | 306 |
| Xenippus | 4 | 305 |
| Pherecles | 119—1 | 304 |
| Leostratus | 2 | 303 |
| Nicocles | 3 | 302 |
| Calliarchus | 4 | 301 |
| Hegemachus | 120—1 | 300 |
| Euctemon | 2 | 299 |
| Mnesidemus | 3 | 298 |
| Antiphantes | 4 | 297 |
| Nicias | 121—1 | 296 |
| Nicostratus | 2 | 295 |
| Olympiodorus | 3 | 294 |
| Philippus, or Diphiles | 4 | 293 |
| Unknown for 1 year. | | |
| Gorgias | 122—2 | 292 |
| Anaxicratus | 3 | 291 |
| Democles | 4 | 290 |
| Unknown for 5 years. | | |
| Pytharatus | 124—2 | 289 |
| Unknown for 17 years. | | |
| Diogenetus | 128—4 | 265 |

This is the last archon mentioned on the Arundel marbles, although other names of archons are mentioned in history, as Antitheus, in the 160th Olympiad, and Herodes in the 180th. This democracy of the Athenians, however, experienced an interruption on two different occasions, namely, by the establishment of the 400 through the intrigues of Alcibiades; and afterwards by that of the 30 tyrants, by the influence of the Spartan commander Lysander. The Athenians distinguished themselves during the war with the Persians, particularly in the battles of Salamis and Marathon; but the Peloponnesian war, which lasted 27 years, terminated in the capture of the city by the Lacedæmonians, and its temporary subjection to the 30 tyrants. It afterwards fell, with the rest of the Greeks, successively into the hands of the Macedonians and the Romans, by whom the whole country was converted into a Roman province. What relates to the subsequent history of this city, will be found under the head of Athens.

*Ancient Writers on Athens.*

Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Aristotle, Polybius, Diodorus, Livy, Srabo, Pliny, Nepos, Plutarch, Justin, Ælian, &c.

ATHENÆ (*Numis.*) the figure or head of Minerva, the owl and the earthen vessel, are the ordinary symbols of Athens, as represented in the annexed cut. The Athenians honoured this goddess more than all other deities, because they looked upon her as the foundress of their city, which received her name, Ἀθήνη. They employed the other symbols of the owl and the vessel, because the former was sacred to her, and abounded in the neighbourhood; and the latter because they were the inventors of earthenward. Sometimes the serpent as well as the owl is to be found on their coins, because it was the emblem of wisdom; and the figures of Jupiter with his thunder, Vulcan with his forceps and anvil, Ceres with the poppy and sow, &c., Diana with her bow and quiver, Hercules with his club, Æsculapius with his staff and serpent, are frequently substituted in the place of Minerva. The ordinary inscriptions of this city are Α. ΑΘ ΑΘΕ ΑΘΗ. ΑΘΗΝΑ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ. ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ, with the names of their magistrates. *Goltz. Græc.*; *Vaill. Num. Gr.*; *Spanh. Dissert.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand. Tom.* p. 470; *Mus. Pembroch.*; *Hunt. Num. Pop. et Urb. &c.*



ATHENÆUM (*Geog.*) a promontory of Italy, now *Capo di Campanella.*

ATHENÆUM (*Topog.*) a place at Athens sacred to Minerva, and devoted to learning, whither philosophers, orators, and artists resorted and declaimed or repeated their compositions. A similar place bearing the same name, was built by the emperor Adrian, A. D. 135. A third place of this kind was formed at Lyons, which has since been converted into an abbey. This was distinguished by games that were instituted by Caligula.

ATHENÆUS (*Hist.*) Ἀθηναῖος, a son of Periclides, one of the Spartan plenipotentiaries in the treaty of peace between them and the Athenians. *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 19.

ATHENÆUS, a brother of Eumenes III, king of Pergamus, was much in favour with the Romans, by whom he was employed as a general on several occasions. *Liv.* l. 38, and 45.

ATHENÆUS, an orator and peripatetic philosopher, who was implicated in a conspiracy against Augustus, but escaped punishment, and was afterwards crushed by the fall of a house. *Strab.* l. 4.

ATHENÆUS (*Biog.*) an historian, who, according to Diodorus, gave an account of Semiramis.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian of the second century, and native of Naucratis, flourished in the reign of M. Aurelius. He wrote many things, of which there remains one only, namely, his historical work entitled 'Deipnosophistæ.' The best editions of Atheneus are that of Casaubon, fol. Lugd. 1612; and that of Schweighaeuser, 14 vols. 8vo. 1801-1807.

ATHENÆUS, an engineer in the reign of Gallienus, probably the author of a work on 'Machines for War,' which was printed in the collection of ancient mathematicians, fol. Gr. and Lat. Paris. 1693.

ATHENAGORAS (*Hist.*) Ἀθηναγόρας, a popular leader among the Syracusans.

ATHENAGORAS, a Greek, to whose charge Chios was entrusted by Darius; but a sedition arising, he was sent bound to the Macedonians. *Q. Curt.* l. 4.

ATHENAGORAS, a general under Philip, king of Macedon, and father of Perseus, who attacked the Romans, but was defeated. *Liv.* l. 39, c. 27.

ATHENAGORAS, also a general of Perseus, whether the same as the preceding or not is doubtful. *Liv.* l. 44.

Athenagoras (*Biog.*) an Athenian philosopher and convert to Christianity, who wrote an 'Apology for Christianity,' which he addressed to the emperors Aurelius and Commodus, about the year 180; also a piece on the Resurrection, both of which are extant, and have been printed often. The best edition of Athenagoras is that of Dechair, 8vo. Gr. and Lat. Oxon. 1706. His works are also published in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' The romance of Theagonus and Charidea is falsely ascribed to him.

ATHENAIS (*Myth.*) a sibyl of Erythræa, in the age of Alexander.

Athenais (*Hist.*) a daughter of the philosopher Leontius, assumed the name of Eudoxia, when she became the wife of the emperor Theodosius the *Younger.*

ATHENION (*Hist.*) Ἀθηνίων, a favourite of Ptolemy Evergetes, king of Egypt, was sent to Onias to demand the tribute which was due. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12, c. 3.

Athenion, a man of Cilicia, who was a ringleader of the slaves in Sicily, but being taken prisoner, was torn in pieces by the soldiers.

Athenion, a slave of Egypt, who was set at liberty by his master, after which he took the name of Aristion, and obtained the supreme power at Athens.

ATHENOBIUS (*Bibl.*) Ἀθηνόβιος, son of Demetrius, was sent by Antiochus Sidetes, king of Syria, to Simon Maccabæus, to surrender Joppa, Gaza, and the fortress of Jerusalem, and to pay him tribute, &c. 1 *Maccab.* xv.

ATHENOCLES (*Biog.*) Ἀθηνόκλης, a Greek historian, who wrote an account of Assyria. *Agath.* l. 2.

Athenocles, a skilful engineer. *Polyæn.* l. 6.

ATHENODORUS (*Hist.*) Ἀθηνόδωρος, a leader of the Greeks who revolted from Alexander, and was afterwards killed. *Q. Curt.* l. 9.

Athenodorus (*Ecc.*) a disciple of Origen, and bishop of Neocæsarea, in Pontus, was at the council of Antioch in 264, and suffered martyrdom under the emperor Aurelian. *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 233.

Athenodorus (*Biog.*) two sculptors, one an Arcadian, and the other a Rhodian, the latter of whom took part with Agesander and Polydorus in the execution of the Laocoon. *Plin.* l. 36; *Paus.* l. 10.

Athenodorus, a stoic of Tarsus, and a favourite of Augustus, who followed his counsels. He wrote many things mentioned by ancient writers. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 3, ep. 7; *Strab.* l. 14; *Sueton. in Claud.* c. 4; *Plut. in Alex.*

ATHENOGENES (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the third century, who is said to have composed a hymn while in the flames. *S. Basil. de Spirit. Sanct.* c. 29.

ATHENS (*Geog.*) the once celebrated city of Greece, [vide *Athenæ*] is now a small town in the province of Livadia, the ancient Attica, known by the inhabitants by the name of *Settine;* and situated on the rivulets of Ilissus and Cephissus, 60 m. E. Corinth, 100 m. N.E. Misitra or Sparta, and above 300 S.W. Constantinople. Lon. 23° 52′ E., lat. 37° 58′ N.

*Political History of Athens.*

From the invasion of Xerxes to its final subjugation by the Turks, Athens has had a greater diversity of masters, and been exposed to severer hardships, than almost any other city. It was twice burnt by the Persians, twice destroyed, once by Philip II, of Macedon, and again by Sylla. The Acropolis was plundered by Tiberius; the city was desolated by the Goths in the reign of Claudius, and the whole territory was ravaged and ruined by Alaric, when he made his irruption into Greece in 396. It was besieged by Sgure, a petty prince of the Morea, in 1204; but was successfully defended by the archbishop. It afterwards fell into the hands of Boniface X, marquis of Montserrat, who gave it to Otho de la Roche, one of his followers. By him and his descendants it was governed for a considerable time with the title of duke, until it became a fief of Sicily; and from thence it was transferred to Renier Acciaioli, a Florentine, who bequeathed it to the Venetians; in whose possession it remained until 1455, when it was taken by Omar, a general of Mahomet II. It was sacked by the Venetians in 1464; and in 1687 it was once more bombarded and taken by them, but retaken by the Turks in 1688; since which they have retained undisturbed possession of it. The Turkish governor of Athens is called the Vaivode, who is either changed or continued in his office every year.

*Present State of Athens.*

Athens is at present a small open place with streets, which, whatever they may have been anciently, are at present extremely narrow and irregular. The houses are mostly mean and straggling, and many have large courts or areas before them; but the eye of the curious traveller is met everywhere by vestiges of its ancient splendour, which are more numerous and in better preservation here than in most parts of Greece, notwithstanding the many vicissitudes it has undergone. One of its most interesting remains is the citadel, formerly called the Acropolis, which is situated on a rock inaccessible on all sides. On this citadel stood the Parthenon or temple of Minerva, which was destroyed by the Persians, and rebuilt by Pericles; it remains, though in a damaged state, a model of magnificence of the Doric Order, now converted into a mosque. The Areopagus, or Hill of Mars, which was almost in the centre of the ancient town, is now on the outside, where the steps cut in the rock to ascend this famous tribunal are still to be seen. The temple of Theseus is almost entire except the roof, which has been repaired, and that of Jupiter Olympius retains 16 out of its 120 columns. Besides these there are still to be seen the remains of the temple of Victory, which is of the Ionic Order, and serves the Turks as a powder magazine; and the Temple of the Winds, of which Vitruvius speaks, together with many other monuments of antiquity. The long walls which surrounded Athens are now demolished, but their foundations have been traced by late travellers. The far famed Ilissus and Cephissus are now almost dry, and scarcely deserve the name of rivers. They empty themselves into the Gulf of Engia, at some distance from the town. Of its three ancient harbours, the Piræus, though it hardly presents a memorial of its ancient aspect, is now frequented by a few French and English traders, and is known by the name of *Porto Leone.* Its population consists of from 8 to 10,000 inhabitants, one-fourth of which are Turks, the rest Greeks, who are supplied with water by an aqueduct from Mount Hymettus. The honey of Attica, especially that from Mount Hymettus, retains its credit; and the olive still continues to cover the site of the ancient city, so as to form a forest in the plain adjoining to the town, which extends the length of a league; covering the *Ceramicus,* the Academy, and the gardens of the philosophers; to which the sacred road of Eleusis, filled with the relics of ancient tombs and monuments, is the principal access. Besides the four mosques of the Turks, there are not less than thirty-six churches in Athens, and five times the number of chapels. Between the Areopagus and the ancient temple of Theseus, there is a ruinated church which was dedicated to Dionysius, the Areopagite, who was the first Christian and bishop of Athens. It is now the residence of the metropolitan of the Greek church. There are also a number of convents for both sexes.

ATHESIS (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Cisalpina, falling near the Po, into the Adriatic Sea, now *Adige.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 9, v. 680.

*Quales aëriæ liquentia flumina circum*
*Sive Padi ripis, Athesim seu propter amœnum,*
*Consurgunt geminæ quercus.*

*Claud. de Cons. Honor.*

—— *Et velox Athesis, tardusque meatu*
*Mincius.*

*Cassiodor.* l. 3, ep. 48; *Apollinar.* l. 1, ep. 5.

ATHIAS, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a rabbi and printer at Amsterdam, to whom the world is indebted for one of the correctest editions of the Hebrew bible, which was printed in 1661 and 1667, 2 vols. 8vo. He is said to have died in 1700.

ATHIRCON (*Hist.*) twenty-eighth king of Scotland, in the third century, succeeded his father Ethodius II, and killed himself after a reign of 12 years.

ATHLONE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) the title at present enjoyed by the family of De Ginkell. The first earl Godart de Ginkell was for his merits created by William III, earl of Athlone, and baron of Aghrim, in the county of Galway, in 1692. [Vide *De Ginkell*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* De Ginkell, earl of Athlone, baron of Aghrim, co. Galway, baron de Reede and Ginkell, baron of Ammerongen, Middachier, Livendale, East Stervelt, and Roenburg.

*Arms.* *Argent*, two bars dancette *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a pair of wings erect and barways, dancette, as in the coat.

*Supporters.* Two gryphons with wings expanded *or*.

*Motto.* "Malo mori quam fœdari."

ATHLONE (*Geog.*) a town of Connaught, in Ireland, situated on both sides the Shannon; which was besieged by the prince of Orange in 1691, and after a vigorous defence was taken the following year, when all Ireland submitted to the ruling powers.

ATHOLL, *John, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the Stewart family, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was sent as ambassador into England in 1463, and had a principal command in the army of king James against his son and the rebel lords in 1488; for which he was imprisoned in the castle of Dunbar, on the death of that monarch, and died in 1512.

ATHOLL, *John, fourth Earl of,* being a zealous Roman Catholic, strongly opposed the Reformation in the Parliament in 1560, was sworn a privy councillor to queen Mary in 1561; entered heartily into the association for the defence of king James VI, was constituted lord high chancellor of Scotland in 1577, and died in 1579 of poison, as was suspected, administered by the regent Morton; but the latter, when under sentence of death, attested his innocence in this matter.

ATHOLL, *John, first Marquis of,* son of the preceding, took an active part in the royal cause as long as resistence was of any avail, for which he suffered in his person and estate; but at the Restoration he was sworn a privy councillor to Charles II, and, after assisting at the Revolution, died in 1703.

ATHOLL, *John, first Earl of,* of the Murray family mentioned under *Heraldry*, raised 1800 men at the breaking out of the rebellion, in defence of the crown, and exerted himself in the same cause until his death in 1642.

ATHOLL, *John, second Earl of,* was killed at Flodden in 1513, after enjoying his title not more than a year.

ATHOLL, *Duke, Marquess, and Earl of* (*Her.*) titles at present enjoyed by the Murray family, which have been long settled in the county of Perth; and are descended from Sir Malcolm Murray, whose son Sir William Murray, by his marriage with Adda-Moravia, daughter of Malises Senechal, of Strathern, became possessed of the barony of Tullibardin, and was summoned as one of the barons in 1292, to Berwick by Edward I, when that prince was to determine the controversy respecting the succession to the crown of Scotland, then disputed between John Baliol and Robert Bruce. [Vide *Murray*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Murray, duke of Atholl, marquis of Atholl and Tullibardine, earl of Atholl, Tullibardine, &c.; viscount of Balquhidar, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, baron Strange, of Knockyn, Wotton, &c.

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st, *azure;* three stars *argent*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *or*, for Murray; 2d, *gules*, three legs armed *proper*, conjoined at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in a triangle, garnished and spurred *or*, for lord of the Isle of Man; 3d, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, on a bend azure three bucks' heads cabossed *or*, for Stanley; 2d and 3d, *gules*, two lions passant in pale *argent*, for Strange; 4th, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, a fess cheque *argent* and *azure* for Stewart; 2d and 3d, paly of six *or*, and *sable*, for the title of Atholl.

*Crest.* A demi-savage, wreathed about the head and waist, holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left a key, all *proper*.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a lion *gules*, collared *azure*, charged with three stars *argent*, sinister a savage, wreathed about the head and waist as in the crest, his feet in fetters of iron, thereto a chain affixed, held in sinister hand.

*Motto.* "Furth fortune and fill the fetters."

ATHOLL, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title originally enjoyed by the family of Stewart, which became extinct at the death of John, the fifth earl, but was revived in the person of John Murray, earl of Tullibardine, who married Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and lineal heir of John, the last earl before-mentioned.

ATHOS (*Geog.*) Ἄθως, a mountain of Macedonia, now called *Monte Santo*, projecting into the Ægean Sea like a promontory. It is celebrated in antiquity as the mountain through which Xerxes caused a trench to be cut for the reception of the waters of the sea that his fleet might be conveyed over it.

*Juven. Sat.* 10, v. 173.

—— *Creditur olim*
*Velificatus Athos*——

*Luc.* l. 2, v. 672.

*Tales fama canit tumidum super æquora Xerxem*
*Construxisse vias, multum cum pontibus ausus*
*Europamque Asiæ, Sestonque admovit Abydo,*
*Incessitque fretum rapidi super Hellesponti,*
*Non Eurum, Zephyrumque timens; cum vela, ratesque*
*In medium deferret Athon*——

*Claudian in Rufin.* l. 1, v. 335.

*Seu te cana gelu Rhodope, seu remige Medo*
*Solicitatus Athos.*

*Catull. Carm.* 65, v. 45.

*Cum Medi peperere novum mare; cumque juventus*
*Per medium classi barbara navit Athon.*

*Herod.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 10; *Justin.* l. 2; *Sueton. in Calig.* c. 19; *Ælian. de Animal.* l. 13.

ATHOTH I (*Hist.*) son of Menes, reigned in Egypt, A. C. 2204. *Syncell. in Chron.; Euseb. in Chron. et Præparat. Evang.* l. 1.

ATHOTH II, was his son and successor.

ATHRONGUS (*Hist.*) a Jewish shepherd, who usurped the throne of Judea, A. C. 4, and for four years did much mischief. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2, c. 7.

ATHYRAS (*Geog.*) a river of Thrace, now *Aqua Dolce*.

ATIA (*Hist.*) vide *Actia*.

ATIA, *gens*, a plebeian family at Rome, whom Virgil, in compliment to Augustus, makes to descend from Atys, the grandson of Ascanius. It was divided into the branches of the Balbi and Labieni.

Atia, *gens* (*Numis.*) this family struck some medals distinguished by the inscriptions M*arcus* ATIUS BALBUS PR*ætor*; Q*uintus* LABIENUS PARTHICUS IMP*erator*. *Vaill. Consular.; Patin. Imp.; Morell. Fam.; Pembroch. Mus.* pt. 3.

ATILIA (*Hist.*) vide *Attilia*.

Atilia, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family is mostly written in inscriptions with one *t*, but otherwise with a single or double *t*. The coins bearing this name belong to the Sarani, the Reguli, Bulbi, and Calatini. Those of the Sarani bear, on one part, SAR. SARAN. SARANUS; on the other, M*arcus* ATILI*us*; C. ATL. *Caius Atilius*; L. ATIL. *Lucius Atilius*. Some of these medals are also inscribed Serranus, as SEX*tus* ATIL*ius* M*arci* F*ilius* SERRAN*us*, C*aius* ATIL*ius* M*arci* F*ilius* SERRANUS. One coin inscribed simply M*arcus* ATILI*us* is attributed to the illustrious general Regulus, who is supposed to have coined it in the first Punic war; others bear the name of Regulus, as M. ATIL. M*arci* F*ilius* L*ucii* N*epos* REGULUS—M. ATIL. M*arci* F*ilius* M*arci* N*epos* REGULUS—C. ATIL. REG. V., *Caius Atilius Regulus*. Some bear the name of Calatinus, as A*ulus* ATIL*ius* CALAT*inus*, or A*ulus* ATIL*ius* A*uli* F*ilius* C*aii* N*epos*, to which is added CALATINUS. One also bears the name of Bulbus, as C. ATIL. A. F. C*aius* A*tilius* A*uli* F*ilius*, in another part, BULBUS. *Goltz. Fast; Vaill. Consul.; Morell. Fam.*

ATILIUS (*Hist.*) a freedman, who exhibited games to the people in an amphitheatre so badly constructed that it broke down, and killed or wounded 50,000 people; in consequence of which he was banished, and a law was made to prohibit any person from exhibiting games who could not guarantee the security of the building. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 62.

ATILLA (*Hist.*) vide *Acilia*.

ATINA (*Geog.*) a town of Campania, now *Atino*; the first which commenced hostilities against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Mart.* l. 10.

ATINO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Atina*; a town of Naples, which was formerly episcopal, but the bishopric was suppressed by pope Innocent II.

ATKINS, *James* (*Ecc.*) or *Etkins*, bishop of Galloway, in Scotland, went to Oxford in 1637 to finish his education; and, after being elected bishop of Murray, was translated to the see of Galloway, and died in 1687 much respected. He rendered himself obnoxious to the presbyterian party during the rebellion, and was obliged to fly to Holland.

ATKYNS, *Sir Robert* (*Hist.*) lord chief baron of the Exchequer, of an ancient family, was born in 1621, and died in 1702. After being educated at Baliol college, Oxford, and prepared for the bar at one of the inns of court, he was appointed a king's serjeant at law in 1671, a judge of the court of Common Pleas in 1672, and lord chief baron of the Exchequer in 1689. His writings are collected into one volume, 8vo. under the title of 'Parliamentary and Political Tracts,' 1734.

Atkyns, *Sir Robert* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, and son of the preceding, was born in 1646, and died in 1711. He wrote 'The History of Gloucestershire,' which was published in one volume, fol. in 1712.

Atkyns, *Richard*, a typographical writer, was born in Gloucestershire in 1615, studied at Baliol college in 1629, and died in 1677. He wrote, 1. 'Original and Growth of Printing,' 4to. 1664. 2. 'Vindication,' &c. which related to his own private concerns.

ATLANTES (*Geog.*) 'Ατλάντες, inhabitants of Africa, near Mount Atlas, who daily cursed the rising and setting of the sun. *Herod.* l. 4, c. 184; *Solin.* c. 34; *Mela*, l. 1, c. 8; *Plin.* l. 5, c. 8; *Schol. in Dionys. Perieg.*

ATLANTIADES (*Myth.*) a patronymic of Mercury, the grandson of Atlas.

ALANTIDES (*Myth.*) 'Ατλαντίδες, the seven daughters of Atlas, who married the gods, and, after their death, were made into a constellation called the *Pleiades*. [Vide *Pleiades in Technological Dictionary*]

Atlantides (*Geog.*) a people of Africa, near Mount Atlas, who boasted that the gods originally resided among them. *Diodor.* l. 3; *Euseb. Evang. Præp.* l. 2.

ATLANTIS (*Geog.*) an island described by Plato, which is supposed by some to allude to America. *Plat. in Tim.*; *Mela*, l. 1; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 90.

ATLAS (*Myth.*) Ἄτλας, one of the Titans, and son of Japetus and Clymene, is fabled to have borne heaven on his shoulders, and afterwards that he was metamorphosed by Perseus into a lofty mountain which bears his name.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

*Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas. Jam barba, comæque*
*In silvas abeunt; juga sunt humerique manusque;*
*Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte cacumen:*
*Ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes auctus in omnes*
*Crevit in immensum (sic Di statuistis) et omne*
*Cum tot sideribus cœlum requievit in illo.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 4.

*Illâ fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat*
*Nubila. Jamque volans apicem, et latera ardua cernit*
*Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice fulcit;*
*Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris*
*Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri.*

*Lucan.* l. 9, v. 667.

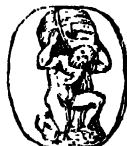
*Illa sub Hesperiis stantem Titana columnis*
*In cautes Atlanta dedit.*

*Sil.* l. 1.

*Nec patitur nomen proferri longius Atlas,*
*Atlas subducto tacturus vertice cœlum;*
*Sidera nubiferum fulcit caput, ætheriasque*
*Erigit æternum compages ardua cervix;*
*Canet barba gelu, frontemque immanibus umbris*
*Pinea silva premit, vastant cava tempora venti*
*Nimbosoque ruunt spumantia flumina rictu.*

*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 508, &c.; *Arat. in Apparent.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 3; *Mela*, l. 3; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 8.

Atlas (*Numis.*) the giant above-mentioned is represented on gems, and some medals, as in the annexed figure, bearing a globe on his shoulders in his fabulous character. *Vaillant. Præst.* tom. iii.; *Harduin. Oper. Maff. Gem.* p. iii.



Atlas (*Geog.*) a mountain of Africa, which was said to receive its name from king Atlas. It is of such an immense height that, according to the fables of the ancients, the heavens rested upon it. It runs across the desert from east to west, and was divided formerly into two parts; namely, *Atlas Major*, now called by the inhabitants *Ayduacal*; and *Atlas Minor*, now *Errif*, but it is better known by its ancient name of Atlas. [Vide *Atlas*]

ATOSSA (*Hist.*) Ἄτοσσα, daughter of Cyrus, was successively the wife of Cambyses, Smerdis, and Darius, by which latter she had Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 3, &c.

ATRÆ (*Geog.*) a town between the Euphrates and the Tygris famous for having withstood three sieges; namely, by Trajan, Severus, and Artaxerxes, king of Persia. *Dio.* l. 75; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 25.

ATRAPES (*Hist.*) vide *Atropatus*.

ATRATINUS, *A. Sempronius* (*Hist.*) a military tribune, U. C. 310, A. C. 442. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 7.

Atratinus, *L. Sempronius*, a consul and colleague of L. Paparius, U. C. 339, A. C. 413. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 8.

Atratinus, *L.*, was accused of bribery by M. Cœlius, and defended by Cicero. *Cic. in Cœl.* c. 1.

ATRATUS, *Hugo* (*Ecc.*) or *Hugues le Noir*, an Englishman by birth, was created cardinal by Martin IV in 1281, and died of the plague in 1287.

ATREBATES (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, who inhabited the

country now called *Artois*. They opposed Cæsar, and were conquered, but were permitted to live independent on account of their king Commius, who assisted Cæsar in Britain. *Cæs. Comm.* l. 2.

ATREUS (*Myth.*) Ἀτρεὺς, son of Pelops, and father of Agamemnon and Menalaus, fled from the court of his nephew Eurystheus, king of Argos, whom he succeeded on his death. According to the poets, he is said to have served up to the table, for his brother Thyestes, the bodies of the two children which the latter had had by an incestuous commerce with Aerope, the wife of Atreus. At the sight of this horrid deed the sun is said to have shrunk back and hidden itself. *Ovid. Trist.* l. 2.

*Si non Aeropen frater sceleratus amasset*
*Aversos solis non legeremus equos.*

*Horat. de Art. Poet.* v. 186.

*Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus.*

*Pind. in Olymp.; Euripid. in Orest. et Iphig. &c.; Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 83; *Senec. in Atr.; Plut. in Paral.; Paus.* l. 9; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 1; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*

ATRIDÆ (*Myth.*) Ἀτρεῖδαι, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menalaus, the two sons of Atreus. Hesiod, however, and others maintain that they were not the sons of Atreus, but of Plisthenes. *Hesiod. apud Eustath. in Hom. Il.* l. 1.

ATRONIUS (*Myth.*) a friend of Turnus, who was killed by the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10.

ATROPATES (*Hist.*) a satrap or governor of Media in the reign of Darius Codomanus, who surrendered to Alexander, and after his death obtained the kingdom of Media, which he transmitted to his posterity.

ATROPOS (*Myth.*) Ἄτροπος, one of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. [Vide *Parcæ*] It was her part to cut the thread of life; whence she is represented with a veil and a pair of scissars.

*Mart.* l. 10, ep. 44.

*Gaudia tu differs; at non et stamina differt*
*Atropos, atque omnis scribitur hora tibi.*

*Stat. Silv.* l. 4.

*His senium, longæque decus virtutis et alba*
*Atropos, et patrius laurus promisit Apollo.*

ATTA, *T. Q.* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet, who was much esteemed in his day, although Horace does not speak of him in terms of commendation. *Cic. pro Sex.* c. 53; *Horat.* l. 2, ep. 1; *Isidor. &c.*

ATTAIDA, *George d'* (*Ecc.*) of a noble family of Portugal, was made bishop of Vizeu in 1568, and died in 1611.

ATTAIGNANT, *Gabriel Charles de l'* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born at Paris in 1697, and died in 1779. His pieces were published in 4 vols. 12mo.

ATTALIA (*Bibl.*) Ἀτταλία, a city of Pamphylia, whither St. Paul and Barnabas went. *Acts* xiv. 25.

ATTALIA (*Geog.*) the name of four towns; namely, one in Pamphylia, mentioned under Biblical History, which was built or refounded by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamus, from whom it received its name, and is at present known under the name of *Satalia*; a second in Lydia; a third in Galatia; and a fourth in Æolia. *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 5.

ATTALIA (*Numis.*) several medals of Augustus, Tiberius, Adrian, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, Trajanus Decius, Valerian, sen., Gallienus, Salonina, Corn. Saloninus, are ascribed to the town in Pamphylia of this name, bearing the inscriptions ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ, and one of them is supposed to bear the effigy of its founder Attalus II.

ATTALUS (*Hist.*) Ἄτταλος, the name of three kings of Pergamus, a usurper of the empire, and other distinguished persons.

ATTALUS I, succeeded Eumenes, U.C. 512, A.C. 152, and died after a reign of 44 years. *Polyb.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 26, &c.; *Strab.* l. 13.

ATTALUS II, surnamed *Philadelphus*, reigned in the name of his nephew Attalus III, and died after administering the government for 20 years with much prudence. *Strab.* l. 13.

ATTALUS III, surnamed *Philopater*, came to the throne of his father Eumenes III on the death of his uncle Attalus II, and died after a reign of five years. He was the last king of Pergamus; for, having no children, he left his property at his death to the Romans in these words, *Populus Romanus meorum hæres esto*, which they interpreted to extend to his kingdom also, and accordingly converted it into a Roman province.

*Horat.* l. 2, od. 18.

*—— Neque Attali*
*Ignotus hæres regiam occupavi.*

He affected much splendour in his furniture and dress; whence the epithet Attalicus has been employed for whatever is grand.

*Horat.* l. 1, od. 1.

*—— Attalicis conditionibus*
*Nunquam dimoveas.*

*Propert.* l. 2, el. 32.

*Scilicet umbrosis sordet Pompeia columnis*
*Porticus, aulæis nobilis Attalicis.*

*Liv. Epit.* l. 58; *Justin.* l. 36; *Plin.* l. 7; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Plut. in Gracch. Flor.* l. 2.

ATTALUS, *Priscus*, an Arian prefect of Rome, who, while Alaric was besieging the city, had a secret understanding with the Gothic prince, and was by him created emperor; but, being afterwards taken prisoner, and carried to Honorius, he was suffered to live with only the loss of his right hand. [Vide *Attalus* under *Numismatics*] *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 9; *Oros.* l. 7; *Zosim.* l. 6.

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

ATTALUS, a leader of the Agriani, and Cretan archers under Alexander. *Q. Curt.* l. 4, c. 13;

ATTALUS, another general who was very hostile to Alexander, and was killed by Parmenio. *Q. Curt.* l. 6.

ATTALUS (*Numis.*) the effigy of this usurper is given on some medals, as in the annexed figure, bearing the inscriptions PRISCUS ATTALUS P. F. AUG.—FL. PRISCUS ATTALUS, &c.; on the reverse, INVICTA ROMA ÆTERNA — RESTITUTIO REIPUBLICÆ — VICTORIA AUGG. &c.



ATTALUS (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic of the 4th century, who took up with the errors of Arius after having declared himself his opponent. *Baron. Annal.*

ATTALUS, a native of Pergamus, and one of the first Christian martyrs in Gaul, who suffered at Lyons in the reign of M. Aurelius.

ATTALUS (*Biog.*) a stoic philosopher, and preceptor to Seneca. *Senec. Epist.* 108.

ATTALUS, a mathematician of Rhodes, and commentator on Aratus.

ATTARRAS (*Hist.*) an officer who seized Dymnus and his accomplices in a conspiracy against Alexander. *Q. Curt.* l. 6.

ATTAVANTI, *Paul* (*Biog.*) otherwise called Father Paul of Florence, died in 1499, leaving, among other works, 'Breviarium Totius Juris Canonici,' &c. fol. Mediol. 1478, 4to. Memming. 1486.

ATTEIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family at Rome, the surname of which was *Capito*. [Vide *Atteius*]

ATTEIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) mention is made of this family on medals of Augustus and Caligula, who filled the office of duumviri in planting colonies, as may be learnt from the in-

scription *Caio* ATTE*o* CAPIT*oni Caio* PONTIO P*ublio* OREST*i* II VIR*is*. *Morel. Numm. Consul.*

ATTEIUS CAPITO (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people, commanded some troops in the war between Augustus and M. Antony. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 16; *Vell. Pater.* l. 2; *Appian. de Bell. Civil.* l. 5; *Dio.* l. 39.

ATTEIUS CAPITO, son of the preceding and a distinguished lawyer, was raised to the consulship by Augustus, and died in the reign of Tiberius. He left several works on law, which are quoted by Aulus Gellius and others. *Tac. Annal.* l. 1.

ATTEIUS PACUVIUS (*Biog.*) a Roman lawyer in the time of Julius Cæsar, was a disciple of the famous Servius Sulpitius.

ATTEIUS SANCTUS, a philosopher of the second century. *Lamprid. in Commod.*

ATTELLIUS, *P. Hister* (*Hist.*) a governor of Pannonia in the time of Claudius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 12, c. 29.

ATTENDOLO, *Darius* (*Hist.*) a general in the army of Charles V, in his expedition against Piedmont; wrote 'Il Duello,' Venice, 1560, or a History of Duelling; besides a variety of poems.

ATTENDOLO, or *Attenduli, Margaret*, a sister of Sforza, grand constable of Naples, who, when her brother was perfidiously imprisoned, armed her friends, and, at their request, made such reprisals as caused his liberation.

ATTERBURY, *Francis* (*Hist.*) grandfather of the bishop of Rochester, and rector of Milton, in Northamptonshire, was among the number of ministers who subscribed the solemn league and covenant.

ATTERBURY, *Lewis*, son of the before-mentioned, and father of the bishop of Rochester, was entered a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1647, and took his degrees in 1649 and 1651. He submitted to the republican visitors, but, on the restoration, obtained some preferments. He was accidentally drowned in 1693 near his own house, leaving some occasional sermons in print.

ATTERBURY, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Rochester, was born in 1662 at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, sent to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1680; and, after passing through various preferments in the church, was appointed to the bishopric of Rochester in 1713; but falling under the suspicion of favouring the claims of the chevalier, he was committed to the tower, and being, after a week's trial, found guilty of high treason, was sentenced to be banished. He was in consequence carried to Calais, and from thence conducted to Montpellier, where he died in 1729. Of his writings, which were mostly controversial, his Sermons and Letters are the best known. The former are extant in 4 vols. 8vo.

ATTERBURY, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) eldest son of Lewis Atterbury above-mentioned, and brother of the bishop of Rochester, was born in 1656, passed his degrees, as student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1679 and 1680, and died in 1731. He had solicited the deanery of Rochester from his brother, but met with a refusal to his no small mortification. Among his works are, 1. 'Sermons,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1699. 2. 'Some Letters relating to the History of the Council of Trent.' 3. 'An Answer to a Popish Book,' entitled 'A True and Modest Account of the chief Points in Controversy between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants,' &c.

ATTES (*Myth.*) Ἄττης, a son of Calaus, king of Lydia, who, being a favourite with the goddess Cybele, Jupiter out of jealousy sent a wild boar to destroy Attes and the country. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 17.

ATTHIS (*Hist.*) Ἀτθὶς, a daughter of Cranaus, who, according to Apollodorus, gave her name to Attica. *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 14; *Paus.* l. 1, c. 2.

ATTICA (*Geog.*) Ἀττικὴ, a maritime country of Greece, which derived its name either from ἀκτὴ, a shore, or from *Atthis*, the daughter of Cranaus above-mentioned, and is now called the *Duchy of Setthines*. The people of Attica were formerly divided into 10 tribes, each of which occupied a part of the city of Athens; these were afterwards increased to the number of 13, and comprehended not less than 174 towns or villages. They derived their names from the heroes who ruled over the country; namely,

*Erectheis*, from king Erechtheus.
*Egeis*, from Ægeus, the father of Theseus.
*Pandionis*, from Pandion, king of Athens.
*Leontis*, from the hero Leo, who devoted his daughters for the safety of his country.
*Acamantis*, from Acamas, the son of Theseus.
*Adrianis*, from a ruler of Adria.
*Œneis*, from Œneus, the son of Pandion.
*Hippothoontis*, from Hippothoon, the son of Neptune.
*Cecropis*, from Cecrops the king.
*Aiantis*, from Ajax, the son of Telamon.
*Antiochis*, from Antiochus, the son of Hercules.
*Attalis*, from Attalus, king of Pergamus.
*Apollodor.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 1; *Eustath. ad Dionys. Perieg. Meurs. Spon. Voyage d'Italie.*

ATTICUS, *Titus Pomponius* (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, so called because he wrote Greek with Attic purity; is well known as the friend of Cicero, M. Antony, Cæsar, Pompey, and many others of the opposite factions, with whom he remained on intimate terms without siding with either party. After a life of privacy and devotion to letters, he starved himself to death at the age of 77, U. C. 721. *Cic. ad Attic.*; *Cornel. Nep. in Vit.*; *Plin.* l. 35, c. 2; *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, c. 43.

ATTICUS, *Curtius*, a Roman knight, was killed by Sejanus. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, 6.

ATTICUS, *Vestinus*, a consul with Cocceius, was put to death by order of Nero. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15, c. 69.

ATTICUS, *Julius*, a slave of Galba, who ran with a bloody sword in his hand into the palace, and declared that he had killed Otho. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1.

ATTICUS, *Quinctius*, a man of consular dignity, and a friend to the party of Vespasian, was taken by the followers of Vitellius, but his life was spared on account of his confessing that he had set fire to the Capitol. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 3, c. 73.

ATTICUS, *C. Vellius*, surnamed *Aufidus*, a consul with Asinius. *Jul. Capitolin.*

ATTICUS, a son of Plutarch of Marathon, was the governor of all Asia in the reign of Nerva, A. D. 97.

ATTICUS HERODES, *Claudius Tiberius*, son of the preceding, was preceptor to the emperor Verus, and afterwards a consul, A. D. 143. He was a great orator and philosopher; some of whose orations are preserved among the 'Rhetores Græci Veteres' of Aldus, 3 vols. fol. Venet. 1513; also in those of Stephanus, fol. 1575. *Aul. Gell.* l. 1; *Jul. Capitolin. in Ver.*; *Philostrat. in Vit.*

ATTICUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century, was the author of several tracts. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Sozomen.* l. 8, &c.

ATTICUS, a bishop of Nicopolis, was at the general council of Chalcedon in 451.

ATTICUS HERODES (*Biog.*) son of the Atticus Herodes before-mentioned, was so dull that he could not learn his letters. *Philostrat. in Vit.*

ATTICUS, a platonic philosopher of the second century, is said to have written a history. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ATTIGNY (*Geog.*) a small town of Champagne, in France, on the river Aisne, in the modern department of the Ardennes, 11 leagues N. E. of Rheims. It is the ancient *Attiniacum*, where Clovis II built his palace, which was for 400 years a royal residence; six councils were held at this place, namely, one in 767, under Pepin the Short; in 822, under Lewis XI, who did public penance in the presence of the bishops and the people for having put out the eyes of his nephew; in 835, under the same king; in 854, under

Charles the Bald; in 870, when Carloman, son of Charles the Bald, was deprived of his dominions for having revolted against his father; and lastly in 864. *Aimon. Hist. Franc.*

ATTILA (*Hist.*) king of the Huns, invaded Italy with 500,000 men, in the fifth century, and after laying waste the country, made the emperor Theodosius his tributary. He, however, met with a signal defeat in France in 451, and died soon after, as is said, of an effusion of blood. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure. *Jornand de Reb. Get.; Prosper. Cassiodorus, et Isidor. in Chron.; Gregor. Tur.* l. 2; *Paul. Diacon.* l. 5; *Sidon. Apollin.* l. 8, ep. 15; *Bonfin. Hist. Hung.*



ATTILA, *Plain of* (*Geog.*) *Catalaunici Campi*, a place of Champagne, in France, celebrated by the defeat which Attila, king of the Huns, met with from Meroæus, king of the Franks, Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, and Aetius, the Roman general, in 451.

ATTILIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) or *Atilia, gens*, a Roman family, which was partly patrician and partly plebeian. Among the patrician branches were that of the Longi; and those of the plebeians were the Reguli, Serani, Calatini, Bulbi, &c., of whom several members are distinguished in history. [Vide *Attilius*]

ATTILIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) vide *Atilia.*

ATTILIUS, *M. Regulus* (*Hist.*) a consul with M. Valerius Corvus, U. C. 334. *Liv.* l. 8.

ATTILIUS, *M. Regulus*, a consul with L. Posthumius, made war on the Samnites for some time, with but little success. He, however, afterwards defeated them, and made 7000 pass under the yoke. *Liv.* l. 8; *Fast. Consul.*

ATTILIUS, *M. Regulus*, a consul, and one of the greatest men that Rome ever produced, was twice consul, namely, U. C. 487, with L. Julius Libo, and again in 498 with L. Manlius Vulso. During this last consulship he carried on the war in Africa with the Carthaginians very successfully, until at length being defeated by Xantippe, the Carthaginian general, he and 5000 of his men were taken prisoners. He was afterwards sent to Rome with the Carthaginian ambassadors, to sue for peace, on condition that if it were not granted he should return; but when arrived at Rome, instead of recommending peace, he persuaded his countrymen to continue the war, and, in spite of their entreaties, persisted in his resolution to return to Carthage, where he was put into a barrel, filled with spikes, and rolled down a hill until he died. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 17, 18; *Val. Max.* l. 14; *Flor. Eutrop. &c.*

ATTILIUS CALATINUS, *A.* a consul at Rome, with C. Sulpicius Paterculus, U. C. 496, defeated the Carthaginians in two naval engagements, and was afterwards dictator. *Polyb.* l. 1.

ATTILIUS REGULUS SERRANUS, *C.*, was consul U. C. 497, with Cn. Cornelius Blasio, and in 504 with L. Manlius Vulso, when they besieged Lilybæum, in Sicily. Another C. Attilius Regulus was consul with L. Æmilius Pappus, U. C. 529, the former of whom was killed in battle with the Gauls. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Fast. Consul.*

ATTILIUS, *Bulbus, M.*, was consul with M. Buteo, U. C. 509, and with T. Manlius Torquatus, U. C. 519. These two latter consuls obtained a triumph over the Sardinians, who had revolted, and were defeated. *Eutrop.* l. 3.

ATTILIUS SERRANUS, a consul, U. C. 584, with A. Hostilius Mancinus.

ATTILIUS, was also the name of several other consuls.

ATTINAS (*Hist.*) an officer set over Bactrians by Alexander. *Q. Curt.* l. 8.

ATTIRET, *John Denis* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit and painter, was born at Dole, in Franche Comté, in 1702, and died in 1768, at Pekin, whither he had accompanied the mission in his professional character. He was employed by the emperor Kien Long to paint many battle-pieces, with which he was so much pleased that he offered him the dignity of a mandarin, and when he declined the honour of the title, he granted him the revenues of the post.

ATTIS (*Myth.*) vide *Atys.*

ATTIUS, or *Accius*, NÆVIUS (*Hist.*) the augur who cut in two the whetstone, at the command of Tarquin. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 36.

ATTIUS TULLIUS, the general of the Volsci, to whom Coriolanus fled when banished from Rome. *Liv.* l. 1, c. 39.

ATTIUS VARUS, an officer who seized Auxinum, in Pompey's name, and afterwards supported his cause in Africa. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1.

ATTIUS PELIGNUS, an officer of Cæsar.

ATTIUS (*Biog.*) a poet. [Vide *Accius*]

ATTO (*Biog.*) vide *Hatto.*

ATURUS (*Geog.*) a river of Gaul, now *Adour*, at the foot of the Pyrenees. *Lucan.* l. 1; *Auson. Mos.; Greg. Turm.* l. 7, &c.

ATWOOD, *George* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born in 1746, admitted of Westminster school in 1759, elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1765, where he took his degrees in 1769 and 1772, and died in 1807. He wrote, 1. 'An Analysis of a Course of Lectures on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, read in the University of Cambridge by G. A. &c.' 2. 'A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies,' &c. 8vo.; besides several papers communicated to the Philosophical Transactions.

ATYS (*Myth.*) Ἄτυς, a youth whom Cybele entrusted with the care of her temple, under a promise of perpetual celibacy, which he having violated, and in a fit of delirium castrated himself, was changed by the goddess into a pine. His successors afterwards observed this vow. *Ovid. Met.* l. 10, fab. 3; *Catull. de At.; Tertull. Apolog.* c. 15; *Lucian. in Dea Syr.: Timoth. apud Arnob. Adv. Gent.* l. 5.

ATYS, a son of Hercules and Omphale, who passed over into Italy, and is supposed to have been the progenitor of the Attii at Rome.

ATYS, a youth to whom Ismene, the daughter of Œdipus, was promised in marriage. He was killed by Tydeus before the nuptials. *Stat. Theb.* l. 8.

ATYS, a son of Limniace, the daughter of the river Ganges, assisted Cepheus in preventing the marriage of Andromeda. He was killed by Perseus. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5.

ATYS (*Hist.*) an ancient king of Lydia, who sent his son with a colony into Italy. *Herod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5.

ATYS, a son of Crœsus, king of Lydia, who was killed by Adrastus, while hunting a wild boar, according to the dream of his father, who reluctantly permitted him to go on the chase. *Herod.* l. 1.

ATYS, a son of Albius Sylvius, was king of Alba. *Liv.* l. 1.

AVA (*Geog.*) a kingdom of Japan.

AVALON (*Geog.*) a town of Burgundy, in France, in the modern department of the Yonne; situated on the river Cousine, 20 leagues W. Dijon, lon. 4° E. lat. 47° 29′ N.; It was taken after a three months' siege, by king Robert, in 1003, and again in 1594, during the war of the league. *Dupleix, Hist. Fr.*

AVALON, *John, Viscount* (*Hist.*) vide *Mordaunt.*

AVALONIUS, *Elvan* (*Ecc.*) an English missionary into France in the second century, who converted the Bretons, and was, on his return into England, made bishop of London. *Matth. of West.; Gildas; Pitts and Bale; Godwin. de Episcop. Angl.; Usser et Stillingfleet, Antiq. Britan.*

AVALONIUS, *Melchinus* (*Biog.*) an English poet and historian in the sixth century, to whom are attributed the historical pieces, namely, 'De Gestis Britannorum;' 'De Antiquitatibus Britanniæ;' 'De Regis Arthurii Mensâ Rotundâ.'

AVALOS (*Hist.*) a considerable family in Naples, and ori-

ginally of Spain, some of whom are distinguished in history.

AVALOS, *Roderic d'*, was for his valour and services created constable of Castile, by Henry III, in 1396, and died in 1428.

AVALOS, *Ferdinand Francis d'*, one of the most celebrated generals in the reign of Charles V, distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Ravenna, and died in 1525. *Paul. Juv. in Vit.*

AVALOS, *Alphonso d'*, cousin of the preceding, and also a general in the army of Charles V, distinguished himself at the battle of Bicocca, and on other occasions, and died in 1546.

AVALOS, *Constantia d'*, a lady of the same family in the 15th century, was also distinguished for her valour.

AVANCHES (*Geog.*) a village of Berne, in Switzerland, which was the ancient town of *Aventicum*, that was burnt by the Helvetians, and rebuilt by Vespasian. It was almost entirely ruined in 558, since which it has been an insignificant place.

AVANÇON, *William d'* (*Ecc.*) son of John d'Avançon, superintendant of the finances in the reign of Henry II, was appointed archbishop of Embrun in 1561, and after being created cardinal in the reign of Henry IV, died in 1600. He endangered his life by his opposition to heresy.

AVANTIO (*Hist.*) the name of a family originally of Switzerland, which has distinguished itself in history.

AVANTIO, *John* and *Robert*, were knights of Malta.

AVANTIO, *James Lawrence*, was governor of Rovigo, where he was assassinated in 1491, when the town was taken by the Venetians.

AVANTIO, *John Mario* (*Biog.*) a celebrated lawyer of the same family, was born in 1564, and died in 1622. He wrote a poem, entitled, 'Il Satiro Favola Pastorale,' Venice, 1587, for which he was patronized by the emperor Ferdinand; and left in MS. a church history.

AVARICUM (*Geog.*) a well-fortified town of the Celtæ, in Gaul, now *Bourges*, or, according to some, *Chasteneuf*. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

AVAUX (*Geog.*) a town of Champagne, in France, where king Carloman defeated the Normans. It belonged to the family of Mesmes.

AUBENTON, *William d'* (*Biog.*) vide *D'Aubenton*.

AUBEPIN, *Hector-Leonard de l'* (*Hist.*) grand marshal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, served with distinction during the War of Succession in Spain, of which he wrote Memoirs, and died in 1736.

AUBERI, *Claudius* (*Biog.*) an author mentioned by Casaubon with commendation, who wrote Commentaries on Hippocrates and Aristotle, besides Orationes de Immortalitate Animæ, &c.

AUBERT (*Ecc.*) or *Alberti*, the family name of pope Pius VI.

AUBERT, *Audoin*, vide *Alberti*.

AUBERT, or *Alberti Arnaud*, nephew of pope Pius VI, was made archbishop of Ausch in 1356, and died in 1371.

AUBERT, *William* (*Biog.*) a French lawyer, was born at Poictiers in 1534, and died in 1601. He wrote, 1. 'Histoire des Guerres de Chrétiens contre les Turcs, sous Godefroy de Bouillon,' 4to. Paris, 1559. 2. 'Vers au Chancelier de l'Hôpital,' 8vo. 3. 'Les Retranchemens,' 8vo. 1585.

AUBERT, or *Albert James*, a physician of Vendome, died at Lausanne in 1586, leaving, among his works, 1. 'De Metallorum Ortu et Causis,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1575. 2. 'Duæ Apologeticæ Responsiones ad Josephum Quercetanum,' Lugd. Bat. 1576. 3. 'Semeiotica, sive Ratio Dignoscendarum Sedium male Affectarum,' &c. 8vo. Lausan. 1587, and Lugd. Bat. 1596, &c.

AUBERT, *Peter*, a lawyer of Lyons, was born in 1642, and died in 1733, leaving his library to the use of his native city, on condition that it should be open to public inspection. He edited the 'Dictionnaire de Richelet,' and other things.

AUBERTIN, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) or, in Latin, *Edmundus Albertinus*, a Protestant minister in France, was born in 1596, and died in 1631. He wrote 'L'Eucharistе de l'Ancienne Eglise,' fol. 1633, showing the opinions of the ancient church on transubstantiation and the real presence, which excited some opposition in its day.

AUBERY, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, and author of a book, entitled, 'Antidote d'Amour,' reprinted in 1663.

AUBERY, *John Henry*, a Jesuit and Latin poet, died in 1652, leaving, among his numerous writings, 'Elegiarum Biga,' &c.

AUBERY, *Louis, Sieur du Maurier*, died in 1687, after having accompanied his father in his embassy into Holland. He wrote, among other things, 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Hollande,' 2 vols. 12mo.

AUBERY, *Antony*, an historical writer of Paris, was born in 1617, and died of a fall in 1695, leaving a number of works, which, though not highly esteemed, are considered as useful; the principal of these are, '1. Histoire Generale des Cardinaux,' 5 vols. 4to. 1642. 2. 'Memoire pour l'Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu,' 2 vols. fol. 1660; and 5 vols. 12mo. 1667. 3. 'Histoire du même Ministre,' fol. 1660. 4. 'Histoire du Cardinal Mazarin,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1751.

AUBESPINE (*Hist.*) the name of a family originally of Beauce, which has produced great men both in church and state.

AUBESPINE, *Claude de l'*, distinguished himself by his services in the reigns of Francis I, Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX, and died in the active discharge of his duty, in 1567.

AUBESPINE, *William de l'*, was sent ambassador into England, and died in 1629.

AUBESPINE, *Charles de l'*, son of the preceding, was sent by Henry IV as ambassador extraordinary into Holland, in 1609, and afterwards into Germany and England; but, notwithstanding his great services and his favour at court, his enemies caused him to be imprisoned for ten years. He died in 1653, at the age of 73.

AUBESPINE, *Sebastian* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Limoges, and afterwards of Vanne, was employed on many important missions, and died in 1582.

AUBESPINE, *Gabriel de l'*, son of William de l'Aubespine, was bishop of Orleans, and author of many theological works. He held a synod in 1606, was at the assembly of the bishops of Sens in 1612, and died in 1630.

AUBESPINE, *Magdelene de l'*, (*Biog.*) daughter of Claude de l'Aubespine above-mentioned, and wife of Nicolas de Neufville, was celebrated for her wit and beauty. She wrote many things both in prose and verse, and died in 1596.

AUBIGNE (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient family of Anjou, of which mention is made as early as 1160.

AUBIGNE, *Theodore Agrippa d'*, a favourite with Henry IV, whom he served in various capacities, was born in 1550, and died in 1630. He wrote among other things, a work, entitled, 'Histoire Universelle,' the first volume of which was ordered by the parliament to be burnt, for the indecent freedom with which it was written. His eldest son Constant d'Aubigne, a profligate character, was the father of Madame de Maintenon.

AUBIGNI (*Geog.*) a town of Berri, in France, was given as an apanage by Philip the *Fair* to Louis of France, head of the House of Evreux, but being soon after re-united to the crown, it was bestowed by Charles VII on John Stuart, constable of Scotland, and finally on reverting again to the crown, it was erected into a duchy by Louis XIV, in favour of Louisa Renee de Penencoët, &c. duchess of Portsmouth, and her son Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond, which she had by Charles II.

AUBIGNI, *Duke of*, a title conferred on Charles Lennox, son of Charles I. [Vide *Aubigni* under *Geography*.]

AUBIN, *S.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Angers in 469, was at the council of Orleans in 538, and after displaying much zeal in the cause of religious discipline, died in 550.

AUBREY (*Her.*) a family descended from S. Aubrey, of the blood-royal, came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066. Sir John Aubrey, a knight and one of his descendants, was raised to the dignity of a baronet in 12 Car. II. 1660. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, a chevron, between three eagles' heads erased *or*.

*Crest.* An eagle's head erased *or*.

*Motto.* "Solem fero."

AUBREY, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary descended from an ancient family in Wiltshire, was born in 1626, and died about 1700. He was acquainted with Hobbes of Malmesbury, Anthony Wood, and most other learned men of his time; and wrote, among other things, 1. 'The Life of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury,' which was left in MS. and has since been used by Dr. Blackbourne in his 'Vitæ Hobbianæ Auctarium,' 1681. 2. 'Miscellanies.' 3. 'A Perambulation of the County of Surrey,' &c. 5 vols. 8vo. 1719. 4. 'Monumenta Britannica.' 5. 'Architectonica Sacra,' &c.

AUBRIOT, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a painter of Chalons sur Marne, was celebrated for his skill in painting flowers, birds, fish, &c. and died in 1740.

AUBRIOT, *Hugo* (*Hist.*) a native of Burgundy, who built the Bastille, by order of Charles V, king of France, in 1369, as a fortress against the English; was the founder of the sect of Hugonots, who begun their opposition at that period to the Romish church. He was condemned to be immured between four walls, but was set at liberty and escaped into his native country, where he died in 1382.

AUBRY, *James Charles* (*Biog.*) distinguished himself as an advocate of Parliament, and died in 1739.

AUBRY, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a French Benedictine, who died in 1809, wrote, among other things, 1. 'Questions Philosophiques sur la Religion Naturelle.' 2. 'Theorie de l'Ame des Bêtes,' &c.

AUBRY, *John Francis*, a French physician, died in 1795, leaving a much esteemed work entitled 'Les Oracles de Cos.' Paris, 1775, and 1781; which was intended as a Commentary on Hippocrates.

AUBUSSON (*Hist.*) the name of a family which is derived from a town of Auvergne; and is descended from Guy, viscount of Aubusson, who went to the Holy Land in 1177.

AUBUSSON, *Peter d'*, thirty-ninth grand-master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, distinguished himself against the Turks, in Hungary and other places, and died in 1697.

AUBUSSON, *Francis, Viscount d'*, brother of the preceding, was no less distinguished in his military career, particularly against the Turks. He died suddenly in 1691, after having built the square called Place des Victoires, in which he erected the statue of Louis XIV.

AUBUSSON, *Louis, Viscount d'*, was engaged with the army of Italy in 1702, and the following years, and died in 1725 without issue; in consequence of which the title became extinct.

AUCH (*Geog.*) *Ausch* or *Aux*, in Latin *Ausciorum civitas*, a town of Gascony, and capital of the county of Armagnac, in France; was once an archbishop's see, where many councils were held.

AUCKLAND (*Her.*) vide *Aukland*.

AUDEBERT, *Germain* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and poet of Orleans, was the author of three poems entitled 'Roma, Venetiæ, et Parthenope,' which were published together in 1603.

AUDEMAR (*Hist.*) a prince of Gaul in the fourth century.

AUDENS (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch of the fourth century, who maintained, among other errors, that God had a human figure. *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 70; *S. August. Hær.* 50; *S. Hieron. Chron. ad Ann.* 341; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 341.

AUDIFFREDI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an astronomer and mathematician, was born at Saorgio, near Nice, in Provence, in 1714, and died in 1794. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Mercurius in Sole visus,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1753. 2. 'Phænomena Coelestia Observata,' 8vo. Rom. 1754. 3. 'Novissimus Mercurii Transitus,' 8vo. Rom. 1756. 4. 'Passajio di Venere,' 4to. 1761. 5. 'Investigatio Parallaxis Solaris,' &c. 8vo. Rom. 1765. 6. 'Letere Typografiche,' 8vo. Mentz. 1778. 7. 'Catalogus Historico-criticus Romanarum Editionum Sæculi 15,' 4to. Rom. 1783. 8. 'Specimen Historico-criticum Editionum Italicarum Sæculi 15,' 4to. Rom. 1794.

AUDIFFRET, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a geographer of Provence, died in 1733, leaving a work which was much esteemed, entitled, 'Geographie Ancienne Moderne et Historique,' 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1689, 1691; and 3 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1694.

AUDIGUIER, *Vital de* (*Biog.*) a French nobleman of Clermont, was born in 1565, and after a life of misfortunes and escapes, was assassinated in 1630. He was a voluminous writer in prose and verse, and left many romances and books of devotion.

AUDLEY, *John, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family of Touchet, [vide *Audley* under *Heraldry* and *Touchet*] was employed by Henry IV to quell the insurrection of Owen Glendour.

AUDLEY, *James, Lord*, attended Henry V in his expedition into France, and was also in the service of Henry VI both at home and abroad.

AUDLEY, *John, Lord*, son of the preceding, was constantly in the service, and high in the favour of Edward IV, and attended also at the coronation of Richard III.

AUDLEY, *James, Lord*, son of the preceding John lord Audley, being engaged in the insurrection of the Cornish-men, in the reign of Henry VII. he was beheaded in 1497.

AUDLEY, *John, Lord*, his son, was restored to his father's titles and estates in the reign of Henry VIII, and was one of the lords then sitting in Parliament who subscribed the famous letter to Pope Clement VII.

AUDLEY, *Henry, Lord*, grandson of the preceding, so signalized himself at the battle of Zutphen in 1586, that he was made a knight Banneret.

AUDLEY, *George, Lord*, son of the preceding, some time governor of Utrecht, in Holland, was sorely wounded in the battle of Kinsale, in Ireland, in 1601; and for his signal services in that country and elsewhere, was raised to the dignity of earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland, in 1617.

AUDLEY, *Mervin, Lord*, second earl of Castlehaven, being accused and convicted of certain high crimes, was beheaded in 1631.

AUDLEY, *James, Lord*, son of the preceding, being by a new creation restored to the title and dignity of lord Audley, and earl of Castlehaven, in 1634; did great service in Ireland under the duke of Ormond, and afterwards acted with great vigour against Cromwell.

AUDLEY, *Thomas*, or *Awdeley, Thomas*, descended from an ancient family in the county of Essex, was born in 1488, and being bred to the law was made speaker of the House of Commons, 21 Henry VIII; attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster, 22 Henry VIII; and lord-chancellor on the resignation of sir Thomas More, 24 Henry VIII. He had a great hand in the dissolution of the monasteries, from which he reaped considerable advantage by obtaining the grant of the great abbeys of Walden, in Essex. He was created a baron [vide *Audley*, under *Heraldry*] 30 Henry VIII, and died in 1544.

AUDLEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title at present enjoyed by the family of Touchet. This family, which has been of great note in history, as may be seen above and also under the head of Touchet, came in with William the Conqueror,

and were barons as early as Edward I. Sir John Touchet, the son and heir of sir John, being found to be heir to his great uncle Nicholas, lord Audley was summoned to Parliament in 1403, by the title of baron Audley, of Helsigh Castle, in the county of Stafford. George Touchet, eighth lord Audley, was also created earl of Castlehaven, &c.; but this title became extinct at the death of the fifth earl. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Ermine; a chevron *gules;* quartering *gules;* a fret *argent* for Audley.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or,* a swan rising *argent,* ducally gorged of the first.

*Supporters.* Two wyverns with wings expanded *sable.*

*Motto.* "Je le tiens."

AUDLEY, *Lord Audley,* of Walden, the title conferred on Thomas Audley, or Awdeley, [vide *Audley,* under *History*] when he was created a baron, 30 Henry VIII. The title became extinct at his death, he leaving no male issue.

AUDOENUS (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Rouen. [Vide *Ouen*]

AUDOENUS, *Audinus,* or *Oynus,* chaplain to Henry I, king of England, and bishop of Evreux in 1113; accused count Amauri at the council of Rheims in 1120, of having pillaged his city and palace. He was also present at a council of Rouen, where the king of England attended.

AUDOFLEDA (*Hist.*) or *Audeflede,* sister to Clovis, and wife of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, was the mother of Amalasonte, a distinguished princess in her time. *Jornand. de Reb. Goth.; Gregor. Tur. Hist.* l. 2; *Valois. de Gest. Vet. Franc. Anselme, &c.*

AUDOVERE (*Hist.*) queen of France, and wife of Chilpert I, was the mother of Theodebert, Merouee, Clovis, Basinde, and Childesinde. She was afterwards repudiated, and retiring into a monastery she is said to have been either strangled or drowned at the instigation of Fredegonde, the woman who had supplanted her in the king's affections.

AUDOUL, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Provence, was the author of a work entitled 'Traité de l'Origine de la Regale et des Causes de son Etablissement,' 4to. 1708; which was condemned by a brief of pope Clement XI in 1710, but the censure was revoked by a sentence of the parliament of Paris.

AUDRA, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an historian of Lyons, was born in 1714, and died in 1770 of mortification at the censure which had been passed by the archbishop of Toulouse on his 'General History,' which he condemned as being replete with dangerous principles.

AUDRAN (*Biog.*) a family of artists, of whom the following are entitled to notice.

AUDRAN, *Claude,* was born in 1592, and died in 1677. He was an engraver, and the father of three great artists in the same line.

AUDRAN, *Carl* or *Karl,* brother or cousin-german of the preceding, engraved upwards of 120 prints, among which the 'Annunciation,' from Annibale Caracci; and the 'Assumption,' from Domenichino, are the most esteemed.

AUDRAN, *Germain,* eldest son of Claude, was born in 1631, and died in 1710; leaving four sons, all artists. He had a high reputation in his line, which had obtained him the honour of being chosen a member of the academy.

AUDRAN, *Claude,* the second son of Claude, was born in 1639, and died in 1684. He studied painting at Rome, and was employed by Le Brun, to assist him in the battles of Alexander.

AUDRAN, *Girard,* the third son of Claude, and the most distinguished of the three, was born in 1640, and died in 1703. He is considered by Mr. Strutt as the greatest engraver in the historical line that ever existed. 'The Battles of Alexander,' from the pencil of Le Brun, are his most distinguished performances.

AUDRAN, *Benoit or Benuist,* second son of Germain, was born in 1661, and died in 1721, engraver to the king.

AUDRAN, *John,* the third son of Germain, was born in 1667, and died in 1756, after having acquired a reputation nearly equal to that of his uncle Gerard.

AUDRAN, *Louis,* the last son of Germain, was born in 1670, and died in 1712, leaving but few specimens of his skill in the art.

AUDRAN, *Benedict,* son of John, was also an engraver of some note, and died in 1772.

AVEIN (*Geog.*) a town in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, 6 m. N. Rochefort, remarkable for the action in 1634, between the French and Spaniards, which terminated to the disadvantage of the latter.

AVEIRO (*Geog.*) a town of Beira, in Portugal, with the title of a duchy, 33 m. S. Oporto, lon. 8° 34′ W., lat. 40° 40′ N. It received from Alphonso III. the singular privilege that no stranger, not even of the blood royal, might pass a night in the town without permission of the magistrate.

AVELLANADA, *Alphonsus Fernandez de* (*Hist.*) a native of Tordesillus, is principally known as the author of a continuation of Don Quixote, entitled 'La Sejunda Parte del Ingenioso Hedalgo D. Quixote de la Mancha,' which is far inferior to the production of Cervantes.

AVELLINO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Abellinum,* an episcopal town of Naples, suffragan of Benevento, with the title of a principality, which belonged to the house of Caraccioli; 12 m. S. Benevento, and 25 E. Naples, lon. 14° 39′ E., lat. 40° 54′ N. This town has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes, particularly in 1694, when it was almost ruined.

AVENACUM (*Geog.*) a town of France, now *Avenay.*

AVENELLES, *Peter* (*Hist.*) an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who in 1560 discovered the conspiracy of Amboise, as it was called, and informed against the conspirators. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 24.

AVENIO (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Avignon,* which was esteemed a town of such antiquity as to date its origin from the time of the Phoceans, who built Marseilles, U. C. 215, A. C. 539. [Vide *Avignon*] *Strab.* l. 4; *Mel.* l. 2, c. 5; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 10.

AVENPACE (*Biog.*) a Spaniard by birth, but an Arabian by family, wrote Commentaries on Euclid. He was imprisoned at Cordova on account of his sceptical opinions, and is said to have been poisoned in 1137.

AVENTICUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Helvetians, now *Wiefelsburg,* or in the French *Avanche.* It existed in the time of Brennus, and was the capital of Helvetia in the time of Cæsar. Sabinus, the father of Vespasian, is said to have been a native of this place, which this emperor began to rebuild, and his son Titus finished; whence it was called *Colonia Flavia,* as we learn from an inscription COLONIA PIA FLAVIA CONSTANS EMERITA AVENTICUM HELVETIORUM FOEDERATA. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2, 68; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 15.

AVENTIN (*Ecc.*) the name of two saints in the 16th century.

AVENTIN, *John* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born in 1466 at Abensperg, and died in 1534. He is well known as the author of 'Annalium Libri VII,' &c. fol. Lips. 1710. This work was first published in 1554 by Jerome Zuglerus, who omitted Aventine's Invectives against the Clergy, but an uncastrated edition was afterwards printed by the Protestants in 1580 at Basil. Besides which he wrote, 1. 'Chronica Bavariæ,' fol. Nuremb. 1522. 2. 'Henrici IV Vita, Epistolæ,' &c. 4to. August. 1518. 3. 'Chronicon, sive Annales Schirenses,' 4to. Bipont. 1600. 4. 'Liber de Causis Miseriarum, cum Chronicis Turcicis,' 4to. 1578. 5. 'Antiquitates Danicæ,' 4to. Hafn. 1642; to which Gesner has added in the list of his works, 6. 'Numerandi per Digitos Manusque Veterum Consuetudines.'

AVENTINUS (*Myth.*) a son of Hercules by the priestess Rhea, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7.

**Aventinus** (*Hist.*) surnamed *Sylvius*, the elder son of Alladius, was the 12th king of Latium after Æneas.

**Aventinus**, *Mons* (*Topog.*) one of the seven hills, on which Rome was built, whereon stood temples to Diana, Bona Dea, Hercules, the Goddess of Liberty, and that of Victory. It derived its name, according to most authors, from king Aventinus;

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 4.

*—— in Remulum fulmina missa ferunt*
*Venit Aventinus post hos; locus unde vocatur*
*Mons quoque.*

Or, according to some, from *aves*, the birds which abounded there; but different writers have adopted a diversity of derivations. It was originally very woody.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 1, v. 551.

*Cacus Aventinæ timor, atque infamia sylvæ.*

And was also called *collis Dianæ*.

*Mart.* l. 7, ep. 72.

*Esquiliis domus est, domus est tibi colle Dianæ.*

*Ibid.* l. 6, ep. 64.

*Laudat Aventinæ vicinus Sura Dianæ.*

*Varro de Ling. Lat.* l. 4, c. 7; *Dionys.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 33; *Strab.* l. 5; *Senec. de Brev. Vit.* c. 14; *Aul. Gell.* l. 13, c. 14; *Fest. de Signif. Verb.*; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 7, v. 657; *Alex. Gen. Dier.* l. 6, c. 2; *Panvin. Descript. Urb. Rom. apud Græv.*; *Thes. Antiq. Roman.* tom. iv.

**AVEN-ZOAR** (*Biog.*) or *Abu-Merwan Abdamalek Ebn Zoar*, an Arabian physician in the 11th and 12th centuries, was the author of a book on the method of preparing medicines, which is much esteemed. It was translated into Hebrew in 1280; and thence into Latin by Paravicius, and printed in fol. at Venice, 1490 and 1553.

**AVEO** (*Geog.*) or *Abydos*, known by the ancients by the name of *Abydus*, is now a small town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, with a fortress, which is one of the Dardanelles, or old castles built by Mahomet II opposite to the Dardanelle of Romania.

**AVERANI** (*Biog.*) the name of three brothers of Florence, who distinguished themselves; namely, Benedict Averani, who wrote some Latin poems and orations; Nicholas, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day; and Joseph, who distinguished himself as a philosopher and a scholar, and died in 1738. His works are, 'De Libertate Civitatis Florentiæ ejusque Dominis,' Pis. 4to. 1721. 2. 'Esperienze fatte collo specchio ustoria di Firenze sopra le Gemme, e le Pietre dure,' printed in the 'Galleria di Minerva,' vol. vi. 3. 'Disputatio de Jure Belli et Pacis,' Florent. 1703. 4. 'Prefazione alle Poesie Toscane di Ansaldo Ansaldi,' Ibid. 1704. 5. 'Vita Benedicti Averanii,' prefixed to his works, 3 vols. fol. 1717. 6. 'Dissertatio de Rapressaliis habita Pisis,' 1713; published in Migliorucci's Institut. Jur. Canon. 1732. 7. 'Oratio de Jurisprudentia,' &c. 8. 'Interpretationum Juris Libri Duo,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1716, and 'Libri Tres Posteriores,' of the same, 1746. 9. 'Dissertatio de Calculorum seu Latrunculorum Ludo,' Venet. 1742, in 'Miscellanea di Vari Opuscoli,' vol. vii. 10. 'Monumenta Latina Posthuma Josephi Averanii Florentini,' Florent. 1768; besides a Treatise on the Sphere, a Defence of Galileo, and other works in MS.

**AVERDY**, *Clement Charles de l'* (*Hist.*) a minister of state, and comptroller of the finances, under Louis XV, in 1763, was guillotined at the commencement of the revolution in 1794. He had been a member of the academy, and published, 1. 'Code Penal,' 12mo. 1752. 2. 'De la Pleine Souveraineté du Roi sur la Provence de Bretagne,' 8vo. 1765. 3. 'Memoire sur le Proces Criminel de Robert d'Artois, pair de France.' 4. 'Experiences de Gambais sur les Bles Noirs, ou Caries,' 8vo. 1788.

**AVERNO**, *Lago d'* (*Geog.*) a lake near Puzzuolo, in Naples, better known by its ancient name. [Vide *Avernus*]

**AVERNUS** (*Geog.*) a lake of Campania, near Baiæ, now *Lago d'Averno*, which was so putrid that the birds could not live on its banks; whence its original name Ἄορνος, i. e. without birds; whence also it was famed to be the entrance into hell.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 240.

*—— Tales sese halitus atris*
*Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat*
*Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Avernum.*

*Lycoph.* v. 703.

Λιπὼν καὶ Ληθαιῶνος ὑψηλὸν κλέτας
Λίμνην τ' Ἄορνον ἀμφὶ τορνωτὴν βρόχῳ.

*Aristot. in Admirab.*; *Diodor.* l. 4; *M. Heracl. in Peripl.*; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 4; *Cluver. Antiq. Ital.* l. 1, c. 16.

**AVERROES** (*Biog.*) an Arabian physician of Cordova in the 12th century, was patronized by the caliph Al Mansur, and is well known as one of the most distinguished commentators of Aristotle.

**AVERRUNCUS** (*Myth.*) the name of a deity whom the Romans supplicated, *averruncare*, i. e. to avert their evils. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 6.

**AVESBURG**, *Robert of* (*Biog.*) an ancient English historian, whose work was first published from the MS. copy by the antiquary Hearne under the title of 'Roberti de Avesburg Historia de Mirabilibus Gestis Edwardi III hactenus inedita,' 8vo. Oxon. 1720.

**AVESNES** (*Hist.*) an ancient and powerful family in the Low Countries, so called from the town of Avesnes. The heads of this house were counts of Hainault, Holland, Zealand, &c.

**Avesnes**, *Burchard d'*, married Margaret, the daughter of Baldwin, the first emperor of Constantinople in 1212, notwithstanding that he had taken holy orders; which circumstance being afterwards known, so provoked the countess Jane, sister of Margaret, that she caused him to be put to death.

**Avesnes**, *Burchard d'* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Metz, was a haughty warlike prelate. He died in 1296.

**AUFIDIA**, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome. [Vide *Aufidius*]

**Aufidia**, *gens* (*Numis.*) some coins or medals struck by this family are known by the inscriptions M. AF., i. e. *Marcus Aufidius*; CN*eo* AUFIDIO SP*urio* TARPEIO CAPITOLINO II VIR*is*; on the obverse, AUGUSTUS *Colonia* V*ictrIx* CELSA; on another of Tiberius, T*ito* CAECILIO LEPIDO *Caio* AFIDIO GEMELLO II VIR*is*. *Vaill. Col.*; *Morell. Fam.*

**AUFIDIANUS** (*Hist.*) an officer under the emperor Trajan, who was sent into the Chersonesus, where he put to death the pope S. Clement, A. D. 100. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 3, c. 29.

**AUFIDIENUS**, *Ruffus* (*Hist.*) a prefect of a Pannonian legion, caused a mutiny by the severity of his discipline. *Tac. Annal.* l. 1, c. 20.

**AUFIDIUS**, *Cn. Orestes* (*Hist.*) one of the Aufidia gens, was consul, U. C. 683, A. C. 71, with P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura.

**Aufidius**, *M. Lurco*, a tribune of the people U. C. 692, who was the author of the law called *Aufidia lex*, which ordained that if any candidate, in canvassing for an office, promised money to the tribunes, and failed in the performance, he should be excused; but if he fulfilled his engagement, he should be compelled to pay every tribune 6000 sesterces.

**Aufidius**, *Cn.*, a pretor while Cicero was a boy, who, though blind, attended in the senate, and wrote a Greek History, besides other things. *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* l. 5, c. 39.

**Aufidius**, a rival candidate for the consulship with Cicero. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 1.

Aufidius, *Lurcus*, a man of obscure birth, made prætor of Fundi in the reign of Augustus. *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 5.

Aufidius, *T.* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and perhaps the same as the rival of Cicero for the consulship.

Aufidius, *Bassus*, a Latin historian in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. *Senec. Suas.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3, ep. 5; *Quintil.* l. 10.

Aufidius, *Modestus*, a grammarian, who wrote Interpretations on the difficult Passages of Virgil.

AUFIDUS (*Geog.*) a river of Apulia falling from the Apennines into the Adriatic, now called *Ofanto*. It is celebrated by the defeat of the Romans on its banks near to Cannæ. *Virg. Æn.* l. 11.

*Amnis et Adriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas.*

*Luc.* l. 2, v. 407.

*Sennaque et Adriacas qui verberat Aufidus undas.*

The force of its stream is alluded to frequently by the poets. *Horat.* l. 3, od. 30.

—— *qua violens obstrepit Aufidus.*

*Idem.* l. 4, od. 14.

*Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,*
*Qui regna Dauni præfluit Appuli,*
*Cum sævit horrendamque cultis*
*Diluviem meditatur agris;*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 8.

—— *fundoque imo mugivit anhelans*
*Aufidus, et magno late distantia ponto*
*Terruerunt pavidos accensa Ceraunia nautas.*

*Liv.* l. 22, &c.; *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Flor.* l. 2.

AUGA (*Myth.*) *Auge*, or *Augea*, Ἄυγη, daughter of Aleus, king of Tegea, had a son by Hercules called *Telephus*, in consequence of which her father attempted to make away with her, but she was saved by the gods, or, according to some, by Minerva. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 29; *Paus.* l. 8.

AUGARUS (*Hist.*) vide *Abgarus*.

AUGEAS (*Myth.*) or *Augias*, son of Eleus, and one of the Argonauts, had an immense number of oxen and goats; and, as the stables in which they had been kept had not been cleaned for 30 years, he promised to Hercules the 10th of his herds if he would perform the task. Hercules accepted the offer, and affected the purpose by turning the course of the river Alpheus so that it might run through the stables; when Augeas refused him the reward on pretence that he had made use of artifice, and Hercules in consequence drove Augeas from his kingdom of Elis, and, as is said by some, put him to death. The proverb of *Augean stable* for an impossibility takes its rise from this fable. *Apollod.* l. 12; *Hygin. Fab.* 14; *Strab.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 17; *Serv. in Virg. Æn.* l. 8.

AUGER, *Edmund* (*Ecc.*) a French Jesuit of Troyes, distinguished himself by his zeal against heresy, having, as it is said, been instrumental in the conversion of 40,000 heretics. He died in 1591, leaving some controversial works.

Auger, *Athanasius* (*Biog.*) a French critic, was born at Paris in 1724, and died in 1791. His principal works were translations from Demosthenes, Æschines, and Lysias; and also of the Orations in Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, &c.

AUGERI, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a native of Aix in the 17th century, employed his pen in writing the Lives of Saints, &c.

AUGSBURG (*Geog.*) an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, situated at the confluence of the Verdach and Lech, 40 miles N. Munich. Lon. 10° 58′. lat. 48° 17′ N.

*Political History of Augsburg.*

*Augsburg*, which received the name of *Augusta Vindelicorum*, from the Roman colony which was planted there by Augustus, was very powerful in the time of Attila, by whom it was almost ruined in 451. It was rebuilt by the Suevi, or Germans, and came afterwards into the hands of Clovis, and from him into the hands of the French. It suffered in 787 when Charlemagne went against the duke of Bavaria; and, after passing from the French to the Germans, it was made a free and imperial city by Louis III in 912, after which it became very flourishing, and was chosen by the emperors as the place for holding their diets. In 1088 it was taken and pillaged in the contest between Rudolphus, duke of Suabia, and Henry IV; and in 1131 it was almost entirely consumed in the reign of Lotharius II. In the reigns of Charles IV, Venceslas, and Sigismond, it received new privileges, and supplied these emperors with money to carry on the war against the Hussites. Maximilian I held here many diets of the empire, and Luther attended that of 1518 to give an account of himself; and Charles V held one in 1530, where the Protestants presented their confession of faith, called the *Augsburg Confession*; and in 1548 this emperor held another, at which the *Interim* was decreed. It was frequently taken and retaken during the wars that followed in Germany, and suffered very much during the late revolutionary wars.

*Ecclesiastical History of Augsburg.*

Augsburg is a bishop's see, suffragan of Mentz, the first bishop of which, mentioned in history, was Zosimus, in 608. S. Boniface held a council here in 742; and another council was held in 952; also a synod in 1548.

AUGST (*Geog.*) a small town near Basle, is the ancient *Augusta Rauracorum*.

AUGURELLO, *John* (*Biog.*) or *Aurelio*, a poet, of a noble Italian family, was born at Rimini, and died in 1524. His principal poem was entitled 'Chrysopoeia,' or the Art of making Gold, printed with another poem entitled 'Geronticon,' Venet. 1515.

AUGURINUS, *Sentius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, and particular friend of Pliny the Younger.

Augurinus, *Minutius*, vide *Minutius*.

AUGUSTA (*Hist.*) the appellation which was first given to Livia, the wife of Augustus, and was afterwards assumed by the female relations of the emperors. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12, c. 26.

Augusta (*Numis.*) vide *Augustus*.

Augusta (*Geog.*) a name given to several colonies in honour of Augustus, by whom they were founded; of these the following are entitled to notice:

Augusta, a town of Sweden, now *Tubingen*.

Augusta *Acilia*, a town of Vindelicia, now *Axelburg*.

Augusta *Ausciorum*, a town of Gallia Aquitania, now *Aix*.

Augusta *Emerita*, a town of Lusitania, now *Merida*.

Augusta *Prætoria*, a town at the foot of the Alps, now *Augst*, or *Aost*.

Augusta *Rauracorum*, a town on the Rhine, now *Augst*.

Augusta *Suessonum*, a town of Gallia Belgica, now *Soissons*.

Augusta *Taurinorum*, a town of Italia Transpadana, now *Turin*.

Augusta *Tiberii*, a town of Vindelicia, now *Regensburg* or *Ratisbon*.

Augusta *Trinobantina*, another name for *London*, the capital of the Trinobantes.

Augusta *Vindelicorum*, a very ancient and celebrated town of Germany, now *Augsburg*. It was reduced with the rest of the country by Augustus, by whom it was also enlarged. [Vide *Augsburg*]

Augusta *Trevirorum*, a town on the Moselle, now *Treves*.

AUGUSTANA *Castra* (*Geog.*) a town of Vindelicia, now *Gaisting*.

AUGUSTIN, *St.* (*Ecc.*) or *St. Augustin*, one of the most eminent fathers of the church, was born at Tagaste, in Africa, in 354, and died bishop of Hippo, in 430, after

having repaired the irregularities of his early years by a life of extraordinary piety and zeal. He died while the city of Hippo was besieging by the Vandals, who, on taking it, had respect to his library, his works, and his body. The works of St. Augustin have frequently been printed singly and collectively, particularly 'De Civitate Dei.' The best edition of St. Augustin is that of the Benedictines, 12 vols. fol. Antv. 1700—1703. *Prosper. et Marcellin. in Chron.; Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl.; Tillemont. Mem.; Dupin. Nouv. Bibl.*

AUGUSTIN, *St.*, first archbishop of Canterbury, and the apostle of the English, was sent by pope Gregory I, in 597, on this holy mission, in which he succeeded so well with Ethelbert, king of Kent, that he and all his subjects were converted to Christianity. Augustin was afterwards consecrated by the archbishop of Arles archbishop of Canterbury, which was erected into the metropolitan see of all England. He died there in 604.

AUGUSTIN, *Anthony*, archbishop of Tarragona, was, in 1562, at the council of Trente, raised to the see of Tarragona in 1574, and died, in 1506. He wrote many works on civil and ecclesiastical subjects.

AUGUSTIN, was elected bishop of Naxivan, in Armenia, in 1627, and died, after governing his church with apostolic zeal, in 1653.

AUGUSTIN, *St.* (*Geog.*) capital of the province of East Florida, situated on the coast of the Atlantic, on a peninsula, consisting of a narrow strip of land, lon. 81° 40′ W., lat. 29° 58′ N. It was burnt by sir Francis Drake, in 1586; by captain Davis, with the Buccaneers, in 1685; after which it was rebuilt, and in 1702 it was besieged by the English, who, being unable to take the castle, set fire to and destroyed the town. In 1744 it was again unsuccessfully attacked by the English under general Oglethorpe.

AUGUSTODUNUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, and capital of the Ædui, now *Autun*, [vide *Autun*] is supposed to have derived its name from Augustus, by whom it was restored. *Pompon. Mel.* l. 3, c. 2; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 9.

AUGUSTOMAGUS (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, supposed to be the present *Senlis*.

AUGUSTORITUM (*Geog.*) a town of Aquitania, now *Limoges*.

AUGUSTULUS (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Flavius Romulus Augustus*, or *Momyllus*, was the son of Orestes, and the last Roman emperor, who being subdued by Odoacer, the king of the Heruli, abdicated the throne, and thus put an end to the western empire, in 475, after it had subsisted 522 years from the battle of Pharsalia. *Cassiodor. et Marcell. in Chron.; Jornandez, Procopius, Agathias, &c.*



AUGUSTULUS (*Numis.*) this prince is represented on some medals as in the annexed figure, inscriptions DN. FL. MOMYL. AUGUSTUL. P. F. AUG.—D. N. ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS. P. F. AUG.

AUGUSTUS (*Hist.*) the title assumed by all the Roman emperors who succeeded the first of this name. At first this name served as a personal distinction, and *Cæsar* was employed as the family name; but in the later periods of Rome the title of Augustus was given only to the emperor, and Cæsar to the second person in the state, who was considered as presumptive heir.

AUGUSTUS, *Octavianus Cæsar*, son of Octavius and Accia, the daughter of Julia, and sister of Julius Cæsar. He was born under the consulship of Cicero and M. Antony, U. C. 691, A. M. 3941; according to Usher, A. C. 63, on the 23d, or, according to Suetonius, the 22d of September. He was at first called Octavius, and after his elevation he had the title of Augustus conferred upon him. Being adopted by his uncle, he succeeded him at his death, and after subduing all his enemies he attained to the sovereign power, which he held 44 years, and died in the 14th year after the birth of our Saviour. He adopted Tiberius Cæsar, who, at his recommendation, succeeded him in the empire. [Vide *Augustus*, under *Numismatics* and Plate I] *Sueton. in Vit.; Horatius, Virgil, Ovid, Paterculus, Tacitus, Dio, &c.*

AUGUSTUS (*Numis.*) and *Augusta*, were abbreviated on medals AU. AUG. AUGUST., and for two imperial persons AUGG. *Augusti* or *Augustæ*, for three AUGGG. &c.

AUGUSTUS, is never styled Octavius, or Octavianus, on medals; but being adopted by Julius Cæsar in his youth, and honoured with the priesthood, U. C. 710, he was designated CAES. PONT. AUGUR.

U. C. 711, after the death of Cæsar he assumed the appellation of CAESAR DIVI. F*ilius*, and after the victory of Mutina, those of *Imperator et Triumvir*, as C. CAESAR DIVI. JULI. F*ilius*, IMP. AUGUR PONT. III. VIR. R*ei Publicæ Constituendæ*.

U. C. 717, he was consul elect for the second time, CO*n*S*ul* DES*ignatus* IT*erum*, ET III. VIR. R. P. C. IT.

U. C. 721, COS. IT. ET TER*tium* DES. &c.

U. C. 723, COS. III. IMP. IV. III. VIR. IT. &c.

U. C. 724, COS. IV. IMP. V. after the battle of Actium, when he laid aside the title of Triumvir and reigned alone. The inscriptions on the reverse ACT AEGYPTO CAPTA, commemorate this victory.

U. C. 725, COS. V. IMP. VI. VII., to which is added, S*enatus* P*opulus* Q*ue* R*omanus*.

U. C. 726, COS. VI. IMP. VII., to which is added, sometimes, LIBERTATIS P*opuli* R*omani* VINDEX.

U. C. 727, COS. VII, IMP. VII., to which is added, sometimes, CIVIBUS SE 'VATIS; and on the reverse of some, SALUS GENERI, HUMANI. In this year he assumed the title of ugustus, as CAESARI AUGUSTO. S. P. Q. R. or AUGUSTUS DIVI. F. COSS. VII. &c.

U. C. 728, COS. VIII. IMP. VII., when he took the title of *Pater Patriæ*, conferred on him by the senate. CAESAR DIVI F. AUGUST. COS. VIII. P. P. IMP. VII.; on the reverse of some, IAN. CLU. PAX. PERP. PROVID. AUG. CAES., alluding to the universal peace at that time, and the consequent shutting of the temple of Janus.

U. C. 730, AUGUSTUS IMP. VIII. COS. X.; on the reverse of some, VOT*a* P*ublica*, *&c.* alluding to the thanksgivings on the return of Augustus to Rome.

U. C. 731, AUGUSTUS IMP. VIII. COS. XI., was proclaimed by the senate perpetual dictator, upon which he abdicated the dictatorship and took the less invidious title of tribune of the people, TR*ibunica* P*otestate*; on the reverse of some, M. AGRIPPA COS. III. COSSUS LENTULUS, &c.

U. C. 733, COS. XI. IMP. VIII. TR. P. II. III.

U. C. 734, IMP. IX. COS. XI. TR. P. III. IV.; on the reverse of some, SIGNIS PARTHICIS RECEPTIS. ARMENIA CAPTA, to denote the conquest of Parthia and Armenia.

U. C. 735—740, IMP. IX. COS. XI. TR. P. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX.; on the reverse of some, FORTUNA REDUX, &c., in allusion to the happy return of Augustus to Rome; also CIVIBUS ET SIGNIS MILIT A PARTHICIS RECUPERAT, &c., and IMP. CAES. AUG. LUD. SAEC. XV. S. F. in allusion to the celebration of the secular games, U. C. 737.

U. C. 741, IMP. IX. COS. XI. TR. P. X. XI., to which was added the title, PONT*ifex* MAX*imus*.

U. C. 742—748, IMP. X. XI. XII. XIII. XIV. COS. XI. XII. TR. P. XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII.; on the reverse of some, NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS GERMANICUS IMP. TI. CLAUDIUS TI. F. NERO COS. ITER. IMP. TER. for which DE GERMANIS

is substituted on some, in allusion to his triumphs over the Germans. CAIO ET LUCIO CAES. JUVENTUTI PRINC. Augustus having adopted the two grandsons of Agrippa, Caius and Lucius, gave them the title of *Principes Juventutum.*

U. C. 749, IMP. XIV. COS. XII. TR. P. XVIII. In this year our Saviour was born, according to Eusebius, although our present Christian æra is dated four years later.

U. C. 750—767, IMP. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XIX. XX. XXI. COS. XII. XIII. TR. P. XIX—XXXVI.; on the reverse of some, L. CAESAR AUGUSTI F. AUGUR COS. DESIG. PRIN. JUVENT. C. ET L. CAESARES AUGUSTI F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. JUVENT., on the appointment by Lucius Cæsar to the consulship and the priesthood by Augustus. DE PARTHEIS, to commemorate his triumph over the Parthians. MART. ULTO. on the dedication of the temple of Mars Ultor, which Augustus built. VOT. P. SUSC PRO SAL ET RED J. O. M. SACR., on the occasion of Augustus going on the Dalmatian war.

On the reverse of other coins were inscribed the name of the consuls, the duumviri, or monetal triumviri, &c. Medals were struck in honour of Augustus by all the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and Africa; the Greek inscriptions on which were similar to the Latin, as ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ—ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΥΠΑΤΟΣ — ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ — ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ—ΘΕΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ. The head of Augustus is represented sometimes crowned with laurel, sometimes with rays, and sometimes without either. He wore his beard on the death of Cæsar, and is therefore so represented on some medals; but he afterwards laid it aside, and is therefore mostly depicted without it. [Vide Plate I]

Augustus (*Biog.*) duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, who died in 1666, was a man of learning and a patron of literature. Among his works, as an author, his 'Evangelical Harmony' was much esteemed by Protestants. He published also a 'Treatise on the Cultivation of Orchards,' and 'Steganographia,' &c.

AUHAD AL MALEK (*Hist.*) nephew of the renowned Saladin, reigned for some time in Syria and Armenia, and died in the year of the Hegira 606.

AUHADI (*Biog.*) two Persian poets, one of which, named Auhadi-Maragah, was a great devotee, and high in favour with the caliph Mostanser. He composed, among other things, a poetical divan, and put into verse a book, entitled, 'Giam-Giam,' which was full of Mahometan spirituality.

AVIANO, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of Vincenza, whose poems, consisting of 'Three Epistles,' were printed three times, namely, in 1605, in 1615, and in 1627; besides being inserted in several collections.

AVICENNA (*Hist.*) or *Abou-Ali-Alhussein-Ben-Abdallah-Ebn-Sina,* commonly called *Avicenna,* the prince of Arabian philosophers and physicians, was born in the neighbourhood of Bokhara in 980, and died of intemperance in the year of the Hegira 428, A. D. 1038, after having experienced the vicissitudes of fortune, and been reduced from the post of grand vizier to the sultan Mahmoud to the condition of a fugitive. He wrote, 'Canorum Medicinæ;' 'De Medicinis Cordialibus;' 'Cantica;' 'Opera Philosophica,' &c.; of which different versions have been made in both Hebrew and Latin; and editions have been printed at Venice, Basle, Rome, and Franckfort. *Leo. Afric-illustr. Ant. Arab.; Scalig. in Theopr.; Voss. de Philosoph.* c. 14; *Friend. Hist. of Med. &c.*

AVIDIUS, *Cassius* (*Hist.*) vide *Cassius.*

AVIENUS (*Hist.*) a consul in the time of the emperor Valentinian.

Avienus, *Rufus Festus* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of the fifth century, in the reign of Theodosius the elder, translated the 'Phænomena' of Aratus in verse, 4to. Venet. 1488, and Matrit. 1634; also the 'Descriptio Orbis Terræ' of Dionysius; and the 'Fables of Æsop,' 12mo. Paris. 1747; and a Variorum edition, 8vo. Amst. 1731; besides turning all Livy into Iambic verse.

AVIGNON (*Geog.*) a town of Provence, in France, situated on the left bank of the Rhone, 20 m. E. N. E. Nismes, lon. 4° 48′ E., lat. 43° 57′ N.

*History of Avignon.*

Avignon was a Roman colony by the name of *Avenio,* until the fifth century, when it came into the hands of the French, from whom it was sometimes taken by the Saracens, and again recovered. In 1290 it was granted by Philip the Fair to Charles, king of Sicily, and in 1348 passed from the crown of Sicily by sale into the hands of the popes, who retained possession of it till the French revolution.

*Ecclesiastical History of Avignon.*

Avignon was the seat of the popes during the schism in the Romish church, from 1307 to 1397, whence the Italians call it the *Babylonish Captivity of the Holy See.* Several councils were also held here, as in 1060, by Hugho de Cluni, legate of Nicholas II; in 1088, when Aicard, archbishop of Arles, was excommunicated; in 1326, and in 1337, to regulate ecclesiastical discipline; and in 1457 respecting the crusades.

Avignon, *Nicolas d'* (*Biog.*) a monk of Avignon, of the order of preaching friars, had the credit in the Romish church of being able to work miracles.

AVILA, *Louis d'* (*Hist.*) a Spanish gentleman in the service of Charles the Fifth, who was sent as ambassador to the popes Paul IV and Pius V, and was afterwards a commander at the siege of Metz. He likewise wrote some historical memoirs of the wars of Charles V against the Protestants of Germany, entitled 'Los Commentarios de la Guerra del Emparador Carlos V. contra los Protestantes de Alemania;' first printed in 1546, and afterwards translated into French and Latin. He also wrote Memoirs of the War in Africa. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 4.

Avila, *John d'* (*Ecc.*) a Spanish priest, who acquired the surname of the *Apostle of Andalusia,* from the zeal and efficacy with which he preached the gospel, being instrumental in the conversion of some, who were afterwards enrolled among the saints, as S. Francis de Borgia, &c. He died in 1569, leaving many works on spiritual subjects.

Avila, *Sancho d',* son of the marquis de Velada, was born in 1546, and died bishop of Placenza, in 1625, leaving some works of piety.

Avila, *Joseph Maria,* a Spanish dominican, was appointed by Leo X to the bishopric of Campagna, in the kingdom of Naples; and after governing his church with distinguished zeal, he died of the plague, in 1657, while administering to the spiritual comforts of others who were dying.

Avila, *Giles Gonçales d',* (*Biog.*) historiographer to the king of Spain, in 1612, died at the age of 80, in 1658. He wrote, 1. 'Theatro de las Grandegas de Madrid.' 2. 'Theatro Ecclesiastico de las Iglesias de las Indias;' besides a History of the Antiquities of Salamanca, and a Life of Henry III, king of Castile, &c.

Avila, *d',* an historian. [Vide *D'Avila*]

AVILER, *Augustine Charles d'* (*Biog.*) an architect, descended from a family originally of Nanci, in Lorraine, was born at Paris in 1653, and died in 1700. He was captured by the Algerines in 1674, and, notwithstanding the exertions of Louis XIV in his favour, and in favour of the celebrated antiquary John Foi Vaillant, he did not obtain his

liberty until two years after; during which time he conciliated the favour of the dey by the display of his art. He afterwards erected a triumphal arc at Montpelier, in honour of his patron. His works, as an author, are 1. 'Œuvres d'Architecture de Vincent de Scamozzi,' translated from the Italian, fol. Paris, 1685; Leyden, 1713. 2. 'Cours d'Architecture qui comprend les Ordres de Vignole, avec des Commentaires et plusieurs Nouveaux Dessins,' 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1691; a third edition in 1699, and again in 1710, 1720, 1738. The later edition is the best, because it contains the lives of Aviler and Vignola, by Mariette.

AVIRON (*Biog.*) vide *Bathelir*.

AVIS (*Hist.*) or *Sheikh Avis*, surnamed in the Turkish *Buzruck*, i. e. the *Great*, to distinguish him from another, surnamed *Kugiuck*, or the *Little*, was the son of the Emir Shiekh Hassan Ilekani, whom he succeeded as emperor of the Moguls, in the year of the Hegira 757, A. D. 1367, and died after a reign of 21 years, at Bagdad.

AVIS, *Ahmed Ben Avis*, succeeded his brother Hassan, the son of the preceding, in the year of the Hegira 784, A. D. 1394, and was put to death by Joseph the Turcoman, after a reign of 19 years. He was the last of the family of Hassan Buzruck.

AVISON, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a musician of Newcastle, died in 1770, leaving an 'Essay on Musical Expression,' 12mo. London, 1752, 1753, in which he affected to depreciate Handel by a comparison with Marcello and Gemmani.

AVITUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Britain in the time of Nero. *Tac. Annal.* l 13, c. 54.

AVITUS, *Marcus Mœcilius*, a noble Gaul, and father-in-law to Sidonius Apollinaris, the poet, was raised to the imperial throne of Thoulouse in 455, but abdicated after a reign of seven years, and died bishop of Placentia in 456. *Sidon.* l. 3, ep. 1; *Jornand. de Reb. Goth.*; *Marcellinus, Idatius, Prosper, Cassiodorus, et Theophanes in Chron.*; *Greg. Tur. Hist.* l. 2, &c.

AVITUS (*Numis.*) some few medals of the above-mentioned emperor are extant, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, the inscription D. N. MAECILLI. AVITUS. P. F. AUG.; sometimes D. N. AVITUS. PERP. AUG.; on the reverse, VICTORIA. AUGGG.



AVITUS (*Ecc.*) the name of two heresiarchs in the fifth century, one of whom adopted the errors of Origen. They were opposed by St. Augustine. *S. August. Retractat.* l. 1, c. 44, &c.

AVITUS, *Sextus Alcimus Ecdicius*, son of the senator Isichius, and brother of Apollinaris, bishop of Valentia, was made archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, in 490, and died between the years 523 and 527. He was high in favour with Clovis, the first Christian king of France, in whose conversion he had been mainly instrumental. He turned Sigismund, king of Burgundy, from the Arian heresy, against which he displayed extraordinary zeal. His writings, which are numerous, consist of letters, poems, and sermons, &c. *Greg. Tur. Hist.* l. 2; *S. Isidor. de Vir. Illust.* c. 13; *Adon. de Vienne. in Chron. Sigebert. Baronius. &c.*

AVITUS, *Alphius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the reign of Augustus, wrote in verse the Lives of Great Men. *Senec. Controver.* l. 1; *Priscian. de Art. Gram.* l. 1; *Voss. de Hist. Lat. et Poet. Lat.*

AVITUS, a Spanish priest of the 5th century, translated the Relics of Stephen the Martyr.

AVITY, *Peter d'* (*Biog.*) an historian of Languedoc, was born in 1572, and died in 1635, leaving, among other things, a Book of Travels, and a Geography.

AUKLAND, *Lord* (*Hist.*) *William Eden*, third son of sir John Eden, was educated at Eton, called to the bar in 1769, was sworn of the privy council of Ireland in 1783; named envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles for negotiating for a treaty of commerce; and, after holding many places of public trust, and receiving the dignity of an Irish and English peerage, died in 1814. [Vide *Aukland* under *Heraldry*] His Lordship published 'Four Letters' addressed to Lord Carlisle on the subject of Finance.

AUKLAND, *Lord* (*Her.*) *of Aukland, in the county of Durham, and Lord Aukland of Ireland*; the title at present enjoyed by the family of Eden, which has been for some time resident in the bishopric of Durham. Robert Eden, the son of colonel Robert Eden, was created a baronet temp. Car. II. William Eden, third son of sir John Eden, fourth baronet, was in 1789, for his public services as a diplomatist, created an Irish baron, by the title of lord Aukland in 1789; and afterwards in 1793 an English baron, by the title of lord Aukland, of Aukland, in the county of Durham. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules* a chevron, charged with three escallops between three garbs *or*; a mullet for a difference.

*Crest.* An arm embowed in mail, grasping a garb.

*Supporters.* Two horses, the dexter guardant.

*Motto.* "Si sit prudentia."

AULERCI (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, who inhabited the country between the Seine and the Loire, comprehending the modern divisions of Maine, Perche, and Evreux.

AULESTES (*Myth.*) a king of Etruria, when Æneas came into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 290.

AULETES (*Myth.*) a general who assisted Æneas with 100 ships. *Virg. Æn.* l. 12, v. 207.

AULETES (*Hist.*) the surname of one of the Ptolemies. [Vide *Ptolemy*]

AULIS (*Myth.*) Αὐλὶς, a daughter of Ogyges. *Paus.* l. 9.

AULIS (*Geog.*) a town of Bœotia, near Chalchis, on the sea coast, where the Greeks assembled for the purpose of going against Troy; and, being detained by the anger of Diana, Agamemnon was obliged to sacrifice his daughter to appease the goddess.

*Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 303.

> Χθιζά τε, καὶ πρωΐζ' ὅτ' ἐς Αὐλίδα νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
> Ἠγερέθοντο, κακὰ Πριάμῳ, καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρουσαι.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

> —— *Bœotaque tellus*
> *Aulide piscosâ puppes tenuisset ituras.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 4, v. 425.

> *Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem*
> *Aulide juravi.*

*Ibid.* l. 2, v. 115.

> *Sanguine placâstis ventos, et virgine cæsa*
> *Cum primum Iliacas Danai venistis ad oras.*

*Lucan.* l. 5, v. 235.

> *Euripusque trahit, cursum mutantibus undis*
> *Chalcidicas puppes ad iniquam classibus Aulim.*

*Diodor.* l. 13, c. 47; *Liv.* l. 35, c. 37; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4, c. 7.

AULON (*Geog.*) a mountain of Calabria opposite to Tarentum, which produced wine that, according to Horace, might vie with the Falernian.

*Hor.* l. 2, od. 6, v. 18.

> *Et amicus Aulon*
> *Fertili Baccho minimùm Falernis*
> *Invidet uvis.*

*Mart.* l. 13, epig. 125.

> *Nobilis et lanis, et felix vitibus Aulon.*

*Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 14, c. 6.

AULUS (*Hist.*) a prænomen common among the Romans, which was marked by the abbreviations AUL. and A.

AULUS GELLIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Gellius*.

AUMALE (*Geog.*) or *Albemarle*, in the Latin *Albemula*; a town of Normandy, in the modern department of the Lower

Seine, 20 miles S. W. Dieppe, 32 N. N. W. Rouen. Lon. 1° 48′ E. lat. 49° 46′ N. It was originally a county which belonged to Stephen, the grandfather of William the Conqueror. This county afterwards passed successively into the houses of Ponthieu and Lorraine; and in 1547 it was erected by Henry II into a duchy in favour of Francis, duke of Guise.

AUMONT (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient and noble family in France, who founded the abbey of Ressons, which existed in 1150.

Aumont, *John d'*, one of the greatest captains of the age, was wounded at the battle of S. Quentin in 1557; and, for his distinguished services on other occasions, was made marshal of France in 1579. He died of the wounds he received in besieging the castle of Comper, four leagues from Rennes, in 1595.

Aumont, *Anthony d'*, bore arms in the service of Louis XIII and XIV, from 1621 to 1669, the year in which he died; during which period he rose progressively to the rank of a marshal, and was also created duke d'Amont.

Aumont, *Louis Duc d'*, was sent as ambassador extraordinary into England, and died in 1723.

AUNEAU (*Geog.*) a small town of Beaussé, in France, 14 leagues from Paris, is celebrated by the defeat which the duke of Guise gave to the Germans in 1587.

AUNGERVILLE, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) commonly known by the name of *Richard de Bury*, was born in 1281; appointed tutor to prince Edward, afterwards Edward III; chosen bishop of Durham in 1333; made high chancellor and treasurer of England in 1336; and, after having been employed on different missions to the pope, and into France, he died in 1348. He was a great patron of learning, and founded a library at Oxford; the rules and institution, &c. of which he drew up himself in a book entitled 'Philobiblon, seu de Amore Librorum, et Institutione Bibliothecæ, cum Appendice de MSS. Oxoniensibus per Thom. James,' first printed at Spires in 1483, afterwards in 4to. Oxon. 1599.

AUNOI (*Hist.*) an ancient house of France, of which the first mention is made in the person of Gaultier d'Aunoi, who lived in 1304. It derived its name from a small country in the isle of France.

Aunoi, *Philip d'*, was in the city of Meaux in 1421, when it capitulated to the English.

Aunoi, *Robert d'*, assisted Charles V and VI during their wars with the English.

Aunoi, *Maria Catherine Jumelle de Berneville*, wife of Francis de la Motte, count d'Aunoi, was the author of many novels, and died in 1703.

AVOGADRI, *Lucia Albani* (*Biog.*) a poetess of a noble and ancient family of Bergamo, whose poems were collected in 1561.

AVOGADRO, *Albert* (*Biog.*) a poet who celebrated the praises of Cosmo de Medicis in elegiac verse.

Avogadro, *Jerome*, editor of Vitruvius.

Avogadro, *Nestor Denis*, wrote a Lexicon. fol. Venet. 1488; to the subsequent editions of which were added some Treatises on Grammar.

Avogadro, *Peter*, who lived in 1490, wrote Literary Memoirs of Illustrious Men, &c.

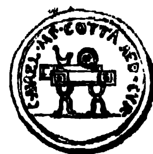
AVONMORE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles belonging to the Yelverton family. Barry Yelverton, the first viscount, was appointed attorney-general of Ireland in 1782, and lord-chief baron of the court of Exchequer in 1804. He was created a baron under the title of Lord Yelverton, baron of Avenmore, in 1795, and viscount Avenmore in 1800.

AVRANCHES (*Geog.*) a town of Lower Normandy, called by the Romans *Abrinca*, situated in the modern department of La Manche, 222 miles W. Paris. Lon. 1° 17′ W. lat. 48° 41′ N. It was the see of a bishop suffragan of Rouen. Its most ancient bishop, of whom we have mention, is Nepus or Nepos, who was at the council of Orleans in 511. He had among his successors some who have been canonized, as Paternus, Senerius, &c.; and others not less distinguished for the warmth of their zeal and the soundness of their doctrine. A council was held here to inquire into the death of Thomas à Becket. *Du Chêne Recherch. des Antiq. de Fr.; Saint. Marth. Gall. Christ. &c.*

AUREA *Chersonesus* (*Geog.*) a peninsula of India, supposed to be the present *Malacca* or *Malaya.*

AURELIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a family originally sprung from the Sabines, who, though plebeian, produced some of the most illustrious men; this family bore the surnames of Cotta, Rufus, Scaurus, and Orestes.

Aurelia, *gens* (*Numis.*) medals or coins of the above-mentioned family are distinguished by the inscriptions COTA; on the reverse, M. AVRELI. ROMA.—L*ucius* COT*ta* M. AVRELI; reverse, SCARI.; underneath, L. LIC. CN. DOM.—AV. RVF., *Aurelius*, or, according to Vaillant, *Annius Rufus*.—P. AVR. COT. PA.—L. AVRELIUS COTTA; reverse L. AUR. L. F. ORESTES.—C. AVREL*ius* M. F. COTTA. AED*ilis* CUR*ulis*; on this latter is represented, as in the annexed figure, the curule chair, on which lies a simpulum and a goblet. *Goltz. Fast.; Morell. Consul. Numm. &c.*



Aurelia, the mother of Julius Cæsar.

Aurelia *Via* (*Topog.*) the road leading to Pisæ, through the maritime district of Etruria. *Cic. in Catil.* 2, c. 4; *Panvin. Descript. Urb. Rom. apud Græv. Thes. Antiq. Rom.; Martian. Topograph. Urb. Rom.* l. 5, &c.

Aurelia *Porta*, one of the gates of Rome, now *Porta S. Petri.*

AURELIANA (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Celtica, otherwise called *Genabum*, now *Orleans*. [Vide *Orleans*]

Aureliana (*Numis.*) a medal is ascribed to this town bearing the inscription METAL. AUREL. *Pembroch. Mus.*

AURELIANUS, *Lucius Domitius* (*Hist.*) son of the steward to the senator Aurelius, was proclaimed emperor by the troops in 270, and murdered by them at the instigation of Mnestheus, after a warlike and successful reign of six years, A. D. 275. *Eutrop.* l. 7; *Vopisc. in Vit.; Euseb. et Cassidor. in Chron.*

Aurelianus (*Numis.*) medals or coins of this emperor represent his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription IMP. C. AURELIANUS AUG.; on the reverse, ADVENTUS AUGUSTI. —AETERNIT. AUG.—CONCORDIA AUG. AUGG. vel MILITUM.—DACIA FELIX JOVI CONSERV.—JOVI VICTORI PACATOR ORBIS.—PAX AUGUSTI.—PROVIDENT. AUG.—P. M. TR. P. V. COS. III. P. P.—TR. P. VI. VII. &c.—PROVIDENTIA DEOR.—SOL DOMINUS IMPERI ROMANI.—VICTORIA AUG. The Greek inscriptions after the manner of the Latin AYT. K. ΔΟΜ. AYPHΛIANOC CEB. *Vaill. Num. Gr. Patin. Imp. Rom.; Mediob. Numis. Imperat. &c.*



Aurelianus (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Arles, was at the fifth council of Orleans in 549, and died in 551.

Aurelianus (*Biog.*) a freedman of the emperor Aurelian, wrote a history, mentioned by Vopiscus.

Aurelianus, *Cælius*, vide *Cælius.*

Aurelianus, a monk of the ninth century, who wrote on music.

AURELIO (*Hist.*) eldest son of Alphonsus I, king of the Asturias, mounted the throne of his father, after murdering his brother Troila in 668, and died in 675. *Roder. de Reb. Gest. Hispan.; Marian. Hist.* l. 5, c. 6.

AURELIUM *Tribunal* (*Topog.*) an edifice in Rome, which derived its name from one of the Aurelii, by whom it was

erected. It was built of stone, and surrounded with steps, which were called *Aurelii gradus*. This place is distinguished by Cicero as the resort of the worst sort of people. *Cic. in Pison.* c. 5.

AURELIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Antoninus*.

AURELIUS, or *Aurelianus Ambrosius*, a Roman who led the Britons against the Saxons, and defeated the latter on several occasions, on one of which Horsa, and on another Hengist, was killed, A. D. 456. He died of the wounds he received about 500. *Gildas. de Excid. Britan.*; *Bed. Hist. Angl.* c. 16; *Adon. in Chron.*; *Polyd. Virg. Hist.* l. 3.

AURELIUS (*Numis.*) the emperor of this name, who is in history also known by the name of Antoninus the Philosopher, [vide *Antoninus*] is distinguished on medals, particularly by the name of Aurelius, although subsequently by that of M. Antoninus. While in his youth he was styled, on the medals of the Amastrians and Ephesians, ΟΥΗΡΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ *Verus Cæsar*, or Μ. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟϹ ΟΥΗΡΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ, *Marcus Aurelius Verus Cæsar*; but after his adoption by Antoninus, he was most commonly styled, AURELIUS CAESAR AUG. PII F. And on the death of Antoninus, U. C. 914, A. D. 161, he took the name of Augustus, and was styled IMP. CAES. M. AUREL. ANTONINUS AUG. To these were added his other dignities and titles in chronological order, as follow:

U. C. 892, A. D. 139, CAESAR COS. DES.
140—143, CAESAR COS.
144, CAESAR COS. DES. II.
145, CAESAR COS. II.
146, TR. P. COS. II.
148—159, TR. P. I—XII. COS. II.
160, TR. P. XIII. XIV. COS. DES. III.
161, P. M. TR. P. XIV. XV. COS. III.
162, 163, TR. P. XV. XVI. XVII. COS. III. IMP. II.
164, TR. P. XVII. XVIII. COS. III. IMP. II. and on the conquest of Vologeses, he begun in this year to be styled ARMENIACUS.
165, TR. P. XVIII. XIX. COS. III. IMP. III., also PARTHICUS MAXIMUS.
166—175, TR. P. XIX—XXIX. COS. III. IMP. IV—VIII.
176, TR. P. XXIX. XXX. COS. III. IMP. VIII., also SARM. for SARMATICUS.
177, TR. P. XXX, XXXI. COS. III. IMP. VIII, IX., also P. P. for PATER PATRIÆ.
178—180, TR. P. XXXI, XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. COS. III. IMP. IX. X.

On the reverse of his medals is inscribed ADLOCUTIO AUG. — ADVENTUS AUG.—ANNONA AUG.—ANTONINUS AUG. PIUS P. P. TR. P. COS. II.—ARMEN. P. M.—AUG. PARENTI SUO—CLEMENTIA AUG.—CONCORDIA, &c.—AUGUSTOR, &c. CONSECRATIO.—DE GERM—DE SARMATIS, &c.—FAUSTINA AUG. ANTONINI AUG. PII FIL. &c.—FELICITAS AUG.—FIDES EXERCITUS—GERMANIA SUBACTA—HILARITAS—LIB. AUGUSTORUM—PAX ÆTERNA—PIETAS AUG.—PROFECTIO AUG.—PROVIDENTIA AUG.—REX ARMEN. DAT.—SALUS AUG.—SECURITAS PUBLICA—VIC. AUG.—VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM, &c.—VOTA SOL. DECEN. *Vaill. Præst. &c.*; *Patin. Impp.*; *Harduin. Oper.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand, &c.*

AURELIUS, vide *Aurelia, gens*.



AURELIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of the Carthaginians, who assisted at the councils of Carthage held in 211 and 212, against the Donatists and the Pelagians. *S. August. Concil. Afric.*; *Baron. Vit. August.*; *Du Pin. Biblioth.*

AURELIUS (*Biog.*) a painter in the time of Augustus, who used to paint the goddesses after his favourite mistresses. *Plin.* l. 35.

AURELIUS, *Philippus*, a Latin historian of the third century, wrote the Life of Alexander Severus, to whom he had been preceptor. *Lamprid. in Alex. Sever.*

AURELIUS, *Verus*, a Latin historian in the third century, and in the reign of Diocletian, is also mentioned by Lampridius.

AURELIUS, *Victor*, a Latin historian of the fourth century, in the reign of Constantius, and the apostate Julian, was made by the latter governor of Pannonia; but is better known by his account of illustrious men, and the biography of all the Cæsars to Julian. The best editions of Aurelius are that of Pitiscus, 8vo. Ultraj. 1696; and that of Artzenius, 4to. Amst. 1733.

AURELIUS, *Olympicus Nemesianus*, vide *Nemesianus*.

AURELIUS, *Apollinaris*, vide *Apollinaris*.

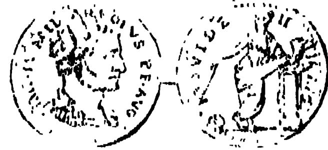
AURELIUS, *Prudentius*, a poet. [Vide *Prudentius*]

AURELLI, *John Mucio* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Mantua in the 16th century, whose poems have been inserted in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Italiæ.' *Scalig. Hypercrit.* l. 6.

AURENG-ZEB (*Hist.*) second son of Cha-Gehan, the Grand Mogul, imprisoned his father, and seized his throne, in 1660, which he held till 1707, when he died at the age of 89, after a warlike and successful reign. [Vide Plate II] *Tavern. Voyag. des Indes.*

AUREOLUS (*Hist.*) a Dacian shepherd, who aspired to the empire, but was defeated and slain by Claudius, a general of the emperor Gallienus. *Trebell. Poll. in Vit.*; *Zosim.* l. 1, &c.

AUREOLUS (*Numis.*) this usurper is known by some medals bearing on the obverse his head, crowned with rays, as in the annexed figure, inscription IMP. M. ACIL. AUREOLUS P. F. AUG., on the reverse a female, supposed to be a goddess, resting on a pillar, having a sceptre in her right hand, a cornucopia in her left, and a globe at her feet, inscription PROVIDENTIA AUG., alluding to his elevation to the empire. On the reverse of another medal is inscribed CONCORD. EQUIT; and on others CONCORD. MIL. *Tristan. Comment. Hist.* tom. iii; *Mediol. Numis. Imp.*; *Bandur. Imper. Roman.*



AUREOLUS (*Biog.*) vide *Oriol.*

AURIA, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) an historian and poet of Palermo, was born in 1625, and died in 1710. He wrote poems both in Latin and Italian, but his principal works are, a History of the great Men of Sicily, 4to. Palermo, 1704; and a History of the Viceroys of Sicily, fol. 1697.

AURIGNY, *Gilles de* (*Biog.*) or *Avrigny*, called also *Pamphile*, a French poet of Beauvais, wrote, 1. 'Tuteur d'Amour,' inserted in the 'Annales Poetiques.' 2. 'Le Cinquante-deuxieme Arrêt d'Amour,' &c. 8vo. 1528. 3. 'La Genealogie des Dieux Poetiques,' &c.

AURIGNY, *Hyacinth Richard*, or *Robillard d'*, an historian of Caen, in Normandy, was born in 1675, and died in 1719. He was the author of two works, which have been often reprinted, 1. 'Memoires Chronologiques et Dogmatiques pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclesiastique depuis 1600 jusqu'en 1716, avec des Reflexions,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1720. 2. 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Universelle de l'Europe, depuis 1600 jusqu'en 1716,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1725; reprinted at Amsterdam in the same year, and again in 1757.

**AURISPA**, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Sicily in 1369, died in 1459, after having filled the situation of secretary to Eugene IV, and his successor Nicholas V. He translated part of the works of Archimedes, &c. and published some poems and letters.

**AUROGALLUS**, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a native of Bohemia, died in 1543, after having assisted Luther in the translation of the Bible, and compiled, 1. 'Compendium Hebrææ Chaldææque Grammatices,' 8vo. Wirtemb. 1525; Basil. 1539. 2. 'De Hebræis Urbium, Regionum, &c. Nominibus,' &c. 8vo. Wirtemb. 1526, 1529.

**AURORA** (*Myth.*) Ἠὼς, a goddess of the morning, daughter of Titan and Terra, or, according to Hesiod, of Hyperion and Thea. Homer gives her the epithet of ῥοδοδάκτυλος. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 5, v. 121.

Ὡς μὲν ὅτ' Ὠρίων' ἕλετο ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς.

Her chariot was rosy-coloured. *Hom. Hymn. in Venerem.*

Ὡς δ' αὖ Τιθωνὸν χρυσόθρονος ἥρπασεν Ἠὼς
Ὑμετέρης γενεῆς ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισι.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 535.

*Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis*
*Jam medium Æthereo cursu trajecerat axem.*

But her horses were white, according to Theocritus. *Theocrit. in Hyl.*

Οὐδ' ὄκχ' ἁ λεύκιππος ἀνατρέχει ἐς Διὸς Ἀώς.

*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 371; *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 3; *Apul. Met.* l. 3; *Schol. in Hom. et Pind.* &c.

**AURUNCE** (*Myth.*) an ancient town of Latium, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 3.

**AUSCH** (*Geog.*) *Augusta Ausciorum*, or *Ausciorum civitas*, a town of Aquitania, now *Auch* or *Ausch*.

**AUSONIA** (*Geog.*) an ancient name of Italy, derived, as is said, from Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso.

**AUSONIUS**, *S.* (*Ecc.*) first bishop of Angoulême, who is supposed to have suffered martyrdom in the third or fourth century.

**Ausonius**, *Decius Magnus* (*Hist.*) eldest son of Julius Ausonius, mentioned under *Biography*, a poet of Bourdeaux, and a Roman consul, was preceptor to Gratian, the son of Valentinian, the emperor, by whom he was distinguished with many marks of favour, and elevated to the dignity of the consulship in 379. The time of his death is not exactly known, but it is certain that he was living in 392. His works, which consist of epigrams, idyls, and poetical epistles, &c. have long been admired for their spirit and elegance, although objectionable in some parts on the score of indelicacy. The best editions are that of Tollius, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1671; and that of Jaubert, with a French translation, 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1769.

**Ausonius**, *Julius* (*Biog.*) father of the poet Ausonius, a physician and senator at Rome and Bourdeaux, was born at Bazas, in Aquitania, about 287, and died at the age of 90. His praises are celebrated by his son, who represents him as a distinguished practitioner in his day. He left some works on medicine, which are not now extant.

**AUSSONE**, *William d'* (*Ecc.*) or *Auxoni*, son of John I, count of Avines, in Hainault, was chosen bishop of Cambray in 1330, and in 1344 bishop of Autun. During his government of Cambray, it withstood the siege which Edward III laid to it in 1338.

**AUSSUN**, *Peter d'* (*Hist.*) a knight of the Order of St. Michael, and a celebrated captain in the 16th century, was descended from an ancient and noble family of Bizorre. He died of mortification at being defeated at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, after having been engaged in honourable service for 40 years.

**AUSTERLITZ** (*Geog.*) a small town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 12 m. E. S. E. Brunn. This town was nearly rased to the ground in the 17th century; and in 1805 was the theatre of a dreadful battle between the French and the united force of Austria and Russia, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter.

**AUSTREGILDE** (*Hist.*) surnamed *Bobile*, was married to Gontran, king of Burgundy, in 566, after he had repudiated his queen Mercatrude. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 5.

**AUSTREGESILUS** (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Bourges, died in 624.

**AUSTREMOINES**, *St.* (*Ecc.*) one of the seven illustrious missionaries who were sent into Gaul in 250. He settled at Auvergne, where, according to Gregory of Tours, he died in peace, although later accounts give him the honour of being a martyr. *Greg. Tur. Hist.* l. 2; *Tillemont. Mem.*

**AUSTRIA** (*Geog.*) a country of Germany, which was the *Upper Pannonia* of the ancients, and derives its modern name from the Teutonic, *Œsterich*; in high German, *Œsterreich*; that is, the eastern kingdom, because it is one of the most eastern provinces of the empire.

*Boundaries and Extent.* The circle of Austria is the largest of the 10 circles into which the empire of Germany is divided, and is bounded on the E. by Hungary, S. by Italy and Croatia, W. by Switzerland, and N. by Suabia, Bohemia, and Moravia.

*Division.* It contains the archduchy of Austria, otherwise called *Austria Proper*, or the hereditary states of the house of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola; the county of Tyrol, and the principalities of Buxen, Trent, &c. The archduchy of Austria is divided by the river Ens into Upper and Lower.

*Principal Towns.* Vienna, the capital of the German empire, is in Upper Austria, and the other principal cities are Kremps, Lentz, Ens, Neustadt, Steira, &c.

*Principal Rivers.* The rivers, besides the Danube, are the Ens, Inn, Drave, and Save.

*History.* Austria was erected into a marquisate by Otho I, in favour of his brother in law Leopold, surnamed the *Illustrious*; who after having repulsed the Hungarians very frequently, died in 983. His successors were Albert I, Henry I, Leopold II, Leopold III, Albert II, Ernest, Leopold IV, and Leopold V, surnamed the *Holy*, who died in 1136. Austria was then erected into a duchy by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa in 1156, in favour of Henry II, son of the afore-mentioned Leopold V. On the death of Frederic I, one of his successors in 1230, Austria was seized by Ottogar, king of Bohemia, but he being killed by Rudolphus I, founder of the house of Austria, at the battle of Vienna, in 1278, this duchy came into his family and was raised by the emperor Frederic IV into an archduchy in favour of his son Maximilian I, at his marriage in 1477. The princes of Austria were for many centuries emperors of Germany until 1804, when Francis II renounced this title and erected his own dominions into an hereditary empire. The dominions comprehended under the Austrian empire are at present the circle of Austria; Bohemia; Moravia; Austrian Silesia; Galicia; Hungary, including Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Austrian Croatia; the Venetian territories, including Istria, Dalmatia, with Cattaro, Ragusa, and Lombardy; the Duchy of Ferrara; and the Lordships of Valteline, &c.

**Austria**, *House of* (*Hist.*) an illustrious house which has furnished a succession of emperors to Germany, besides five kings to Spain, and other distinguished characters. [Vide *Germany* and *Spain*] It was founded by Rudolph, count of Habspurg, whose merit raised him to the dignity of the empire in 1273; but of his family previous to himself, nothing certain is known.

**AUTELS**, *William des* (*Biog.*) a French and Latin poet, descended from a respectable family at Charolles, was born in 1529, and died about 1580. Some of his poems have obtained a place in the 'Deliciæ Poeturum Gallorum,' 1609; besides which he wrote a treatise on the French language, entitled 'Traité touchant l'Ancienne Ecriture de la Langue Françoise et de sa Poesie,' 16mo. Lyons; which caused some controversy in his day.

**AUTEROCHE** (*Biog.*) vide *Chappe.*

**AUTHON**, *John d'* (*Biog.*) or *Auton*, historiographer of France under Louis XII, died in 1523, or, according to some, in 1527. He wrote the history of France, from 1490 to 1508; the first four years of which was published in 4to. in 1620, by Theodore Godefroi, and the two last which had appeared in 4to. in 1615, with 'l'Histoire de Louis XII;' the three others remain unpublished in the imperial library. To his pen are ascribed likewise, 1. 'Les Epistres envoyées au Roy par les Etats de France,' &c. 4to. Lyons, 1509. 2. 'L'Exil de Gennes le Superbe,' &c. 4to. 1508.

**AUTOCLES** (*Hist.*) Αὐτοκλῆς, an Athenian, sent by his countrymen to the assistance of Alexander of Pheræ. *Diodor. Sic.* l. 15.

**AUTOCRATES** (*Biog.*) Αὐτοκράτης, an historian mentioned by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 9, and 11.

**AUTOLYCUS** (*Myth.*) Αὐτόλυκος, a son of Mercury, by Chione, and one of the Argonauts who was celebrated for his skill in thieving.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 11, v. 312.

*Alipedis de stirpe Dei versuta propago*
*Nascitur Autolycus, furtum ingeniosus ad omne.*

*Mart.* l. 8, epig. 59.

*Non fuit Autolyci tam piceata manus.*

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 14; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 200, &c.

**Autolycus** (*Biog.*) a philosopher who flourished about the 110th Olympiad, A. C. 340, and composed different astronomical treatises, some of which are still extant, and have been rendered into Latin by Joseph Auria, entitled 'De Sphæra et de Siderum Ortu.'

**AUTOMATE** (*Myth.*) Αὐτόματη, a daughter of Danaus.

**AUTOMEDON** (*Myth.*) Αὐτομέδων, son of Dorcus, and a charioteer to Achilles and his son Pyrrhus, at the Trojan war, was distinguished for his agility in the chariot race. *Hom. Il.* l. 9; *Virg. Æn.* l. 2, v. 477; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 5, el. 6; *Juv. Sat.* 1.

**AUTOMENES** (*Hist.*) Αὐτομένης, a king of Corinth, A. M. 3227, A. C. 808, at whose death the annual magistrates called Prytanes, were established.

**AUTONOE** (*Myth.*) Αὐτονόη, a daughter of Cadmus, king of Thebes, and wife of Aristæus, by whom she had Actæon. *Hesiod. in Theog.*; *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 176.

**AUTOPHRADATES** (*Hist.*) Αὐτοφραδάτης, a satrap of Lydia, who revolted against Artaxerxes. *Diod.* l. 15.

**AUTRICUM** (*Geog.*) now *Chartres*, a town of the Carnutes, in Gaul. *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 8.

**AUTREAU**, *James d'* (*Biog.*) a painter and a poet of Paris, died in the hospital of Incurables in 1745. He wrote comedies and tragedies which have both been performed with applause on the theatres of France and Italy. Among the comedies, the principal are 'Port à l'Anglais,' 'Democrite pretendu Fou:' among the tragedies are 'Clorinda,' 'Chevalier Bayard,' &c. all of which were collected in 4 vols. 12mo. in 1749. The most known of the pictures of this painter is that of Diogenes with a lanthorn in his hand, in search of an honest man and finding him in the person of the cardinal de Fleury.

**AUTRONIUS**, *Pætus* (*Hist.*) a consul and colleague of Sylla, who being accused of bribery, was condemned as incapable of holding any public office. After joining Cataline in his conspiracy, he fled into Greece. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 3, ep. 2; *Sallust. Cat.* c. 17, &c.; *Sueton. in Cæs.* c. 9; *Dio.* l. 36.

**AUTUN** (*Geog.*) one of the most ancient towns of France, in the province of Burgundy, and the modern department of the Loire, 16 m. S. W. Dijon, and 65 S. E. Paris.

*History of Autun.*

Autun was celebrated among the Romans under the names of *Ædua* and *Augustodunum*, in honour of Augustus, from which the present name was contracted. The Druids had their senate here, and the young Gauls their school, until the irruptions of the barbarians. It was ruined by Attila in 451, pillaged by the Normans in the 9th century; and besieged by Childebert and Clotarius, sons of Clovis the Great. After which it bore the title of a county, and suffered much during the civil wars in 1562. In consequence of these repeated misfortunes, Autun was reduced to comparative insignificance, and has not since materially recovered its importance.

*Ecclesiastical History of Autun.*

Autun was a bishop's see, suffragan of Lyons; and its bishop was one of the most powerful in the kingdom, being *ex officio*, president of the states of Burgundy. His diocese comprehended 611 parishes, and 13 abbeys. Many councils were held in this city, the principal of which was that in 1094, wherein the incestuous marriage of Philip I was condemned. *Masson. Descript. Flum. Gall.*, *Saint. Marth. Gall. Christ*; *Du Chêne Hist. de Bourg.*

**AUVERGNE** (*Geog.*) a province in the heart of France, which at the Revolution was divided into the departments of the Puy de Dome, in Lower Auvergne; and the Cantal, in Upper Auvergne. It derives its name from the ancient Averni, who are celebrated in the Roman history, particularly in the wars of Cæsar. It was taken from the Romans by the Goths in 419, from whose hands Clovis wrested it in 507. It was afterwards converted into a county, and belonged principally to the counts of Boulogne. Councils were held in Auvergne in 535, 549, and 586. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 6, c. 38; *Vales. Not. Gall.*

**Auvergne**, *Martial d'* (*Biog.*) a poet and historian, wrote in French verse the history of Charles VII, under the title of 'Les Vigiles du Roi Charles VII.

**Auvergne**, *Antony d'*, a musician and composer of Clermont, in Auvergne, was born in 1713, and died in 1797, leaving among his best compositions 'Te Deum,' 'De Profundis' and 'Miserere,' besides the operas 'Canente,' 'Les Amours de Tempe,' &c.

**AUVIGNY**, *N. Castres d'* (*Biog.*) an officer of Hainault, was killed at the battle of Dettingen, leaving a History of Paris. 5 vols. 12mo. of which he wrote the three first volumes, and half of the fourth; the eight first volumes of the Lives of Illustrious Men of France, &c. The ninth and tenth were published by his brother.

**AUXANIUS** (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Arles, succeeded S. Cæsarius in 543, and died in 546.

**AUXENTIUS** (*Ecc.*) an Arian usurper of the episcopal see of Milan, was excommunicated in a council held in 368, but continued to hold the see till 374, when he was succeeded by S. Ambrosius. *S. Hilar. cont. Auxent.*; *Baron Annal.* 353.

**Auxentius** the Younger, offered to dispute with S. Ambrosius on the question of the Arian heresy, but the latter refused to admit princes or secular persons to be judges of the contest. *S. Ambros. Orat. in Auxent.*; *S. Hieron. in Chron.*; *Socrat.* l. 4; *Baronius, &c.*

**Auxentius**, a bishop of Mopsueste, in Celicia, in the fourth century.

**Auxentius**, *S.*, a native of Persia, who fled from the persecutions of Sapor, and died in 463 or 470, after leading the life of a hermit.

**AUXERRE** (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Burgundy, in France.

in the modern department of the Yonne, situated on the left bank of the river Yonne, 75 m. W. N. W. Dijon, and 90 S. S. E. Paris, lon. 3° 34′ E., lat. 47° 48′ N.

*History of Auxerre.*

It was known formerly by a variety of names, as *Autricum, Antissiodorum, Altissiodorum, Altiodorum,* &c. Ammianus Marcellinus mentions this city as the place where Julian the *Apostate* stopped to refresh his army. It was afterwards taken and almost ruined by Attila; and in 732 it was pillaged by the Saracens. King Robert took it in 1005, the English pillaged it in 1358, and the Hugonots in 1567. In the mean time it was successively under its own counts, or immediately attached to the crown of France.

*Ecclesiastical History of Auxerre.*

Auxerre is a bishop's see suffragan of Sens, the first bishop of which was S. Peregrin, the martyr, in 258; who had among his successors, S. Germain Optatus, William, of Auxerre; the cardinals Peter de Mortemar, Talleyrand des Perigord, Robert and Philip de Lenoncourt, Philibert Babou de la Bourdaisiere, &c. A council was held at Auxerre in 586, and in 1147. *Prosper et Fredegarius in Chron.; Sainte Marthe, Gall. Christ.; Du Chêne, Rech. des Villes de France; Vales. Not. Gall.*

AUXESIA (*Myth.*) Αὐξησία, and Damia, Δαμία, two virgins from Crete, who were stoned to death by the inhabitants of Troezene in a sedition, and afterwards held in veneration. *Herod.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 2.

AUXIMON (*Geog.*) Αὔξιμον or Αὔξιμος, a town of Picenum, south of Ancona, not far from the Adriatic, now *Osimo;* which is frequently mentioned by ancient writers. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 41; *Pater.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Lucan.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Procop. de Goth. Reb.* l. 2, &c.; *Cluv. Antiq. Ital.* l. 2, &c.

AUZOUT, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of France, who died in 1691. He is known principally by his improvements in the construction of the micrometer, the honour of which is claimed in the Philosophical Transactions of 1666, for an Englishman of the name of Gascoyne.

AXENUS (*Geog.*) vide *Euxinus.*

AXERETO, *Blasius* (*Hist.*) a commander of the Genoese gallies, who in 1433 gained the famous naval battle of the isle of Ponce, in which he took Alphonso V, king of Arragon, surnamed the *Wise* and the *Magnanimous.*

AXILLA (*Hist.*) a surname of the family of the Servilii. *Cic. Orat.* c. 45.

AXION (*Myth.*) Ἀξίων, brother of Alphisibœa, who murdered Alcmæon, his sister's husband. *Apollod. &c.*

AXIONICHUS (*Biog.*) Ἀξιόνιχος, a Greek poet mentioned by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 6.

AXIOTHEA (*Hist.*) Ἀξιοθέα, wife of Nicocles, king of Cyprus.

AXIOTHEA (*Biog.*) a female who attended the lectures of Plato in the dress of a man. *Diogen. Laert. in Plat.*

AXIUS, *Quintus* (*Hist.*) a senator who was intimate with Cicero. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 12; *Varro. de Re Rust.* l. 3; *Aul. Gell.* l. 7.

AXIUS, *Paulus* (*Biog.*) an orator and poet of Bourdeaux, with whom Ausonius corresponded. *Auson. Idyll.* 27, &c.

AXIUS (*Geog.*) Ἄξιος, now *Vardari,* a river of Macedonia. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 123; *Liv.* l. 39, c. 54.

AXO (*Myth.*) one of the Horæ. *Hygin. Fab.* 103.

AXONA (*Geog.*) a river of Gallia Belgica, now *Aisne.* *Auson. in Mosell.*

AXUR (*Myth.*) or *Anxur,* a surname of Jupiter, who was represented as a beardless youth. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7.

AYALA, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a physician and poet of a Spanish family, in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Popularia Epigrammata Medica.' 2. 'Carmen pro vera Medicina.' 3. 'De Lue Pestilenti.' 4. 'Elegiarum Liber unus,' 4to. Antv. 1562.

AYLESBURY, *Robert Bruce, Earl of* (*Hist.*) son of Thomas Bruce, third lord Bruce of Kinloss, was distinguished for his loyalty to his sovereign Charles I, in the time of the rebellion, and being afterwards instrumental in the restoration, was rewarded with a peerage in 1663. [Vide *Aylesbury,* under *Heraldry*] He served his majesty Charles II in various capacities, and after assisting at the coronation of James II, he died in 1685.

AYLESBURY, *Thomas, Earl of,* son of the preceding, was imprisoned for his attachment to the house of Stuart, and after obtaining leave of king William to quit the kingdom, resided at Brussels, where he died in 1736.

AYLESBURY, *Thomas,* a great patron of learning, was born in 1576, sent from Westminster school to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1598, took his degree of A. M. in 1605, became secretary to the earl of Nottingham, and afterwards to the duke of Buckingham, lost all his property during the rebellion, and died at Breda in 1657.

AYLESBURY, *William,* son of the preceding, was compelled from his poverty to go out on an expedition to Jamaica, fitted out by Cromwell, and soon after died there in the capacity of secretary to the governor. One of his sisters was the countess of Clarendon.

AYLESBURY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred on Robert Bruce, second earl of Elgin, who in 1663 was created baron Bruce, of Skelton, co. York; viscount Bruce, of Ampthill, co. Bedford, and earl of Aylesbury, co. Bucks. These titles became extinct at the death of Charles Bruce, the third lord of Aylesbury, but this latter title was revived in the person of his nephew, the hon. Thomas Bruce Brudenel, youngest son of George, third earl of Cardigan, who succeeded him in the dignity of lord Bruce, of Tottenham, in Wiltshire, and was created an earl in 1746. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Bruce Brudinel, earl of Aylesbury, and lord Bruce, of Tottenham.

*Arms.* First and fourth *or,* a saltire and chief *gules,* on a canton *argent,* a lion rampant *azure,* being the original arms of Bruce, of Skelton; second and third *argent,* a chevron *gules,* between three morions or steel caps *azure,* for Brudenel.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a lion passant *azure.*

*Supporters.* On each side a savage wreathed about the temples, and girt on the loins with ivy, all *proper,* holding in their exterior hands, a banner, streaming over their heads *or,* charged with a saltire and chief *gules;* on a canton *argent,* a lion rampant *azure;* the staff and point *proper.*

*Motto.* "Think and Thank."

AYLETT, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a master in Chancery, who commenced LL. D. at Cambridge, in 1614, left, among the works of his leisure hours, 1. 'Divine and Moral Speculations, in Verse,' 8vo. London, 1654. 2. 'Susanna,' or the Arraignment of the two Elders, in Verse, 8vo. London, 1622.

AYLMER, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title at present enjoyed by the Aylmer family. Sir Christopher Aylmer was created a baronet in 1682, and his second son Matthew, rear admiral of the red, was created in 1718, baron Aylmer, of Balrath, co. Meath.

AYLMER (*Ecc.*) or *Ælmer, John,* an English prelate, descended from an ancient and honourable family, seated at Aylmer-hall, in Norfolk, was born in 1521, and after having filled the office of tutor to lady Jane Grey, was made bishop of London, and died in the active discharge of his duty in the midst of troublesome times in 1594. His only work of any consequence as an author, was an answer to the treatise

of Knox, the reformer, entitled, 'The first Blast against the monstrous Regiment and Empire of Women.' The answer was entitled, 'An Harborowe for faithful and trewe Subjects against the late blown Blaste,' &c. Strasbourg, 1559.

**Aylmer**, *Theophilus* (*Biog.*) son of bishop Aylmer, archdeacon of London, died a worthy divine of the church of England, in 1625.

**Aylmer**, *John*, of a good family in Hampshire, was educated at Winchester school, admitted perpetual fellow of New College in 1652, and died in 1672. He was a good Greek and Latin poet, as appears from a book of his, entitled, 'Musæ Sacræ; seu Jonas, Jeremiæ Threni,' &c. Oxon. 1652.

**AYLOFFE**, *Sir Joseph* (*Biog.*) of Framfield, in Sussex, descended from an ancient Saxon family, was the fourth in descent from sir William Ayloffe, of Great Braxstead, in the county of Essex, who was created a baronet in 1612. Sir Joseph was born about 1708, admitted of Lincoln's Inn, and also at St. John's College, Oxford, about 1724, and died in 1781, after having devoted his life to the pursuits of science and the antiquities of his country. He published, 1. 'Calendars of the Ancient Charters, &c., and of the Welch and Scottish Rolls, now remaining in the Tower of London,' &c. 2. 'A Collection of Debates in Parliament, before the Restoration, from MSS., by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart;' besides his contributions to the Archæologia, and his revisal of 'Leland's Collectanea,' 9 vols. 8vo. 1770; of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.' 2 vols. 8vo. 1771; of Hearne's 'Curious Discourses,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1771; and of the 'Registrum Roffense,' fol. 1769.

**AYRAULT**, *Peter* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Ærodius*, a French pleader, was born at Angers in 1536, and died in 1601. He published, among other things, 'De Patrio Jure,' which was written on the occasion of his son being seduced into the society of Jesuits.

**AYSCOUGH**, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) vide *Ayscue*.

**Ayscough**, *George Edward* (*Biog.*) a captain in the Foot Guards, and cousin to the second lord Lyttleton, died in 1779, leaving among his works, an account of his travels on the continent, entitled, 'Letters from an Officer in the Guards to his Friend in England, containing some Accounts of France and Italy,' 8vo. 1778.

**Ayscough**, *Samuel*, assistant librarian at the British Museum, died in 1804, leaving a monument of his industry in his 'Catalogue of the MSS. preserved in the British Museum hitherto undescribed, consisting of Five Thousand Volumes,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1782; he also assisted in the 'Catalogue of Printed Books,' in 2 vols. folio; besides the indexes which he completed for 'The Monthly Review,' 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' 'The British Critic,' &c.; and above all a Verbal Index to Shakspeare.

**AYSCUE**, or *Ayscough*, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) an admiral who was knighted by Charles I, fought in the service of the usurpers, and after the restoration in that of Charles II, till he was, by an accident, taken prisoner by Van Tromp. On his liberation he returned to England, and died in peace.

**AZALIAH** (*Bibl.*) הצליה, father of Shaphan. 2 *Kings* xxii. 3.

**AZANIAH** (*Bibl.*) אזניה, a Levite. *Nehem.* x. 10.

**AZANOR** (*Geog.*) a town of Morocco, in Africa, which was taken by the king of Portugal in 1508, and again in 1540, when it was totally deserted by the Moors. *Marmol. Hist. de l'Afriq.* l. 3.

**AZARA**, *Don Joseph Nicholas d'* (*Biog.*) a Spanish statesman and writer of Arragon, was born in 1731, and died in 1797, after having been employed on various negotiations between the courts of Spain and Rome, and sent also on an embassy to Paris. His works as an author are, 1. A Translation of Middleton's Life of Cicero, under the title of 'Historia della Vida di M. T. Ciceroni,' 4 vols. 4to. 1790. 2. 'Introdusione alla Storia Naturale e alla Geographia, &c. di Spagna,' 2 vols. 8vo. Parma, 1784.

**AZAREEL** (*Bibl.*) אזראל, one of those who came to David at Ziklag. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 6.

**AZARIAH** (*Bibl.*) אזריה. [Vide *Uzziah*]

**Azariah**, high-priest of the Jews. 1 *Chron.* vi.

**Azariah**, son of Johannan, high-priest of the Jews. 1 *Chron.* v. 10.

**Azariah**, high-priest under Uzziah, king of Judah. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 17.

**Azariah**, high-priest in the reign of Hezekiah. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 10.

**Azariah**, father of Seraiah, the last high-priest before the captivity. 2 *Chron.* vi. 14.

**Azariah**, son of Nathan, captain of Solomon's guards. 1 *Kings* iv. 5.

**Azariah**, son of John, and father of Heber. 1 *Chron.* xi. 29.

**Azariah**, son of Uriel, otherwise called Zephaniah. 1 *Chron.* vi. 36.

**Azariah**, a prophet, son of Obed, who was sent to Asa, king of Judah. 2 *Chron.* xv. 1, &c.

**Azariah**, son of Obed, one to whom the high-priest Jehoida discovered that the young prince Joash was living. 2 *Chron.* xxiii.

**Azariah**, the name of two sons of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah. 2 *Chron.* xxi. 1, 2.

**Azariah**, son of Hoshaiah, accused the prophet Jeremiah of deceiving the people. *Jerem.* xlii. 2.

**Azariah**, who was otherwise called Abednego. *Dan.* iii. 19.

**AZARIAS** (*Hist.*) the name assumed by the angel Raphael, when he conducted Tobias to Rages. *Tob.* vi. 6.

**Azarias**, an officer who was left by Judas Maccabæus, with another captain, named Joseph, to guard Jerusalem. 1 *Maccab.* v.

**Azarias** (*Biog.*) an Italian rabbi of the 16th century, who published his works in one volume at Mantua, in 1574.

**AZBUK** (*Bibl.*) עזבוק, father of Nehemiah. *Nehem.* iii. 16.

**AZEKAH** (*Bibl.*) עזקה, a city of Judah. *Josh.* xv. 35.

**AZEM** (*Bibl.*) עצם, a city of Simeon. *Josh.* xix. 3.

**AZENAR** (*Hist.*) son of Eudes, count of Aquitania, entered into the service of Garcias Innigo, king of Navarre, against the Moors, in 855, and obtained from him the lands of Arragon, with the title of count, as a reward for his services.

**AZEVEDO**, *Ignatius d'* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit, went out as a missionary to Brazil; but being taken by the corsairs, was put to death with the rest of the crew in 1570.

**Azevedo**, *Louis d'*, a missionary to Ethiopia, translated the New Testament into the Ethiopian language.

**AZIZ**, *Billah* (*Hist.*) vide *Al-Aziz*.

**AZIZUS** (*Hist.*) last king of Emesus.

**AZMAVETH** (*Bibl.*) עזמות, a city adjacent to Jerusalem. *Nehem.* vii.

**Azmaveth**, son of Adiel. 1 *Chron.* xi. 32.

**Azmaveth**, son of Jehoadah, of the tribe of Benjamin, and of Saul's family. 1 *Chron.* viii. 36.

**AZNOTH-TABOR** (*Bibl.*) אזנות-תבור, a place belonging to the tribe of Naphthali. *Josh.* xix. 34.

**AZOLIN**, *Laurentius* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Narni in Italy, in the 17th century, was employed by Urban VIII on many important missions.

**Azolin**, *Decio*, of the same family, was made cardinal by Innocent X, in 1654, and died in 1689, after having taken part in the elections of four popes.

**AZON** (*Biog.*) or *Azo Portius*, a lawyer of Bologna in 1193, who, having killed his antagonist in the heat of a legal contest, was sentenced to die, which sentence is said to have been put into execution in 1225; but some have called in question the correctness of this story.

**AZONAX** (*Biog.*) the instructor of Zoroaster.

**AZOPH**, *Sea of* (*Geog.*) an inland sea of Asiatic Russia, on

the confines of Tartary, which was called by the ancients the *Palus Mæotis.* It receives the river Don in the north, which is considered the boundary between Europe and Asia.

AZOR (*Bibl.*) עזר, son of Eliakim, in the genealogy of our Saviour. *Matt.* i. 13.

AZORIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Lucca, who died in 1603, published, 1. 'Institutionum Moralium Tomi Tres,' fol. Rom. 1600, often reprinted at Leyden, Venice, Cologne, &c. 2. 'In Cantica Canticorum Commentaria,' &c.

AZOTUS (*Geog.*) Ἄζωτος, a town of Palestine, answering to the Ashdod of the Bible, was one of the five cities governed by the Philistines. It was taken by Sargon, king of Assyria, *Isaiah* xx. 1; and, according to Herodotus, Psammetichus, king of Egypt, lay 29 years before Azotus; and from the book of Maccabees, we learn that Judas Maccabæus was killed on mount Azotus. Since the establishment of Christianity, Azotus has been a bishop's see, suffragan of Cæsarea, and was taken in 1101 by Baldwin, from the Saracens. It is now in the hands of the Turks, a little village known by the name of *Alsete.*

AZPILCUETA, *Martin de* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Navarre,* a priest of Navarre, was born in 1491, and died in 1586. He was so charitable, that the mule on which he rode is said to have stopped at the doors of the poor whom he was accustomed to relieve. His works, which are either on morals or common law, were published in 3 vols. Rome, 1590; Lyons, 1591; Venice, 1602.

AZRIEL (*Bibl.*) עזריאל, of Manasseh, a brave officer in David's service. 1 *Chron.* v. 24; xxvii. 22.

Azriel, father of Seraiah. *Jer.* xxxvi. 26.

Azriel, father of Jeremoth. 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 19.

AZRIKAM (*Bibl.*) עזריקם, son of Neariah, David's relation. 1 *Chron.* iii. 23.

Azrikam, son of Azel, Saul's relation. 1 *Chron.* viii. 38.

Azrikam, of the tribe of Ephraim, was assassinated by Zichri. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 7.

Azrikam, a Levite. 1 *Chron.* ix. 14.

AZUBAH (*Bibl.*) עזובה, wife of Caleb. 1 *Chron.* ii. 18.

Azubah, wife to Asa, king of Judah, and mother of king Jehoshaphat. 1 *Kings* xx. 11, 42.

AZUR (*Bibl.*) עזור, father of Hananiah. *Jerem.* xxviii. 1.

Azur, father of Jaazeniah. *Ezek.* xi. 1.

AZZAN (*Bibl.*) עזן, father of Paltiel. *Numb.* xxxiv. 26.

AZZIDDOULAT (*Hist.*) or Ezzeddoulah, son of Moez Eddoulat, was deprived of the dignity of Emir el Omra by his cousin-german Rokn Eddoulat, and being defeated in his several attempts to regain his power, he was at length taken prisoner, and put to death by his rival, in the year of the Hegira 367, A. D. 977.

AZZOLINI (*Ecc.*) vide *Azolin.*

---

# B.

BAAL (*Bibl.*) βαάλ, בעל, or *Bel;* a god of the Phœnicians and Canaanites, which is supposed to have represented the sun, and to be the same as the *Bel,* or *Belus* of the Greeks. *Hom. Il.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 8; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 8; *Tertull. Apol.* c. 9; *Selden. de Diis Syr.*

Baal in composition, is also the name of several cities. [Vide *Baal-Gad, &c.*]

BAALAH (*Geog.*) בעלה, otherwise *Kirjath-Baal,* or *Kirjath-Jearim;* a city of Judah. *Josh.* xv. 9, &c.; 1 *Chron.* xiii. 6.

BAALATH (*Geog.*) בעלת, a city of Simeon, and another of Dan. *Josh.* xix. Also a city built by Solomon. 2 *Chron.* viii. 6.

BAAL-BEK (*Geog.*) vide *Balbek.*

BAAL-BERITH (*Bibl.*) בעל-ברית, a god of the Schechemites. *Judg.* viii. 33.

BAAL-GAD (*Bibl.*) בעל-גד, *Bagad,* or *Begad;* an idol of the Syrians, and a city at the foot of Mount Hermon.

BAAL-GUR (*Bibl.*) or *Gur-Baal,* a place in Arabia, on the acclivity of Mount Iblean. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 27.

BAAL-HANON (*Bibl.*) בעל-חנן, son of Achbor, succeeded Shaül in the kingdom of Edom, of which he was the seventh king. *Genes.* xxxvi. 38; 1 *Chron.* i. 49.

BAAL-HAZOR (*Bibl.*) בעל-חצר, a city of Ephraim, where Absalom kept his flocks. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 23.

BAAL-HERMON (*Bibl.*) בעל-חרמון, a place north of the tribe of Isachar. *Judg.* iii. 3; 1 *Chron.* v. 23.

BAALIS (*Bibl.*) בעלים, king of the Ammonites. *Jerem.* xl. 14.

BAAL-MEON (*Bibl.*) בעל-מעון, a city of Reuben. *Num.* xxxii. 38.

BAAL-PEOR (*Bibl.*) בעל-פעור, Βεελφεγὼρ, according to the Septuagint, a deity mentioned in Numb. xxiii. 28, whom Origen supposes to answer to the Grecian god Priapus. *Phil. Jud.* περὶ τῶν Μετ.; *Orig. in Numb. Hom.* 20; *Sanchon. apud Euseb. Præp. Evang.* l. 1, c. 8; *Hieron. ad Oseæ,* c. 9; *Maimon. in Mor. Nivoch. &c.; Voss. de Theol. Gent.* l. 2, c. 7; *Selden. de Diis Syr.*

BAAL-PEREZIM (*Bibl.*) בעל-פרצים, the place where David put the Philistines to flight. 2 *Sam.* v. 20.

BAAL-SHALISHA (*Bibl.*) בעל-שלשה, a place mentioned 2 Kings iv. 42, which, according to Eusebius and St. Jerome, was 15 miles north of Diospolis.

BAAL-TAMAR (*Bibl.*) בעל-תמר, the place where the children of Israel engaged the tribe of Benjamin, Jud. xx. 33, which Eusebius places near Gibeah.

BAALZEBUB (*Bibl.*) בעל-זבוב, *Beelzebub,* or *Belzebub;* an idol of Ekron, which Ahaziah sent to consult. 2 *Kings* i.

BAAL-ZEPHON (*Bibl.*) בעל-צפון, the place where the Israelites passed the sea after leaving Egypt. *Exod.* xiv. 2, 9.

BAALTIS (*Myth.*) the same as *Astarte.*

BAAN, *John de* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1633, and died in 1702, leaving a reputation little inferior to that of Vandyke, whose style he followed.

BAANA (*Bibl.*) בענא, son of Ahilud, was governor of Taanach, Megiddo, and Bethshean. 1 *Kings* iv. 12.

BAANAH (*Bibl.*) בענה, and *Rechab,* officers of Ishbosheth, son of Saul, who slew that prince while he was reposing. 2 *Sam.* iv. 2, &c.

BAARA (*Bibl.*) בערה, wife of Sharaim, by whom she was divorced. 1 *Chron.* viii. 8.

BAARSDORP, *Cornelius de* (*Biog.*) physician to Charles V, was the author of a work entitled 'Methodus Universæ Artis Medicæ,' and died in 1565.

BAART, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, and a Fleman by nation, was the author of a poem entitled 'La Pratique des Laboureurs de Frise.'

BAASHA (*Bibl.*) בעשא, son of Ahijah, commander of the armies of Nadab, son of Jeroboam, king of Israel, killed his master treacherously, and usurped the kingdom, which he held for 24 years. 1 *Kings* xiii.

**BABA** (*Hist.*) a false prophet and imitator of Mahomet, who was killed in Palestine in 1239. *Calvis. in Chron.*

**BABAS** (*Hist.*) a man whose eyes were put out by order of Herod, out of jealousy. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 15.

**BABEK** (*Hist.*) a ringleader of sedition among the Mahometans, caused much trouble to the caliphs Al-Mamun and Motassem, who, after many battles, took him prisoner, and put him to a cruel death.

**BABEL** (*Bibl.*) בבל, the city and province of Babylon, so called from the confusion of tongues which took place at the building of the tower of Babel. This tower is supposed to be the same as is mentioned by Herodotus under the name of the tower of Belus. *Gen.* xi.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 1; *Herod.* l. 1, c. 181; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 1; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 16, c. 3; *Epiphan. Hæres.* 1; *Hier. in Matth.* xxvi.

**BABILUS** (*Biog.*) an astrologer, who recommended Nero to put all the leading men of Rome to death. *Sueton. in Ner.* c. 36.

**BABEL-MANDEL** (*Geog.*) a strait at the entrance of the Red Sea, the possession of which was long disputed between the Abyssinians and the Arabians, until at length it came into the possession of the Portuguese, who destroyed all the habitations on the coast; since which time it has been deserted.

**BABEUF**, *Francis Noel* (*Hist.*) a man of low birth at St. Quintin, who, after playing his part in the French revolution, was guillotined in 1797.

**BABINGTON**, *Anthony* (*Hist.*) a native of Derbyshire, who set on foot a conspiracy to procure the release of queen Mary, which, being discovered, he suffered death in 1586.

**BABINGTON**, *Gervase* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate of Nottinghamshire, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, after which he was raised to the see of Hereford, and translated thence to Hereford, and in 1597 to Worcester. He died in 1610, leaving several works on divinity, which were several times printed under the title of 'The Works of Gervase Babington, &c.' first in 4to., then with additions in fol. 1615 and 1637.

**BABOU**, *John* (*Hist.*) lord of Bourdaisiere, &c. was sent as ambassador extraordinary to the court of Rome by Francis II, and died in 1569.

**BABUR** (*Hist.*) great grandson of Timur, or Tamerlane, succeeded his father as great mogul in the year of the Hegira 899, A. D. 1509, and died after a reign of 21 years, during which time he made great conquests in India. He is also known as the author of a history of his own reign, entitled 'Vakeat Bâbri,' i. e. Babri's Occurrences.

**BABYLAS** (*Ecc.*) bishop of Antioch, suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Decius in 253. *S. Chrysostom. Orat. de S. Babyl. &c.*; *Euseb. Ecc. Hist.* l. 6, c. 29; *S. Epiphan. Philostorz.*; *Sozom.* l. 5, c. 19; *Evagr.* l. 1; *Theodoret. Hist.* l. 3, c. 10; *Bolland. Act. Martyr.*

**BABYLO** (*Myth.*) the name of a boy to whom a dolphin took a liking.

**BABYLON** (*Myth.*) Βαβυλὼν, a son of Belus, whom Stephanus makes to be the founder of Babylon.

**BABYLON** (*Geog.*) capital of the Assyrian empire, seated on the banks of Euphrates, had 100 brazen gates, with walls to the extent of more than 360 stadia. It is supposed to have been built by Nimrod, but considerably enlarged by Belus and Semiramis.

*Aristophan. in Av.*

Περιτειχίζειν μεγάλαις πλίνθοις ὀπταῖς, ὥσπερ Βαβυλῶν.

*Theocrit. Idyl.* 16.

—— Ὅπη πλατ[illegible]ιχος
Ἀσφάλτῳ δήσασα Σεμίραμις ἐμβ[illegible]ευσε.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

—— *Ubi dicitur altam*
*Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.*

*Prop.* l. 3, el. 9.

*Persarum statuit Babylona Semiramis urbem*
*Ut solidum cocto tolleret agere opus.*

*Lucan.* l. 6, v. 50.

—— *Fragili circumdata testâ*
*Mœnia mirentur refugi Babylonia Parthi.*

*Mart.* l. 9, ep. 77.

*Nec latere cocto, quo Semiramis longam*
*Babylona cinxit.*

*Juven. Sat.* 10.

*Cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem.*

*Dionys. Perieget.* v. 1005.

—— Βαβυλὼν ἱερὴ πόλις ἣν ῥά τε πᾶσαν
Τείχεσιν ἀρραγέεσσι Σεμίραμις ἐστεφάνωσεν.

### *History of Babylon.*

*Babylon*, which was the seat of the Assyrian empire, was taken by Cyrus, A. C. 538, when its walls were destroyed, and afterwards its gates were demolished by Darius, from whose time it gradually declined, and the site of it is now no longer known; whence the prophecy of Isaiah is so wonderfully fulfilled. *Esai.* xiii. The inhabitants were early addicted to astrology. *Herod.* l. 1, &c.; *Xenoph. Cyrop.* l. 7; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 1, &c.; *Plin.* l. 6, &c.; *Tertull. de Habit.*; *Euseb. Evang. Præp.* l. 9; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 16; *Bochart. Geog. Sacra.*; *Prid. Connect.*

**BABYLONIA** (*Geog.*) a large province of Assyria, which broke off the Assyrian yoke. It is now *Irak*.

**BABYLONIUS** (*Hist.*) or *Babylonicus*, the gentile name of what belongs to Babylon; as *Babylonica triclinia*, Babylonian couches, in the manufacture of which the inhabitants were skilful; *Babylonia cura*, i. e. the Babylonian study of astronomy, to which they were early addicted; *Babylonii numeri*, i. e. Babylonian calculations.

*Plaut. in Stich.*

*Tum Babylonica peristromata, consutaque tapetia*
*Advehit nimium bonæ rei.*

*Claud. in Consul. Honor.* l. 3, v. 145.

—— *Te sensit Hetruscus*
*Augur et inspectis Babylonius horruit astris.*

*Ib. in Consul. Honor.* l. 6, v. 18.

*Namque velut stellas Babylonica cera salubres*
*Optima tua spondet mortalibus edere fata.*

*Horat.* l. 1, od. 11.

*Tu ne quæsieris scire nefas quem mihi quem tibi*
*Finem dii dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios*
*Tentaris numeros.*

*Lucret.* l. 5.

*Ut Babylonica Chaldæum doctrina refutans,*
*Astrologorum artem contra convincere tendit.*

**BACABASIS** (*Hist.*) a conspirator with Artabasus, the brother of Darius, betrayed the plot against Artaxerxes. *Justin.* l. 3.

**BACAIM** (*Geog.*) a town in the kingdom of Guzzarat, which came into the possession of the Portuguese in 1534.

**BACCABAR-Y-SANNA**, *Vincent* (*Hist.*) marquis of St. Philip, and a native of Sardinia, was employed by Charles II and Philip V on many important concerns, in which he acquitted himself highly to their satisfaction and his own credit. He died in 1726 much esteemed, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'History of the Monarchy of the Hebrews,' which was translated into French, and published in 2 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Memoirs of the History of Philip V from 1699 to 1725.'

**BACCARELLE**, *Giles* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, who excelled in landscape painting.

**BACCARELLE**, *William*, brother of the preceding, was also distinguished in the same art, for which this family continued for many generations to be distinguished.

BACCELLI, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) a native of Florence, translated the Odyssey into Italian in 1558, and died before the completion of the Iliad.

BACCHANTES (*Myth.*) priestesses of Bacchus, who performed the Bacchanalia. *Horat.* l. 1, od. 26, &c.; *Propert.* l. 3, el. 21; *Ovid. Met.* l. 3, v. 703.

BACCHIADÆ (*Hist.*) Βακχιάδαι, or *Bacchidæ*, Βακχίδαι, a Corinthian family, descended from Bacchia, daughter of Dionysius, or from Bacchis, son of Prumnis, who were banished from Corinth on account of the death of Actæon, the son of Melissus, whom they killed in their nocturnal orgies. They afterwards settled in Sicily, where they are supposed to have built Syracuse. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 92; *Thucyd.* l. 6; *Strab.* l. 8; *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, v. 407.

BACCHIDES (*Hist.*) a general who betrayed the town of Sinope to Lucullus. *Strab.* l. 12.

BACCHINI, *Benedict* (*Biog.*) an historian and Benedictine of Parma, was born in 1651, and died in 1721. He published, 1. 'Giornale de Letterati,' 9 vols. 4to. Parma and Modena, 1685—1693. 2. 'Dell Istoria del Monasterio di S. Benedetto, &c. 4to. Modena, 1696. 3. 'De Ecclesiasticæ Hierarchiæ Origine Dissertatio,' 4to. Mutin. 1703, &c.

BACCHIS (*Hist.*) Βάκχις, succeeded his father Prumnis in the kingdom of Corinth, whose successors in the government were called Bacchidæ. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 92; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

BACCHIUS (*Biog.*) and *Bithus*, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength, whence the proverb to express equality, "Bithus contra Bacchium." *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 7, v. 20; *Sueton. in Aug.*; *Erasm. Adag.*

BACCHUS (*Myth.*) in the Greek Διόνυσος, son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus.

*Orph. in Hymn.*

> Κισσοκόμην Διόνυσο ἐρίβρομον ἄρχομ' ἀείδειν
> Ζηνὸς καὶ Σεμέλη ἐρικυδέος ἀγλαὸν υἱον.

He is said to have been saved out of the flames which consumed his mother, and to have been cherished in the thigh of Jupiter till the proper time of his birth, whence he is called *bimater*.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 3.

> *Imperfectus adhuc infans genetricis ab alvo*
> *Eripitur, patrioque tener, si credere dignum est,*
> *Insuitur femori, maternaque tempora complet.*

*Theocrit. Idyl.* 26.

> Χαίροι μὲν Διόνυσος, ὃν ἐν Δρακάν νιφόεντι
> Ζεὺς ὕπατος μεγάλαν ἐπιγουνίδα θήκατο λύσας.

But different accounts have been given of Bacchus, and the same name also given to several deities. He was the Osiris of the Egyptians, from whom the fables respecting him were taken by the Greeks, who worshipped him as the god of wine, and in honour of whom annual feasts were celebrated among the ancients, called Orgies, Bacchanalia, Dionysia, &c. [Vide *Bacchus*, under *Numismatics*] *Hom. Il.* l. 6; *Herodot.* l. 1, c. 150; *Euripid. in Bacch.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Arat. in Phænom.*; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 155, &c.; *Plut. de Isid. et Osir.*; *Senec. in Chor. Œdip.*; *Lucian. de Sacrif. Bacch.*; *Lactant. de Fal. Relig.* l. 1; *Auson. Phyll.* 17.

BACCHUS (*Numis.*) is represented in the form of a boy or youth, an old man, or a female, as in figs. 1, 2, 3; he is mostly naked, as in fig. 4, where he stands under the shadow

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



of a vine-branch, near an altar, at which the emperor Commodus is offering him divine honours; but sometimes partly clothed, as in fig. 1, and entirely so, as in fig. 3, where he stands between two female figures, representing the rivers Billæus and Sardo, of the Tyaneans. The head of Bacchus

*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



was very commonly crowned with ivy, as may be particularly seen in fig. 2, and also with a garland of vine-leaves, or vine-tendrils, and sometimes with laurel. On a few medals he is to be seen with two horns, as in fig. 6, and sometimes with one, according to the epithet cornifer, which was sometimes given him. For the most part he was beardless, but occasionally, as in figs. 2 and 5, he was depicted with a beard. His postures and situations are also various, for the most part standing, sometimes on a long stone or pillar, as in fig. 3, sometimes on the mystic chest, employed in the celebration of the orgies, as in fig. 7, which was drawn by tigers or panthers, as in fig. 8; and frequently he is repre-

*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 8.*



*Fig. 9.*




sented in a chariot, drawn by tigers or panthers, or by two centaurs, as in fig. 9; where, as the god Osiris of the Egyptians, he is in the same chariot with Isis, who is distinguished by the modus on her head. The boy Cissus goes before exulting; Cupid on the left of Isis bearing a torch in his right hand; Satyrs and Pans attending with their horns. These two latter modes of representing Bacchus alluded to his victories in India. The ordinary symbols of Bacchus were the thyrsus, the cantharus, or scyphus, the ivy, vine, and bunch of grapes, the tiger or panther, satyrs, fawns, &c. most of which may be seen in the above figures. Bacchus is not unfrequently styled κτιστὴς, i. e. *fundator*, on medals of Nicæa or Tiane, &c., as ΔΙΟΝΥCΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙC, &c., or σωτὴρ, *salvator*, as ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ. In Latin inscriptions he is distinguished by the title LIBER PATER, as in fig. 4. *Vaill. Num. Gr.*; *Tristan. Comment. Hist.* tom. ii.; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* tom. i. et iii.; *Spanh. Dissert.*; *Seg. Sel. Numm.*

BACCHYLIDES (*Biog.*) a Greek lyric poet, the cotemporary and rival of Pindar, was the author of odes, prosodies, hymns, &c., of which there are some fragments still in being, printed with those of Alcæus, at the end of an edition of Pindar, 16mo. 1567. *Ammian. Marcellin. Hist.*; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

BACCIO, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a painter of Florence, who was distinguished in the line of portrait painting, and died in 1517.

BACCIO, *Andrew*, a native of Ancona, and physician to Sextus V, wrote, among other things, 1. 'De Thermis Libri Septem,' fol. Venet. 1571, 1588; and Patav. 1711. 2. 'De Naturali Vinorum Historia,' fol. Rom. 1596. 3. 'De Venenis et Antidotis Prolegomena,' 4to. Rom. 1586. 4. 'De Gemmis ac Lapidibus Pretiosis in S. Scriptura relatis,' 4to. Rom. 1577; 8vo. Francof. 1643. 5. 'Tabula Simplicium Medicamentorum, 4to. Rom. &c. 1577. 6. 'De Conviviis Antiquorum.'

BACH, *John Sebastian* (*Biog.*) a German musician of Eisenach, was born in 1685, and died in 1754. As a performer

on the organ, and composer for that instrument, he long stood unrivalled.

BACHAUMONT, *Lewis Petit de* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer of Paris, commenced a journal, entitled, 'Journal Historique et Literaire;' and after his death, in 1771, his manuscript notes, &c. were published in 6 vols. 12mo. 1777, under the title of "Memoires Secretes,' which has been enlarged to 36 vols., tending to elucidate the history of literature in France.

BACHELIER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an architect and sculptor in the 16th century, successfully followed the graceful style of his master Michael Angelo at Toulouse and Lucca.

BACHILLUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Corinth in the second century, wrote a letter in the name of the bishops of Achaia, respecting the celebration of Easter. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 5, c. 23; *Hieron. Catal. de Script. Eccles.; Du Pin. Biblioth.*

BACHIUS, *John Augustus* (*Biog.*) a German lawyer and critic of Hohendorp, was born in 1721, and died in 1756. His principal publications are, 1. 'Dissertatio de Mysteriis Eleusiniis,' 4to. Lips. 1745. 2. 'Divus Trajanus, sive de Legibus Trajani Commentarius,' 8vo. 1747. 3. 'Historia Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ,' 8vo. 1754. 4. 'Brissonius de Formulis,' fol. 1754. 5. 'Opuscula ad Historiam et Jurisprudentiam pectantia,' spublished by Klotz, 8vo. Hall. 1767.

BACHOVIUS, *John Frederic* (*Hist.*) baron of Echt, distinguished himself by his fidelity, zeal, and abilities, in the service of Frederic I, duke of Gotha, by whom at his death he was appointed guardian to Frederic II, his son, which post he filled with equal honour and advantage, and died in 1726.

BACHOVIUS, *Reiner* (*Biog.*) of a good family of Cologne, lived at Leipzig in the character of consul, but was obliged to leave the place in consequence of his attachment to Calvinism. He died at Heidelberg, in the employ of the elector Palatine, in 1614.

BACHOVIUS, *Reiner*, or *Reinhard*, son of the preceding, and a lawyer by profession, wrote, among other things, 1. 'De Pignoribus et Hypothecis,' 1627. 2. 'Notæ et Animadversiones ad Disputationes Hieronymi Trentleni,' 4to. Francof. 1617; the fourth edition printed at Cologne, in 1688, was enlarged to 3 vols. 4to. 3. 'In Institutionum Justiniani Juris Libros IV Commentarii Theoretici et Practici,' 4to. Francof. 1628.

BACICI, *John Baptist Gauli* (*Biog.*) surnamed the *Painter*, was born at Genoa in 1639, and died in 1709. He was distinguished for portrait-painting, in which he particularly displayed his skill by taking the likeness of a man who had been dead 20 years, from the hints communicated to him by his friends.

BACIS (*Myth.*) a famous bull, consecrated to the sun, and worshipped with divine honours in Egypt.

BACIS (*Biog.*) a soothsayer of Bœotia, who became famous by the fulfilment of his prophecies. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 34; *Paus.* l. 10.

BACIS, an athlete of Troezene. *Paus.* l. 6.

BACKER, *James* (*Biog.*) a portrait-painter of Antwerp, was born in 1530, and died in 1560, during which short period he acquired a considerable reputation.

BACKER, *Jacob*, a portrait and historical painter of Amsterdam, was born in 1609, and died in 1651. His paintings are still bought up at very high prices, among which his 'Last Judgment,' and 'Cimon and Iphigenia,' are the most esteemed.

BACKHOUSE, *William* (*Biog.*) a gentleman of Berkshire, was born in 1593, and died in 1662. He applied himself to the study of alchymy, which he communicated to the antiquarian Ashmole, and published, 1. 'The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge;' from the French of John de la Fountaine, in 1413. 2. 'The Complaint of Nature.' 3. 'The Golden Fleece,' &c.; besides which, he invented the instrument called the Waywiser.

BACKHUYSEN, *Ludolph* (*Biog.*) a painter of Embden, was born in 1631, and died in 1709, having acquired a high reputation, particularly in painting sea pieces.

BACOES, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) a Hungarian of mean parentage, rose by his merit to the dignity of archbishop of Strigonia, and that of cardinal under Alexander VI; and died in 1521.

BACON, *Sir Nicholas* (*Hist.*) keeper of the great seal under Elizabeth, and the descendant of an antient Suffolk family, was born in 1510, and died in 1579. [Vide Plate XIX]

BACON, *Francis, Viscount St. Alban's*, son of the preceding, was born in 1561, and died in 1626. He was successively knighted, made attorney-general, keeper of the seals, and lord chancellor; after which he was raised to the peerage, but being condemned on a charge of bribery, by the House of Commons, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 40,000*l.*, to be imprisoned in the Tower, and to be held incapable of serving his majesty, or holding his seat in Parliament. Though his punishment was remitted, and his disgraces removed by a subsequent full pardon, yet he retired from public life, and devoted the remainder of his days to the study of a new philosophy, which had always been his favourite pursuit. [Vide Plate XIX] His works collected in 5 vols. 4to. were printed in 1765, and again lately in 8vo.

BACON (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been very distinguished in history, as above-mentioned, is said to have been descended from Grimbald, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, who settled near Holt, in Norfolk; his great grandson Robert took the name of Bacon, from whom descended Roger Bacon, the philosopher, and sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper in the time of Elizabeth. Sir Nicholas Bacon, the eldest son of lord keeper Bacon, by his first wife, was the first person advanced to the dignity of the baronetage, on its institution by James I. Sir Butts Bacon, his son, was also created a baronet in 1627, so that the family at present enjoy the title of baronet, not only by virtue of the patent granted in 1627, but also by that of 1611. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Gules, on a chief *argent*, two mullets *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath *argent* and *gules*, a boar passant ermine.

*Motto.* "Mediocra firma."

BACON, *Roger* (*Biog.*) a monk of the Franciscan Order, of a respectable family, near Ilchester, was born in 1214, and died at Oxford in 1294. He was so addicted to the study of chemistry, and other branches of natural philosophy, that he was accused of dealing in magic, and on this charge was imprisoned for ten years. His writings, which consisted of above 80 treatises, are partly in print and partly in MS. Among his printed works are, 1. 'Opus Majus,' which was published by Dr. Jebb, in 1773; containing several of his treatises on geography, perspective, &c. 2. 'On the Means of avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age,' printed first at Oxford in 1590. It was translated and published by Dr. Richard Bronne, under the title of 'The Cure of Old Age, and Preservation of Youth,' 8vo. London, 1683. 3. 'A Compendium of Theology.' He was surnamed by the monks the *Doctor Mirabilis*, on account of his wonderful acquirements.

BACON, *Robert*, an English friar and professor of divinity at Oxford, died in 1248, leaving Commentaries on the Psalms, Sermons, &c., besides a Life of St. Edmund of Canterbury.

BACON, or *Bacondorp John*, a doctor of Paris, but descended from the Norfolk family of this name, died in 1350, leaving several works on theology.

BACON, *Anne, Lady*, second daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, wife of the lord keeper Bacon, and mother of sir Francis Bacon, a lady distinguished for her piety and learning, was born about 1528, and died about the beginning of the reign

of James I. She translated Ochine's 'Sermons' from the Italian, and bishop Jewel's 'Apology for the Church of England,' from the Latin. She submitted her work to archbishop Parker, who paid her the elegant compliment of returning it to her printed in 4to. 1564; it was reprinted in 12mo. in 1600.

Bacon, *Sir Nathaniel*, knight of the bath, and a half-brother to sir Francis Bacon, was a painter of distinction in his day. One of his most admired pieces, still preserved at Culford, is a cook-maid with a dead fowl.

Bacon, *Phanuel*, who was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and died rector of Baldon, in Oxfordshire, in 1783; wrote, among other things, a poem entitled, 'The Kite,' which was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1758.

Bacon, *John*, a sculptor, was born at Southwark in 1740, and died in 1796. He raised the character of English artists by his numerous proofs of skill, among which may be distinguished his bust of the king, for Christ Church Hall, Oxford; the group of lord Chatham's monuments in Guildhall; and that of Guy, for the Hospital, of which he was the founder.

BACONE, *Leo* (*Ecc.*) a Protestant who returned to the Romish church in the reign of Louis XIV, died bishop of Pamiers in 1694. He wrote, 1. A Latin Poem on the Education of a Prince, 4to. 1671; and 8vo. 1685, with notes, with the addition of some Odes by the author. 2. 'Carmen Panegyricum,' 4to. Tolos. 1667, dedicated to pope Clement IX.

BACQUET, *John* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of the 16th century, who wrote on the 'Droit d'Aubaine,' and died in 1597. He wrote many treatises on Law, which were first published in 1608; again in 1688, with the Commentaries of Claude de Ferrieres; and a third edition in 2 vols. fol. Lyons, 1744.

BACTISHUA, *George Ebn.* (*Biog.*) a Christian physician at the court of the caliph Almonsor, who sent him as a present 3000 dinars, with three beautiful girls to supply the place of his wife, who was old; but the physician sent them back, observing that his religion forbad him to have more than one woman for his wife.

BACTRA (*Geog.*) or, according to Pliny, *Bactrum*, capital of Bactriana, now *Bagdasan*, situated on the river Bactrum. *Virg. Georg.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 2; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 734; *Plin.* l. 18; *Q. Curt.* l. 7.

BACTRIANA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, formerly belonging to Persia, which is now known by the name of *Usbek*. Zoroaster reigned over the Bactri, whom he taught the arts of magic and astrology.

BACURIUS (*Hist.*) or *Baturius*, king of the Iberes, a people of Mount Caucasus, was converted to Christianity, with his subjects, in the reign of Constantine the Armenian. *Marcellin.* l. 13; *Socrat.* l. 2; *Ruffin.* l. 1; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 327.

BADAJOS (*Geog.*) the capital of Spanish Estremadura, lies in a beautiful plain on the Guadiana, which is crossed by a handsome bridge of 28 arches built in 1569. It is a frontier town between Spain and Portugal, 14 miles E. Elvas, and 175 S. by W. Madrid. Lon. 6° 40′ W. lat. 38° 43′ N.

*History of Badajos.*

*Badajos* is a very ancient town, known to the Romans by the name of *Pax Augusta*, of which doubtless its modern name is a corruption, having been called by the Moors *Baxogus*. It was taken by the Goths in the fifth century, and by the Moors in the eighth, from whom, after a long struggle, it was taken by Alphonsus, king of Castille, in 1230. It sustained two unsuccessful sieges from the Portuguese in 1660 and 1705, and surrendered to the French in 1811, from whom it was taken by the English and Portuguese under lord Wellington after a dreadful storm in 1812. It is an episcopal town suffragan of Compostelle, *Mariana, Vasæus, Merula, Baudrand, &c.*

BADAKSCHI (*Biog.*) a Persian poet in the reign of the caliph Moctafi, who wrote a 'Divan,' or a Collection of Poems on the Fortunes of Great Men at Court.

BADCOCK, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister of South Molton, was born in 1747, and died in 1783, after having left the dissenters to enter the church. He was a distinguished contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, London Magazine, and many other periodical works that were extant in his day.

BADEGESILLUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Mans in 581, was mayor of the palace to Chilperic I, and died in 586. He continued to live with his wife in violation of his oath on taking Holy Orders.

BADEN (*Geog.*) a town of Germany with the title of a marquis, derives its name from its baths, and was formerly known by the names of *Bada*, or *Thermæ inferiores*, to distinguish it from the Swiss town of the same name, 22 miles N. E. Strassburg, 36 W. Stutgard, and 40 S. S. W. Heidelberg. Lon. 8° 18′ E. lat. 48° 46′ N. The marquisses of Baden were princes of the empire, and their house was one of the most ancient, the founder of which was Hermand, second son of Berthold I, duke of Zahringen, who died in the year 1074. The country, of which this is the capital, has since been erected into a grand duchy in 1806.

Baden, a town in Switzerland, which also derives its name from its baths, was known to the ancients by the name of *Thermæ Helveticæ*, or *Thermopolis*, seated on the Limmat, 14 miles N. W. Zurich, 27 S. E. Basle. Lon. 8° 12′, lat. 47° 26′ N. In this town were formerly held the general assemblies of the canton; and here too the negotiations for a peace between France and Germany, which had been opened at Rastadt, were brought to a close in 1714.

BADENS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an historical and portrait-painter of Antwerp, died in 1603.

BADERIC (*Hist.*) one of the sons of Basin, king of Thuringia, was killed in 530 by his brother Hermenfroi, who wished to usurp the throne of his father. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 1.

BADEW, *Richard de* (*Hist.*) descended from a knightly family of Badew, or Badow, in Essex, was chancellor of the university of Cambridge in 1326. He founded a college called University Hall, which, being burnt down some time after, was rebuilt by the daughter of De Clare, earl of Gloucester, and by her called Clare Hall.

BADI, *Al Saman* (*Hist.*) son of Hussain, and a descendant of Tamerlane, was the last of that race that reigned in Tauris, which, being taken by Selim, emperor of the Turks, he was carried to Constantinople, where he died in the year of the Hegira 923, A. D. 1533.

BADILE, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter of Verona, whose pieces were admired for their correctness. He died in 1560 aged 80.

BADILON (*Hist.*) a man of noble birth, who, being scourged by order of Childeric, king of France, conspired with other nobles against the latter, whom he slew in 673 with his own hand, together with his queen Bilechilde, who was pregnant. *Paul. Æmyl. Hist. de Fran. Mezer. Chron.*

BADIUS (*Hist.*) a native of Campania, who challenged T. Q. Crispinus, one of his friends, by whom he was killed. *Liv.* l. 35, c. 16.

Badius, *Josse* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Jodochus Badius Ascensius*; a printer and a writer of Assche, near Brussels, was born in 1462, and died in 1535, leaving 'Sylva Moralis contra Vitia.' 'De Grammatica,' &c.

BADOARO (*Hist.*) or *Baduero*, one of the most ancient families in Venice, was descended from the Partecipati, three of whom held the post of doge. [Vide *Partecipati*]

Badoaro, *John Andrew*, was the first who made use of large vessels in a naval combat.

BADOARO, *Frederic*, was Venetian ambassador at the court of Charles V and Philip II, and the founder of the academy entitled *Della Fama* at Venice. He died in 1593.

BADOARO, *Albert*, was ambassador of the Venetian Republic at Rome in 1590, and attended at the coronation of Gregory XIV.

BADOARO, *Louis*, concluded at Constantinople a peace with Soliman II, by which he yielded all the Morea to the Turks.

BADOARO, *Angelo*, one of the ablest senators in his time, was accused in 1607 of holding a secret correspondence with Alphonso de la Cueva, the Spanish ambassador, for which his goods were confiscated, and he was declared incapable of holding any offices in the state.

BADOARO, *John* (*Ecc.*) patriarch of Venice, was made cardinal by Clement XI in 1706, and died in 1714.

BADOARO, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) or *Baduaro, Daniel*, a senator of Venice, of the same family as the preceding, died in 1580, leaving various treatises on the Civil Law.

BADOARO, *Peter*, son of the preceding, died in 1591, leaving 'Orationi Civili,' Venice, 1593, unless they are the production of the father as is suspected.

BADOLOCCHI, *Sisto* (*Biog.*) or *Badalocchio*, a painter, was born at Parma in 1581, and died in the prime of life. He was a disciple of Annibal Caracci, whose manner he successfully followed.

BADUHENNÆ *Lucus* (*Geog.*) a wood of Friezland, now *Siebenwolden*, where 900 of the Romans were slain.

BADWEIS (*Geog.*) a town of Bohemia, near Moldau, which always remained faithful to the house of Austria in the most of its troubles.

BADUEL, *Claude* (*Biog.*) or *Baduellus Claudius*, a protestant divine, and a native of Nismes, died in 1561, leaving among his works, 1. 'Acta Martyrum Nostri Sæculi,' Genev. 1556. 2. 'De Collegio et Universitate Nemausensi.' 3. 'De Ratione Vitæ Studiosæ ac Literatæ in Matrimonio,' &c. which was a defence of marriage for the clergy.

BADUELA (*Hist.*) or *Baduila*, vide *Totila*.

BÆBIUS (*Hist.*) the name of several Romans of distinction.

BÆBIUS, *M.*, a consul, during whose government the tomb of Numa was found. *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 1; *Plut. in Num.*

BÆBIUS DIVES, *L.*, a prætor, fled from the Ligurians to Marseilles, where he died three days after. *Liv.* l. 37.

BÆBIUS, *L.*, a Roman knight, and fellow pupil with M. Antoninus. *Jul. Capitol. in Vit.* c. 5.

BÆBIUS MACER, a præfect of the city under Adrian.

BÆBIUS MÆTIANUS, a kinsman of the emperor Clodius Albinus. *Jul. Capitol. in Vit.*

BÆBIUS MARCELLINUS, was put to death in the reign of Severus without his order. *Dio.*

BÆBIUS MACER, a prætorian prefect in the reign of Aurelian. *Vopis. in Vit. Aurel.* c. 13.

BÆBIUS MACRINUS (*Biog.*) a rhetorician in the reign of Severus.

BÆBIUS MACER, an historian and author of the 'Fasti Dies.' *Fulgent. de Prisc. Sermon.*

BAELI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and poet of Milazzo, in Sicily, in the 17th century, produced two dramatic pieces entitled the 'Temple of Tempe,' and 'Polixenes,' besides Odes and Sonnets, and 'An Historical Account of the City of Messina.'

BAENGIUS, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) a Swedish divine, and bishop of Weyburgh, was born in 1633, and died in 1696. He wrote, 1. 'A Commentary, in Latin, on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews,' 4to. Abo. 1671. 2. 'A Life of St. Anscharius.' 3. 'A work on the Ecclesiastical History of Sweden,' &c.

BAERSIUS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a printer and mathematician of Louvain, in the 17th century, wrote, 1. 'De Compositione et Usu Decretorii Planetarum,' 4to. 1530. 2. 'De Compositione et Usu Quadrantis,' 4to. 1534.

BÆTICA (*Geog.*) one of the three parts into which Spain was divided, comprehending what is now called Andalusia and Grenada. It derives its name from the river Bætis. [Vide *Bætis*]

BÆTIS (*Geog.*) a river of Spain, otherwise called *Tartessus*, now *Guadelquiver*. Its waters were famous for giving a fine colour to the wool; and the olive-tree abounded on its banks.

*Mart.* l. 12, *Ep. ad Bæt.*

*Bætis olivifera crinem redimite corona,*
*Aurea qui nitidis vellera tingit aquis.*

*Liv.* l. 28, c. 30; *Strab.* l. 3; *Mela*, l. 3, c. 1; *Senec. in Med.*; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 4, &c.

BÆTON (*Biog.*) a Greek historian of the 104th Olympiad, wrote an account of Alexander. *Solin.* c. 53; *Plin.* l. 6; *Athen.* l. 10.

BÆTURIA (*Geog.*) a country of Spain, now *Estramadura*.

BAEZA (*Geog.*) or *Baeça*, a town of Andalusia, which was taken from the Moors after the celebrated victory of Sierra Morena, gained by the Christians in 1212. It is situated on the Guadelquiver, 70 m. N. N. E. Cordova, lon. 3° 35′ W., lat. 38° 4′ N. It was formerly a place of importance, and a bishop's see, suffragan of Toledo, and had also a university, but it is much fallen from its ancient grandeur.

BAFFA (*Geog.*) a sea-port on the west coast of the island of Cyprus, lon. 32° 18′ E., lat. 34° 48′ E.; which is supposed to occupy the site of New Paphos. It was several times destroyed and rebuilt.

BAGADIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Bostra, in 394.

BAGAIA (*Geog.*) a town of Numidia, in Africa, which the emperor Justin surrounded with walls and called Theodoria, after his queen Theodora. A council was held here in 394, which confirmed the Donatist bishop Primian in this see, and condemned his competitor Maximian. *Justin. in Psalm.*; *Procop. de Bell. Vand.* l. 1.

BAGARD, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a physician of Nancy, was born in 1686, and died in 1772, leaving many works, among which are, 1. 'Histoire de la Theriaque,' 8vo. 1725. 2. 'Dissertation sur les Tremblemens de Terre,' &c. 3. 'Analyses des Eaux Minerales,' &c.

BAGAUDÆ (*Hist.*) a predatory tribe of Gauls, who were defeated in the reign of Maximian.

BAGDAD (*Geog.*) a city of Asia, and capital of the Turkish province of Bagdad, is intersected by the Tigris, but principally situated on the east side of the river, 210 m. S. Mosul, 300 N. N. W. Bassora, 1350 E. Constantinople.

*History of Bagdad.*

Bagdad was built by the caliph Al Mansur, in the year of the Hegira 145, A. D. 755; by whom, as well as by his successors, it was made a constant place of residence. It was stormed by the Tartar prince Holaku, the grandson of Jenghis Khan, in the year of the Hegira 656, A. D. 1266; who put the caliph Al Mostasem to death, and abolished the caliphate. His posterity were expelled by Tamerlane in 1416, and in 1436 by Kara Yusef. In the following century Shah Ismael, the first of the royal Persian house of Sofi, made himself master of it, since which time it has been a constant object of contention between the Turks and Persians. In 1638 it surrendered to the grand seignior Amurath, after sustaining a tedious siege, and continues to this day in the hands of the Turks; although an attempt was made by Nadir Shah to recover it, in which he failed.

BAGDEDIN, *Mahomet* (*Biog.*) an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century, wrote, among other treatises on geometry, one entitled 'De Superficiorum Divisionibus,' which was rendered into Latin by Dr. Dee, of London; and Com-

mandine, of Urbino. The latter published his translation at Pesaro, in 1570. Some have supposed this treatise to have been originally composed by Euclid, and only translated into Arabic.

BAGE, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a novelist of Derbyshire, was born in 1728, and died in 1801.

BAGFORD, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of London, was born in 1675, and died in 1716, leaving materials in MS. for a History of Printing, which are now in the British Museum.

BAGGER, *John* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Copenhagen, was born in 1646, and died in 1693; leaving several discourses in Latin, and others in the Danish tongue.

BAGLIONI, *John Paul* (*Hist.*) a native of Perugia, of a family fruitful in warriors, usurped the government of his native place, of which he was dispossessed by Cæsar Borgia. He afterwards served in the Italian armies, and being inveigled to Rome, was beheaded by order of Leo X, in 1520.

BAGLIONI, *Horace*, son of the preceding, took part with the Florentines, and was killed before Naples in 1528.

BAGLIONI, *Melatesta*, another son of John Paul, took Perugia from the pope, and entering afterwards into the service of Florence, he defended the city against the imperialists for a whole year, till it was reduced to the last extremity. He died in 1533.

BAGLIONI, *Astor*, a noble Venetian, who after having bravely defended Famagouste, a town in the island of Cyprus, was compelled to surrender to Mustapha, by whom he was, in violation of the treaty, put to death with others. *Gratian. Hist. de Chyp.*

BAGLIVI, *George* (*Biog.*) a physician and anatomist of Ragusa, was born in 1669, and died in 1706; leaving many works which went through several editions before they were collected and printed together in 4to. Nuremberg, 1738; Venice 1752; and lastly with notes and emendations by Phil. Pinel, 2 vols. 8vo. 1788. There are also Paris editions in 4to. of 1711, and 1765.

BAGNERES (*Geog.*) a town of Gascony, in France, in the modern department of the Upper Pyrenees, was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquensis Vicus*, and much frequented on account of its mineral springs, of which there are not less than 32. It is situated on the Adour, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 11 m. S. Tarbes, 450 S. S. W. Paris. *Papyr. Masson. Descrip. Flum. Gall.; Oihenart. Notit. utriusque Vasc.; Sanson, Baudrand, &c.*

BAGNI, *John Francis* (*Ecc.*) of the family of the counts of Florence, was created cardinal by Urban VIII in 1627, and died in 1641, after having been employed on the most important missions by Clement VIII, Paul V, Gregory XV, and Urban VIII.

BAGNI, *Nickolas*, brother of the preceding, was sent as nuncio into France under the pontificate of Innocent X, and Alexander VII, by which latter pope he was created cardinal in 1657, and died in 1663.

BAGNOLI, *Julius Cæsar* (*Biog.*) or *Bagnioli*, an Italian poet, who is best known at present by his tragedies of 'The Arragonians,' and 'The Judgment of Paris.'

BAGOAS (*Hist.*) a Persian name for the king's eunuch, is employed in history to denote particular individuals, as

BAGOAS, an Egyptian by nation, governed for a long time under Artaxerxes Ochus, and commanded his armies. He poisoned his master, and then put to death Arses, whom he had set up as his successor, but he was at length killed by Darius, against whose life he conspired, after having raised and the throne. This eunuch answers to the Bagoas struggle, in Judith. *Diodor.* l. 17; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 11, 1230. It s. l. 2.

tuguese in uch who was in great favour with Alexander in 1811, *Plut. in Alex.*

Portuguese so called from the high favour in which he stood with Herod the Great, conspired against his master, and was put to death with his accomplices. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 17.

BAGODARES (*Hist.*) Βαγοδάρης, a Persian who abandoned his friend Bessus, when he attempted the life of Darius. *Diod.* l. 7.

BAGOE (*Myth.*) a nymph who taught the Tuscans the art of divining by thunder. *Alex. ab Alex.*

BAGOLIN, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Verona, in the 16th century, who illustrated the Analytics of Aristotle, and translated from the Greek into the Latin three books of the Syrian Philoxenes on the metaphysics of Aristotle.

BAGOPHANES (*Hist.*) governor of the citadel of Babylon, gave Alexander a magnificent reception when he entered the city. *Q. Curt.* l. 5.

BAGOT, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a knight of great renown of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was of the privy-council to king Henry IV, and lieutenant of Calais under Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, and natural son of the great John of Gaunt.

BAGOT, *Richard*, a colonel, and fourth son of sir Harvey Bagot, bart., was governor of Lichfield for Charles I, in whose cause he lost his life at the battle of Naseby, in 1645.

BAGOT, *Lewis* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, son of Sir Walter Bagot, bart., and brother to the first lord Bagot, was born in 1740, was educated at Westminster, and chosen thence student of Christ Church, Oxford, took his degrees of A. M. and LL. D. in 1764, and 1772; was made canon of Christ Church in 1771, installed dean in 1777; promoted to the see of Bristol in 1782; translated to Norwich the year following, and thence to St. Asaph in 1790, where he died in 1802. He wrote, 1. 'A Defence of Subscription to the XXXIX Articles, as it is required in the University of Oxford,' 1772, which was an anonymous answer to an anonymous pamphlet entitled 'Reflections on the Impropriety and Inexpediency of Lay Subscription in the University of Oxford.' 2. 'Twelve Discourses on the Prophecies,' preached at the Warburtonian lecture in Lincoln's-inn Chapel; besides single sermons and small pamphlets, &c.

BAGOT (*Her.*) the name of a family of great note and antiquity, which is recorded in Doomsday-book as the possessors of Bagots Bromley, in the county of Stafford. Harvey de Bagot, a younger branch of this family, assumed the surname as well as title of Stafford, and was the progenitor of the earls of Stafford, and dukes of Buckingham. From the one mentioned in Doomsday-book descended sir Henry Bagot, who was created a baronet in 1627; sir William Bagot, the sixth baronet, was created a baron in 1780. The titles and arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Bagot, baron Bagot, of Bagots Bromley, co. Stafford, and baronet.

*Arms.* *Ermine*, two chevronels *azure*.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or*, a goat's head *argent*, attired *or*.

*Supporters.* Two goats *argent*, attired and unguled *or*.

*Motto.* "Antiquum obtinens."

BAGRADA (*Geog.*) a river of Africa, near Utica, now *Megerda*, where Regulus killed a serpent 120 feet long. Its waters are described as gentle or stagnant by the poets. *Lucan.* l. 4, v. 588.

*—— Quo se*
*Bagrada lentus agit, siccæ sulcator arenæ.*

*Sil.* l. 6, v. 140.

*Turbidus arentes lento pede sulcat arenas*
*Bagrada.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 3, v. 86.

*Qualis Cyniphius, tacente ripâ*
*Pœnos Bagrada serpit inter agros.*

*Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2, c. 24; *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 4, c. 14.

**BAGSHAW**, *Edward* (*Hist.*) a gentleman of Derbyshire, was bred to the law, and first took part with the promoters of the rebellion, but afterwards sided with the king. He died in 1662, treasurer of the Middle Temple, leaving among his works, 1. 'Treatise defending the Revenues of the Church in Tithes and Glebe,' 4to. London, 1646. 2. 'Treatise maintaining the Doctrine, Liturgy, and Discipline of the Church of England.' 3. Short censure of the book of William Prynne, entitled 'The University of Oxford's Plea refuted,' 4to. 1648. 4. 'The Rights of the Crown of England, as it is established by Law,' 8vo. London. 1660.

BAGSHAW, *Edward* (*Biog.*) son of the preceding, a turbulent member of Christ Church in 1646, was afterwards imprisoned for his nonconformity and violence, and died in 1671. He wrote many controversial works in opposition to Baxter and others.

BAGSHAW, *Henry*, brother of the above, but of a very different character, was born in 1632, educated at Westminster, and elected student of Christ Church in 1651, and after passing through various degrees of preferment, died a prebendary of Durham in 1709. He wrote 'Diatribæ,' or Discourses upon select Texts against Papists and Socinians, 8vo. London, 1680; besides single sermons.

BAGSHAW, *William*, a nonconformist minister, who after having been educated at Cambridge, and officiated in the church, was ejected from his living, and died in 1702; leaving, as is said, 50 volumes on various subjects fairly written with his own hand.

**BAHAO'DDAWLA** (*Hist.*) son of Adado'ddawla, succeeded his brother Sharfo'ddawla in the post of Emir Al Omra, at Bagdad, in the year of the Hegira 379, A. D. 989, and died after having carried on a successful war against his brothers, in the year of the Hegira 403.

**BAHAMAN** (*Hist.*) son of Asfendias Kischtab, is supposed to be the same as Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greeks.

**BAHAMA** (*Geog.*) a town of Egypt, which according to the traditions of the inhabitants was built by our Saviour, a fable which has no other foundation than the flight of Joseph into Egypt.

**BAHARZAGED** (*Hist.*) one of the forty-three Ethiopian emperors mentioned in the chronicles of Abyssinia.

**BAHIR**, *John* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Chatillon, was born in 1659, and died in 1707; leaving among other things, a piece entitled 'In Tabellas Excellentissimi Pictoris de Wernier,' &c.

**BAIÆ** (*Geog.*) a maritime town of Campania, said to have been built by Baius, one of the companions of Ulysses. It was famous for its baths, and was frequented by the Romans on account of its delightful situation.

*Lycoph.*

Βαιη δ' ἀμείψας τῶ κυβερνήτη τάφον.

*Sil. Ital.* l. 8, v. 539.

*—— Misenus, et ardens*
*Ore giganteo sedes Ithacesia Baii.*

*Ibid.* l. 12, v. 114.

*—— Docet ille tepentes*
*Unde ferant nomen Baiæ, comitemque dedisse*
*Dulichiæ puppis stagno sua nomina monstrat.*

*Mart.* l. 11, ep. 81.

*Ut mille laudem Flacco versibus Baias,*
*Laudabo digne non satis tamen Baias.*

*Horat.* l. 1, ep. 1.

*Nullus in orbe locus Baiis prælucet amœnis.*

*Prop.* l. 1, el. 11.

*Ah pereant Baiæ crimen amoris aquæ!*

*Juven. Sat.* 3, v. 4.

*Janua Baiarum est, et gratum litus amœni*
*Secessus.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 3.

*Esse, me natum propiere terrâ,*
*Non tamen portu retinent amœnæ*
*Desides Baiæ.*

*Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 1.

*Quid referam Baias, prætextaque litora velis;*
*Et, quæ de calido sulfure fumat, aquam!*

*Cic. pro Cæl.*; *Strab.* l. 5; *Senec. Epis.* 51; *Plin.* l. 31, c. 2; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11, c. 14; *Serv. in Æn.*

The town of Baiæ, with all its magnificent villas, have long since been swept away by the earthquakes which have desolated Italy; but there is still a small place in Terra di Lavora, of Naples, which bears the name of Baia, and is said to occupy the site of the ancient town. It is situated in a bay of the Gulf of Naples, 2 m. W. Pozzuolo, 11 W. Naples. Lon. 14° 30′ E., lat. 40° [illegible]′ N.

**BAIAN** (*Biog.*) an Indian priest, and native of Goa, who embraced Christianity and went to Rome about 1630. He translated the Æneid into Greek verse, and the Lusiad of Camoens into Latin, besides composing many original pieces.

**BAJAZET I** (*Hist.*) fifth emperor of Turkey, succeeded his father Amurath I in 1389, and after having conquered Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Thessaly, he attacked Tamerlane, king of the Tartars, by whom he was defeated, taken prisoner, and, according to some authors, shut up in an iron cage. He died in the year of the Hegira 804, after a reign of 13 years. *Chalcondyl.* l. 6; *Leunclav.* l. 6.

BAJAZET II, succeeded his father Mahomet II, in 1481, and after a successful reign of 31 years, was poisoned by his son Selim.

BAJAZET, a Turkish prince, son of Soliman II, revolted against his brother Selim II, but being defeated in battle in the year of the Hegira 965, A. D. 1575, he fled to Tacmas, king of Persia, by whom he was strangled. *Thuan. Hist* l. 24.

**BAIDU**, grandson of Holaku. [Vide *Baydu*]

**BAIER**, *John James* (*Biog.*) a physician of Jena in 1677, died in 1730, leaving among his works, 1. 'Thesaurus Gemmarum affabrè sculptarum,' &c. fol. Noremb. 1720. 2. 'Horti Medici Acad. Altorf. Historiæ,' 4to. Altorf. 1727; besides many theses or dissertations on particular plants, &c.

**BAIF** (*Hist.*) vide *Bayf.*

**BAIL**, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a French divine of Abbeville, in the 17th century, wrote among other things 'De Triplici Examine Ordinand. Confess. et Pœnitent.' 8vo. which passed through many editions in his life-time.

**BAILEY**, *Nathan* (*Biog.*) author of a well known English dictionary, died, as is supposed, about 1742. He likewise wrote, 1. 'Dictionarium Domesticum, or a Household Dictionary,' 1736. 2. 'The Antiquities of London and Westminster,' 24mo. 1736. 3. 'An Introduction to the English Tongue,' besides school editions of Ovid's Metamorphoses, Ovid's Epistles, &c.

**BAILIES** (*Biog.*) vide *Baylies.*

**BAILLET**, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) a critic, was born of poor parents at Neuville, in Picardy, in 1649, died in 1706, after having written, as is said, 35 folio volumes with his own hand. Among his works are, 1. 'Jugemens des Savans,' 2. 'Les Enfans devenus célébres par leurs Etudes et par leurs Ecrits,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris. 3. 'Des Satyres personelles, Traite Historique et Critique de celles qui portent le Titre d'Anti,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris. 4. 'Auteurs designez sous des Noms Etrangers,' &c. tome i. 12mo. Paris, 1620. 5. 'La Vie de M. des Cartes.' 6. 'L'Histoire de Hollande,' published under the name of 'Balthasar d'Hezeneul de la Neuville,' the Anagram of 'Baillet de la Neuville en Hez,' 4 vols. 12mo.; besides many works of piety.

**BAILLI**, *Roche de* (*Biog.*) or *Bailliff*, in Latin *Baillifius*; a physician to Henry IV, died in 1605, leaving among his

works, 1. 'Demosterion, sive CCC Aphorismi, continentes Summam Doctrinæ Paracelsæ,' 8vo. Paris, 1578. 2. 'Traité de l'Antiquité et la Singularité de la Grande Bretagne Armorique,' 4to. Rennes. 1587.

BAILLIE (*Her.*) an ancient family of Lamington, a descendant of which, Sir Ewen Baillie, a major-general in the army, was created a baronet in 1812. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure* nine stars (three, three, two, and one) *argent.*

*Crest.* A boar's head, erased *proper.*

*Supporters.* Two tigers *proper*, each gorged with an eastern crown, and chained *or.*

*Motto.* "Ubi bene, ibi patria."

BAILLIE, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a presbyterian minister of Glascow, was born in 1599, and died in 1662. He wrote, among other things, 'Opus Historicum et Chronologicum,' fol. Amst. 1668.

BAILLON, *William* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Ballonius;* a physician, was born in Perche about 1538, and died in 1616. His works were collected and published after his death in 4 vols. 4to. Genev. 1762. Among which are, 1. 'Adversaria Medicinalia,' 4to. Paris, 1648. 2. 'Definitionum Medicarum Liber,' 4to. Ibid. 1739, &c.

BAILLY, *John Sylvanus* (*Hist.*) an astronomer, who is better known for the part he took in the French revolution, was born in 1736, chosen deputy to the first national assembly in 1789, and mayor of Paris in the same year, retired from his office in 1791, and was guillotined under Robespierre in 1793. He wrote, 1. 'L'Histoire de l'Astronomie,' in 3 vols. 4to. 1775, 1779. 2. 'L'Histoire de l'Astronomie des Indes,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1787, &c.

BAILLY, *James* (*Biog.*) a French writer, born in 1701, died in 1768. He was the author of the 'Theatre,' which appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1768.

BAILZIE, *William* (*Biog.*) or *Bailly*, a physician and native of Scotland in the 15th century, wrote 'Apologia pro Galeni Doctrina contra Empiricos,' 8vo. Lugd. 1552. To him is also ascribed a book entitled 'De Quantitate Syllabarum Græcarum, et de Dialectis,' 8vo. 1600.

BAINBRIDGE, *John* (*Biog.*) an astronomer and physician of Leicestershire, was born in 1582, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, appointed in 1619 first Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and died in 1643. His published works are, 1. 'An Astronomical Description of the late Comet, from the 18th Nov. 1618, to the 16th Dec. following.' 2. 'Procli Sphæra et Ptolomæi de Hypothesibus Planetarum Liber Singularis,' &c. 4to. 1620. 3. 'Canicularia,' &c.; besides many other treatises which are preserved in MS. in the library of the college of Dublin.

BAIRD (*Her.*) the name of a family of Scotch descent which enjoys the dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1809 on general sir David Baird for his distinguished services in the late war. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, in chief, within an increscent, an etoile of eight points *argent* (in allusion to the badge of the Ottoman order), in base a boar passant *or*, on a canton *ermine*, a sword erect *proper*, pommel and hilt gold.

*Crest.* First, a Mameluke mounted on a horse, and holding in his dexter-hand a cimeter all *proper;* second, on a wreath, a boar's head erased *or.*

*Supporters.* Dexter, a grenadier in the uniform of the 50th regiment of foot *proper;* sinister, the royal tiger of Tippoo Sultaun, gardant *vert*, striped *or*, from the neck pendant by a riband an escutcheon *gules*, charged with an etoile of eight points, within an escutcheon *argent*, and on a scroll under the said escutcheon, the word "Seringapatam."

*Motto.* "Vi et virtute."

BAIUS, *Michaelis* (*Biog.*) or *Michael de Bay*, was born in 1513, and died in 1614, leaving many works on controversial points, in which he advanced opinions that were condemned by the Romish church.

BAKER, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a lawyer and statesman in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary, was sent ambassador to Denmark; and, after having filled the several offices of speaker to the House of Commons and chancellor of the Exchequer, died in 1558.

BAKER, *Sir George*, a loyal knight and recorder of Newcastle, distinguished himself for his zeal in the king's cause, during the grand rebellion, when he kept that town in 1639 against the Scots, as they themselves wrote to the parliament, with a noble opposition. He borrowed large sums upon his own credit, and sent the money to the king, or laid it out in his service.

BAKER (*Her.*) the name of a family in Somersetshire, a descendant of which, sir Robert Baker, was created a baronet in 1796. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a saltire *sable*, charged with five escallops *erminois;* on a chief *azure*, a lion passant of the third armed and langued *gules.*

*Crest.* Per fesse, indented a demi-lion rampant *or* and *sable*, covered with ermine spots counter-changed, supporting in his paws an escallop *argent*, charged with an ermine spot.

BAKER, the name of a family originally from Somersetshire, but long settled in Exeter, where Richard Baker was one of the bailiffs as early as 1464. Sir George Baker, a physician and descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1776. [Vide *Baker* under *Biography*] The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a saltire engrailed *sable*, five escallops of the first; on a chief of the second, a lion passant of the field.

*Crest.* A dexter-arm embowed, vested *azure*, cuffed *argent*, holding in the hand *proper*, an arrow of the last.

BAKER, the present name of an ancient family in the neighbourhood of Bridgenorth, co. Salop, which formerly bore the name of Littlehales. Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, a descendant of this family, and a lieutenant-colonel in the army, was, for various services, civil and military, created a baronet in 1802, and received in 1817 the royal sign manual that he may assume and take the surname of Baker only. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a bend cottised *sable*, three cinque-foils *or*, a chief *gules*, charged with three arrows erect point downwards *proper.*

*Crest.* Between two wings elevated *or*, an armed arm embowed *proper*, garnished *or;* the hand in a gauntlet grasping an arrow entwined by a branch of olive *proper.*

*Motto.* "Finis coronat opus."

BAKER, *David* (*Biog.*) an English Benedictine, was born in 1575, educated at Oxford, and intended for the bar; but, being reclaimed from infidel principles, he attached himself to the Romish church, in which faith he died in 1641. He wrote a great many religious treatises, to the number of nine large folio volumes, which were long preserved in the nunnery at Cambray; but his principal work was an Ecclesiastical History, which is lost.

BAKER, *Sir Richard*, grandson of the sir John Baker beforementioned under History, was born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, about 1568, entered a commoner of Hart-hall, Oxford, in 1584, created A. M. in 1594, knighted by king James I in 1603, made high-sheriff of the county of Oxford in 1620; and having become surety for some of his wife's family, he was thereby reduced to poverty, and thrown into the Fleet, where he died in 1645. He is principally known by his 'Chronicle of the Kings of England, from the Time of the Roman Government unto the Death of King James,' fol. London, 1641, 1653, and 1658, to which last edition was added the Reign of Charles I, by Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton. A fourth edition was continued down

to the coronation of Charles II, and a subsequent edition in 1733 has been carried down to the end of George I. He wrote likewise other works, as 1. 'Cato Variegatus,' Lond. 1636. 2. 'Meditations and Disquisitions on the Lord's Prayer,' 4to. London, 1637; the fourth edition of which was printed in 1640. 3. 'Meditations on the Fiftieth Psalm,' &c. 4to. London, 1639, 1640. 4. 'Theatrum Redivivum,' in answer to Mr. Prynne's Histrio-mastrix,' &c. 8vo. London, 1662, &c.

Baker, *Thomas*, a mathematician, was born in 1625, entered of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, in 1640, elected scholar of Wadham in 1645; and, after having served the king during his stay in the garrison at Oxford, he became vicar of Bishop's Nymmet, in Devonshire, where he died in 1690. His principal work was 'The Geometrical Key,' or the Gate of Equations unlocked, &c. 4to. London, 1684. in Latin and English.

Baker, *Thomas*, grandson of Sir George Baker, the loyalist, was born in 1656, admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1674, took his degrees in 1677 and 1681, and died in 1740, after having been deprived of his rectory for refusing to read king James II's declaration for liberty of conscience, and afterwards of his fellowship for refusing to take the oaths; of which deprivations he left memorials by writing in all his books 'Ejectus Rector,' or 'Socius ejectus.' 'Reflections on Learning,' which passed through eight editions; and his Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, 1708, were the only works of his which were published; but he left 39 volumes, folio, and 3 vols. 4to. of MSS., consisting of Collections towards a History of St. John's College, and the Antiquities of Cambridge, which are preserved in the British Museum, and at Cambridge.

Baker, *Henry*, a naturalist, was born in 1698, and died in 1774, after having employed the greater part of his life in teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak. His works, as an author, are, 1. 'Universal Spectator,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1728. 2. 'Medulla Poetarum Romanarum,' 2 vols. 8vo. 3. 'The Microscope made Easy,' 1742, which went through six editions. 4. 'Employment for the Microscope,' the second edition of which appeared in 1764: besides some poems, as his 'Invocation to Health;' and his 'Original Poems, Serious and Humourous,' part the first and second, 8vo. 1725 and 1726. Mr. Baker had two sons, David Erskine and Henry. The former published 'The Companion to the Playhouse,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1764, which was afterwards published in an improved form under the title of 'Biographia Dramatica.' The younger son, Henry, published 'Essays Pastoral and Elegiac;' and left ready for the press a work more suited to his profession as a lawyer, entitled 'The Clerk to the Commission,' or a Collection of Statutes, &c. relative to Bankruptcy. Both these sons died before their father.

Baker, *Sir George*, the baronet mentioned under Heraldry, was born in 1722, educated at Eton, entered a scholar of King's college, Cambridge, in 1742, took his degrees in 1745 and 1749, and died in 1809, physician in ordinary to the king, and physician to the queen. He wrote, 1. 'De Affectibus Animi, et Morbis inde oriundis, Dissertatio habita Cantabrigiæ in Scholis Publicis.' 5 Kal. Feb. 1755, 4to. London, 1755. 2. 'Oratio ex Harveii Instituto, habita in Theatro Coll. Reg. Medicorum,' &c. 4to. London. 1761. 3. 'De Catarro et de Dysenteria Londinensi, Epidemicis utrisque Anno 1762, Libellus,' 4to. Ibid. 1763. 4. 'An Inquiry into the Merits of a Method of inoculating the Small-pox,' &c. 8vo. Ibid. 1766. 5. 'An Essay concerning the Cause of the Endemial Colic of Devonshire.'

Baker, *William*, an author and printer, was born in 1742, and died in 1785, leaving, among other things, two small works; namely, 1. 'Peregrinations of the Mind through the most general and interesting Subjects which are usually agitated in Life, by the Rationalist,' 12mo. 1770. 2. 'Theses Græcæ et Latinæ Selectæ,' 8vo. 1780.

BAKEWELL, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an experimental farmer, distinguished as the improver of British cattle, was born in 1726, and died in 1798.

BAKHUISEN, *Ludolph* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Embden, died in 1709, aged 78, leaving many pieces, consisting of tempests and sea-views, &c. which were much admired.

BALA (*Hist.*) a surname of Alexander, king of Syria. *Justin.* l. 35.

BALAH (*Bibl.*) בלע, a city belonging to the tribe of Simeon. *Josh.* xix. 3.

BALAAM (*Bibl.*) בלעם, a wicked prophet or diviner, of the city of Pethor, on the Euphrates, who was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, to curse Israel; but his curse was changed by the power of the Almighty into a blessing. He was killed with Balak in battle, about A. C. 1450.

BALAATH (*Bibl.*) a town of Palestine, in the tribe of Dan. *Josh.* xix. 44.

BALACRUS (*Hist.*) an officer in Alexander's army, who took Miletus. *Q. Curt.* l. 4, c. 13.

BALADAN (*Bibl.*) בלאדן, king of Babylon, is mentioned in Scripture when speaking of his son Merodach, or Berodach-Baladan, who sent ambassadors to Hezekiah. 2 *Kings* xx. 12; *Isaiah* xxxix. 1. Usher supposes this to be the Belesus, or Nabonassar of profane writers. *Usser. Chron.* Jul. Per. 3966.

BALAK (*Bibl.*) בלק, son of Zippor, king of the Moabites, used various arts against the Israelites which turned against himself; among other things, he sought the prophet Balaam to curse the Israelites, who was slain with him in battle. [Vide *Balaam*]

BALAMIO, *Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) physician to pope Leo X, translated from the Greek several pieces of Galen, which were first printed separately, and afterwards inserted in the works of Galen, fol. 1586.

BALAMIR (*Hist.*) a king of Hungary in the fourth century, conquered the Goths who retired beyond the Danube.

BALANOS (*Hist.*) a king of the Gauls, who lived about 165 years A. C., sent an embassy to the Romans to offer them his assistance against Perseus, king of Macedon. *Liv.* l. 44, c. 14.

BALANTYN (*Biog.*) vide *Bellenden.*

BALAO (*Geog.*) a fortified town of Gaul, now *Baillon.* *Orderic. Vital. Hist.* l. 10; *Had. Vales. Not. Gall.*

BALAS (*Hist.*) the name of three Persian kings.

Balas I, the son of Hormuz, of the race of the Ascanians, lived in the time of Amram, the father of Moses.

Balas II, the son of Baharan, the son of Aschek, the fifth king of the dynasty of the Ascanians, reigned 11 years.

Balas III, was the son of Schabur, the son of Aschek, of the same dynasty.

BALBASTRO (*Geog.*) in Latin called *Bergidum* and *Belgida*, a town of Arragon, near the conflux of the Vero and Cinca, 30 m. E. N. E. Saragossa, and 47 N. W. Barcelona, lon. 0° 6′ E., lat. 41° 54′ N. It is an episcopal city, suffragan of Saragossa, and was erected into a bishopric in the 11th century, by D. Pedro, after it had been retaken from the Moors. Ponce was the first bishop of Balbastro, in 1090.

BALBEC (*Geog.*) the ancient *Heliopolis*, a small ruinous town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, near the N. E. extremity of the valley of Bocat, between Damascus and Tripoli, 37 m. N. N. W. Damascus. On the east side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the sun, which is said to have been built by Antoninus Pius. It was taken by Abu Obeidah, a general under the impostor Mahomet, and his successor Omar, and in 1401 it was again taken by Tamerlane. In 1759 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake; since which time it has been falling to decay.

BALBI, *John* (*Biog.*) or *Balbo*, a Dominican of Genoa in the 13th century, wrote, among other things, 'Catholicon, seu Summa Grammaticalis,' fol. Mogunt. 1460.

BALBILLUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a governor of Egypt, who wrote a history of that country under Nero. *Tacit.* l. 13, c. 22.

BALBINUS (*Hist.*) the name of some distinguished Romans.

Balbinus, a consul in the time of the triumvirate.

Balbinus, *Decimus Cœlius*, was proclaimed emperor by the senate, with Pupienus, on the death of the Gordians, in 237, and murdered by his own soldiers after a year's reign. *Jul. Capitol. in Gord.*; *Herodian.* l. 7.

Balbinus (*Numis.*) medals were struck in honour of this emperor, by order of the senate, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscription IMP. CAESAR D. CAEL. BALBINUS. AUG.; on the reverse, IDES MUTUA PROVIDENTIA DEORUM — CONCORDIA AUGG. — ABUNDANTIA AUGG. &c.



BALBO, *Jerom* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Goritz, died at Venice in 1535, leaving, among other works, 1. 'De Rebus Turcicis,' 4to. Rom. 1526. 2. 'De Civili et Bellica Fortitudine,' 4to. 1526. 3. 'De Futuris Caroli V Successibus,' 4to. Bonon. 1529. 4. 'Carmina,' in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum,' and in 1792 the whole was published, under the title of 'Opera Poetica ac Poetica-moralia,' 2 vols. 8vo. Vindob.

BALBOA, *Vasco Nugnes de* (*Hist.*) a Castilian adventurer, who distinguished himself by the discovery of the South Sea, and the coast of Darien, where he built a town; after which his enemies, jealous of his success, brought a charge of felony against him, for which he was tried, and being found guilty, was beheaded at the age of 42, in 1517.

BALBUENA, *Bernard de* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Porto Rico, in North America, died in 1627, leaving the reputation of being one of the best poets of Spain. He wrote, 1. 'El Bernardo o Victoria de Roncesvelles,' 4to. Madrid, 1624. 2. 'Siecle d'Or dans les Bois d'Eriphile,' 8vo. Madrid, 1608.

BALBUS (*Hist.*) a name common to many distinguished Romans.

Balbus, *Lucius Cornelius*, a consul, U. C. 714, A. C. 40, who, though a native of Cadiz, yet, supported by his friends, among whom he reckoned Cicero, Pompey, and Cæsar, and aided by his own merit, he withstood all opposition, and succeeded to the consulship. He attached himself to Cæsar, of whose actions he wrote an account. *Cic. pro Balb. et ad Attic.* l. 8, c. 9; *Vell. Pater.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 43; *Dio.* c. 48.

Balbus, *Cornelius*, nephew of the preceding, who conquered the Garamantes, was the first foreigner who was honoured with a triumph. This Balbus was called *Minor*, to distinguish him from his uncle, who was called *Major*. *Cic. de Fam.* l. 10, ep. 32; *Plin.* l. 5; *Sueton. in August.* c. 29; *Dio.* c. 54.

Balbus, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) a descendant from one of the first families in Venice, and kinsman of pope Pius II, by whom he was employed on different occasions, died bishop of Tropea, in 1479. He translated many of the Greek fathers into Latin, as Gregorius Nazianzenus, Joannes Chrysostomus, Gregorius Nyssenus, &c.

Balbus, *Lucius Lucilius* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, the disciple of Mutius Scævola, and the preceptor to Servius Sulpitius. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 42.

Balbus, the name of two stoics, mentioned by Cicero. *Cic. Orat.* l. 3, c. 21; *De Nat. Deor.* l. 1.

BALCARRAS, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) *second Lord, and first Earl* of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, had the command of a troop of horse on the side of the Scotch covenanters, when general Baillie was defeated by Montrose; but he afterwards joined in the attempt to rescue the king; was at the battle of Worcester, on the side of king Charles II, whom he afterwards joined at Paris, and died at Breda in 1659.

Balcarras, *Colin, third Earl of*, was high in the favour and confidence of king James II, and suffered a long imprisonment on his behalf, after the flight of that monarch. On his release he engaged in the plot for the restoration of James, set on foot by sir James Montgomery; and on its discovery, in 1690, he retired to the exiled king, but obtaining leave to return, after an absence of ten years, he died in 1722, at the age of 70, after having favoured the exertions which were made in 1715 in favour of prince Charles. He wrote 'An Account of the Affairs of Scotland, relating to the Revolution in 1688,' published in 1714.

Balcarras, *Alexander, fourth Earl of*, distinguished himself in all the battles and sieges in Flanders, and died in 1736.

Balcarras, *James, fifth Earl of*, and brother of the preceding, was engaged with his father on the side of prince Charles; but, although reluctantly embarked in the concern, he behaved so gallantly at the battle of Sheriff-Muir, that he and his companions received the thanks of the earl of Marr on the field. He went abroad on the unsuccessful termination of this affair; but, obtaining permission to return, he died in 1768, in the 77th year of his age.

Balcarras, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles belonging to the ancient family of Lindsay. Sir David Lindsay was created lord Lindsay in 1663, when Charles I visited Scotland; and Alexander, the second lord, was created earl of Balcarras, in 1651. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Lindsay, earl of Balcarras, co. Fife, and lord Lindsay, of Cumbenauld.

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th *gules*, a fess cheque *argent* and *azure* for Lindsay. 2d and 3d *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted of a ribbon *sable*, for Abernethy.

*Crest.* A tent *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two lions sejant guardant *gules*, with collars about their necks *azure*, charged with three stars *or*.

*Motto.* "Astra castra, numen lumen."

BALCANQUAL, *Walter* (*Hist.*) a Scotchman who attended James I when he came to England, and died in 1645, after having suffered much during the grand rebellion. He wrote king Charles's declaration concerning the late tumults; besides sermons and epistles concerning the synod at Dorte, &c.

BALDE, *James* (*Biog.*) or *Baldus*, a German poet of Alsace, was born in 1603, and died in 1668, leaving numerous poetical works, among which are, 1. 'Poema de Vanitate Mundi,' 16mo. Monach, 1638; and 12mo. 1651. 2. 'Batrachomachia Homeri.' 3. 'Ode Parthenia, sive de Laudibus B. Mariæ Virginis,' in German, Munich, 1638 and 1647. 4. 'Olympia Sacra.' 5. 'Lyricorum Lib. IV, Epodon, Lib. II,' Monach. 1643; and 12mo. Colon. 1646. 6. 'Medicinæ Gloria per Satyras XXII asserta,' &c. 7. 'Poesis Osca, sive Drama Georgicum,' &c. 4to. Monach. 1647. 8. 'Urania Victrix, sive Animæ Christianæ Certamina adversus Illecebras quinque Sensuum Corporis sui,' 8vo. Monach, 1663; a work in elegiac verse, which so pleased pope Alexander VII that he sent the author a gold medal.

BALDENSEL, *William de* (*Biog.*) commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, wrote, in 1336, an account of a voyage to the Holy Land, entitled, 'Hodœporicon ad Terram Sanctam.'

BALDERIC (*Ecc.*) or *Baldric*, bishop of Utrecht, succeeded Ratbode in 917, and died in 977, after governing Utrecht for 59 years, during which time he repelled the Danes, and augmented the fortifications of the city.

Balderic, bishop of Noyon. [Vide *Baudri*]

Balderic, bishop of Dol, in Britanny, died about 1131, after governing his see upwards of 22 years. He was at

the council of Clermont on the subject of the crusades, of which he wrote an account.

BALDESCHI, Frederick (Ecc.) archbishop of Cæsarea, was created cardinal by the pope Clement X, in 1673, and died in 1691.

BALDI, de Ubaldis (Biog.) or *Baldus*, a celebrated lawyer, and native of Perugia, died in 1400, leaving many works on civil law, &c.

BALDI, or *Baldus Bernard*, was born at Urbino in 1586, and died abbot of Guastalla in 1617. He wrote, 1. 'De Tormentis Bellicis et eorum Inventoribus.' 2. 'Commentaria in Mechanica Aristotelis,' 1582. 3. 'De Verborum Vitruvianorum Significatione.' 4. 'Novæ Gnomonices Lib. V,' 1595. 5. 'Vitæ Mathematicorum,' &c. 6. 'Versi e Prosi.'

BALDI, or *Balde James*, vide *Balde*.

BALDINGER, *Ernest Gottfried* (*Biog.*) a physician of Erfurt, was born in 1738, and died in 1804. Among his numerous works on the subject of his profession, are, 1. 'A Treatise on the Diseases of the Army,' 8vo. 1774. 2. 'A Magazine for Physicians,' 3 vols. 1779—1799. 3. 'Sylloge Opusculorum Selectorum Argumenti Medico-pract.' 4to. Gottingen. 1776—1782. 4. A German Edition of Boerner's Lives of Physicians.

BALDINI, *Bernardin* (*Biog.*) a mahematician, physician, and poet, died in 1601, at Milan. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Regola di misurar il Comino fatto da Naviganti,' &c. 2. 'De Multitudine Rerum,' &c. 3. 'In Pestilentiam Libellus,' &c.

BALDINI, *John Anthony*, an Italian count, was born at Placentia in 1654, and died in 1725. He is known rather as the patron of learning and learned men than as an author, having left nothing, as far as is known, but a Discourse on the Maps, in the 'Atlas Historique,' published at Amsterdam in 1719.

BALDINI, *John Francis*, an Italian antiquary, was born in 1677, and died in 1765. His works, which are in Italian, are, 1. 'Sopra le Forze Moventi.' 2. 'Relazione dell' Aurora Boreale veduta in Rome,' 1737, both inserted in 'Calogeræ Opusculis Philologis.' 3. 'Dissertazione sopra certi Vasetti di Creta trovati in una Camera Sepolcrale, nella Vigna di S. Cesario, in Roma.' 4. 'Dissertazione sopra um' Antica Piastra di Bronzo, che si suppone um' Orologie da Sole;' these two are inserted in 'Saggi de Dissertationi di Cortona,' Vol. II and III. Besides an edition of Vaillaint's 'Numismata Imp. Roman.' which he published in 4to. Rom. 1743.

BALDINUCCI, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a biographer, was born in 1624, and died in 1696. He wrote the Lives of the Painters; three volumes of which were published in his life-time, and three more after his death; and a new edition of the whole in 1731. He also published in Italian a Treatise on Engraving, in 4to. 1686.

BALDO (*Biog.*) *Baldi*, or *Baldius*, a native of Florence, and physician to pope Innocent X, published, among other things, 1. 'Prælectio de Contagione Pestifera,' 4to. Rom. 1631. 2. 'Disquisitio Iatrophysica de Aëre,' 4to. Rom. 1637. 3. 'De Loco affecto in Pleuritide Disceptationes,' 8vo. Paris. 1640; et Rom. 1643, &c.

BALDOC, *Robert de*, an ecclesiastic, who shared the misfortunes of Edward II, and died in Newgate.

BALDOCK, *Ralph de* (*Ecc.*) bishop of London in 1303, and chancellor to Edward I, died in 1313, leaving, 1. 'Historia Anglica,' which is lost, though Leland says that he saw it. 2. 'A Collection of the Statutes and Constitutions of the Church of St. Paul's,' extant in the library of that cathedral in 1559, but now lost.

BALDOVINI, *Francis*, a poet of Florence, was born in 1654, and died in 1716. His chief work is a poem of the pastoral kind, entitled 'Il Lamento de Cecco da Varlungo,' published in 1694, and again in 1755, with the author's life by Manni. In 1800 it was rendered into English by John Hunter, esq. under the title of 'Cecco's Complaint,' 8vo.

BALDUCCI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, who died in 1642, or according to some, in 1645, and even 1649; wrote, 1. 'Tributo di Parnasso alla Maesto Cesareo di Ferdinando III d'Austria,' 4to. Rome, 1638. 2. 'La Pace Urbana,' 4to. Naples, 1632. 3. 'Poesie degli Accademici Fantastici di Roma,' Rome, 1637. 4. 'Rime, Parte Prima,' 12mo. Rome, 1630, 1645; and 'Parte Seconda,' 1646; the whole republished together in 12mo. Venice, 1655, and 1663.

BALDUS (*Biog.*) vide *Baldi* and *Baldo*.

BALDWIN (*Hist.*) the name of several princes.

*Emperors of Constantinople.*

BALDWIN I, count of Flanders, was elected during the crusades emperor of the East, when Constantinople was captured in 1204 by the French and Venetians. Being taken prisoner in 1205 by the Bulgarians, he was put to death after a confinement of 16 months.

BALDWIN II, the last Latin emperor of Constantinople, was raised to the throne in 1228, but after a stormy reign of 33 years, he fled from his Greek rival Michael Paleologus in 1261, and took refuge in Italy, where he died in 1273.

*Kings of Jerusalem.*

BALDWIN I, succeeded his brother Godfrey de Bouillon, count of Boulogne, on the throne of Jerusalem in 1100, and died in 1118, after having conquered Antipatris, Cæsarea, Azotus, and Acre.

BALDWIN II, son of Hugh, count of Rethel, succeeded to the throne in 1118, and died in the 13th year of his reign; during which time he was successful against the Saracens, although he was once taken a prisoner.

BALDWIN III, son of Folkes, of Angou, succeeded his father in 1143, and died in 1163, after having taken Ascalon, and beaten the Saracens several times.

BALDWIN IV, succeeded his father Amaury in 1174, but being a leper, the government was administered by Raymond count de Tripoli. He defeated the Sultan Saladin, when he attempted to take Jerusalem by surprise in 1177, and died in 1185.

BALDWIN V, nephew of the preceding, was crowned by his uncle in 1183, when he was only five or seven years old, and did not survive him above a year, being poisoned, as is supposed, by his mother Sibylla, that the throne might devolve to her second husband Guy de Lusignan.

*Counts of Flanders.*

BALDWIN I, son of Odoacre, grand forester of Flanders, obtained the government of this country as its first count from Charles the Bald, whose daughter Judith he had run away with and married. He died in 877. *Mir. Annal. Belg.; Meyer. Annal. Fland.; Flodoard. Annal. de S. Bertin, &c.* l. 3, c. 12.

BALDWIN II, surnamed *of Jerusalem*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 898, and died in 918. *Miræus; Meyer; Flodoard, &c.*

BALDWIN III, surnamed the *Younger*, son of Arnold I, began to reign in 958, and died in 961.

BALDWIN IV, son of Arnold II, succeeded in 989, and died in 1034, after having taken Valenciennes and some other places. He was, however, at one period despoiled of his estates by his own son, but recovered them again by the assistance of the duke of Normandy.

BALDWIN V, son and successor of the preceding, was reckoned one of the greatest princes of his age, notwithstanding his ambition had hurried him into excesses against his father. He conquered the Frieslanders, obtained Valenciennes, Ghent, Alost, and many other places in fief from the em-

peror Henry IV; founded a collegiate church at Lisle, at Aire, and at Harlebeck, and after the death of Henry I, king of France, he was honoured with the guardianship of the young king Philip I, which trust he executed with great probity, and died in 1067.

**Baldwin** VI, son and successor of Baldwin V, died after a short reign in 1070. He became also count of Hainault in right of his countess Richilda, daughter of Rainier VI, count of Hainault.

**Baldwin** VII, succeeded his father Robert II in 1111, and died in 1119 of the wounds he received in the attack of a little castle in Normandy, while engaged in a war with Henry I, king of England. *Alberic. in Chron.; Sigeb. in Chron.; Order. Vit. &c.*

**Baldwin** VIII, surnamed the *Courageous*, succeeded to the county of Hainault in 1171, and to that of Flanders in 1191, and died in 1195.

**Baldwin** IX, son and successor of the preceding, was also emperor of Constantinople. [Vide *Baldwin I*]

*Counts of Hainault.*

**Baldwin** I, was the same as Baldwin VI, count of Flanders. [Vide *Baldwin VI*]

**Baldwin** II, son and successor of the preceding, was despoiled of the greater part of his states by his uncle Robert, the Friezlander, and was afterwards killed in the Holy Land in 1098.

**Baldwin** III, his son and successor, died young in 1433.

**Baldwin** IV, surnamed the *Builder*, from his attachment to building, succeeded his father in 1133, and died in 1171, after having reduced the inhabitants of Valenciennes to obedience, and maintained a war against Thierri, count of Flanders, who was leagued with other princes.

**Baldwin** IV, the same as Baldwin VIII, count of Flanders.

**Baldwin** (*Ecc.*) a native of Exeter, and archbishop of Canterbury, crowned Richard I in 1189, and attending this king to the Holy Land, died at the siege of Acre in 1191. His principal works were 'Of the Sacrament and of the Altar;' 'Faith Recommended;' 'Of Orthodox Opinions;' 'Of Heretical Sects;' 'Concerning the History of Kings;' 'In Praise of Virginity,' &c. These were collected and published by Bertrand Tissier, in 1662.

**Baldwin**, or *Balduini Rithovius Martin*, first bishop of Ypres, was at the celebrated conference of Worms in 1557, and at the council of Trente in 1562, and died in 1583.

**Baldwin** (*Biog.*) vide *Baudoin.*

**Baldwin**, *William*, an author in the 16th century, who studied at Oxford, and wrote, 1. 'A Treatise of Moral Philosophy,' 1547, and 1550. 2. 'The Canticles, or Balades of Solomon,' &c. 4to. 1549. 3. 'The Funeralles of King Edward VI,' 4to. 1560. 4. 'The Mirror of Magistrates.'

**Baldwin**, *Francis*, a lawyer of Arras, who died in 1573 in the Catholic faith, although he is said to have changed his profession four times. He wrote among other things 'Leges de Re Rustica,' &c.

BALE, *John* (*Ecc.*) a follower of Wickliff, who raised a sedition in 1381, and after having caused great slaughter and tumult, was taken at Coventry, and executed at St. Alban's.

**Bale**, *John*, in Latin *Baleus*, or Balæus, bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, was born in 1495 in the Romish religion, which he renounced for Protestantism, was promoted to the see of Ossory by Edward VI, but obliged to fly the kingdom in the reign of queen Mary. He was afterwards made a prebendary in the cathedral of Canterbury, where he died in 1563. He is principally known as a biographer, whose work, under the title of 'Illustrium Majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum, hoc est, Angliæ et Scotiæ Summarum,' was first published in 4to. Ipswich, 1549; containing only five centuries of writers; to which were added four centuries more, which with corrections were printed in fol. Basil. 1559. To him are ascribed several other works under the name of Harrison, as, 1. 'The Actes of English Votaries, comprehending their Unchaste Practices,' &c. 8vo. 1546, 1548, 1551, 1560. 2. 'Yet a Course at the Romyshe Fox,' by John Harrison, i. e. Bale. Zurich. 1548. 3. 'The Apology of Johan Bale agaynst a Ranke Papist,' &c. 4. 'An Expostulation or Complaint againste the Blasphemyes of a Frantic Papyst of Hamshyre,' &c. 5. 'The Image of bng Churches,' &c. 6. 'A Brefe Chronicle concerning in Examination and Death of the Blessed Martir of Chnns Sir Johan Oldcastle, Lord Cobham,' 8vo. 1544, and 15cs. 7. 'The Vocacyon of Johan Bale to the Bishopric 'g Ossorie, in Ireland, his Persecucions in the same, and fin Deliverance,' 8vo. London, 1553, &c.

BALEARES (*Geog.*) or *Baleares Insulæ*, or *Balearides*, islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain, now known by the names of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Ivica*, to which may be added a fourth, *Formentera*; they are so called ἀπὸ τοῦ βάλλειν, i. e. from darting, because the inhabitants were expert archers.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 1, v. 309.

> *Stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundæ.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 2.

> *Non secus exarsit, quam cum Balearica plumbum*
> *Funda jacit, volat illud, et incandescit eundo.*

*Lucan.* l. 1.

> *Impiger et torto Balearis verbere fundæ*
> *Ocyor.*

*Sil.* l. 7, v. 297.

> —— *Ensis et arcus*
> *Et telum Baleare.*

These islands were taken from the Carthaginians by Q. Metellus, who on that account was surnamed *Balearicus*. In 426 they fell into the hands of the Vandals, and in 798 into those of the Moors, who were expelled from thence by James I, king of Arragon, in 1230. Alphonsus I became entire master of them in 1344, after having expelled a relation of his, who was king of the Baleares; since which time they have been in the hands of the Spaniards. The king of the Baleares was among the number of the slain in the French army at the battle of Cressy. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Cæsar. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2, c. 7; *Liv. Epit.* l. 60; *Strab.* l. 14; *Mela*, l. 2, c. 9; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 5; *Flor.* l. 3, c. 8; *Eustath. ad Dionys.* v. 457; *Marian. de Reb. Hispan.*

BALECHOU, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Arles, was born in 1719, and died in 1765. His principal pieces were 'Les Belles Marines,' 'St. Genevieve,' &c.

BALEN, *Henderic Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, died in 1632, aged 72. His best pieces are the 'Drowning of Pharoah, and the 'Judgment of Paris.' His son John was also eminent as a landscape painter.

BALES, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a master in the art of penmanship, was born in 1547, and is supposed to have died in 1610, after having been much employed by government in the exercise of his art, for which he stood pre-eminent. He published the fruit of his labours with the pen in his 'Writing Schoolmaster,' in three parts.

BALEUS (*Hist.*) king of Assyria, from A. M. 2199 to 2228.

**Baleus**, another king of Assyria, from A. M. 2302 to 2353. *Euseb. Chron.; August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 18, c. 3.

BALEY, *Walter* (*Biog.*) or *Bailey*, a physician of Dorsetshire, was educated at Winchester school, admitted perpetual fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1550, and died in 1592 after having been appointed physician in ordinary to her majesty. His works were, 1. 'A Discourse of three Kinds of Pepper in Common Use,' 8vo. 1558. 2. 'A Brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eye-sight,' 12mo. Ox-

ford, 1614 and 1654. 3. 'Directions for Health, Natural and Artificial,' &c. 4. 'Explicatio Galeni de Potu Convalescentium et Senum,' &c. 4to. in MS. in the library of Robert, earl of Aylesbury.

BALGUY, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1686, and died in 1795. He published, 1. 'Silvius' Examination of certain Doctrines lately taught and defended by the Rev. Mr. Stebbing;' and in the following year 'Silvius' Letter to the Rev. Dr. Sherlock;' both written in defence of bishop Hoadley in regard to the Bangorian Controversy; this was followed by one or two pieces on the same subject. 2. 'A Letter to a Deist concerning the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue,' &c. 1726, opposed to the principles of Lord Shaftesbury. 3. 'The Foundation of Moral Goodness, or a further Inquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue,' in which he opposes the notions of Hutchinson. 4. 'The Second Part of the Foundation of Moral Goodness,' &c. 5. 'Divine Rectitude,' &c. 6. 'Essay on Redemption,' &c.

BALGUY, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was born in 1716, admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in about 1732, proceeded A. B. 1737, A. M. in 1741, and died prebendary of Winchester in 1795, being prevented by his blindness from accepting the bishopric of Gloucester, to which the king, without any solicitation, had nominated him on the death of bishop Warburton. He published some assize sermons and charges, which had drawn forth considerable opposition from the ill-affected part of the religious public.

BALHARA (*Hist.*) a name common in the 9th century to all the emperors of India.

BALIOL, *John de* (*Hist.*) founder of Baliol or Balliol college, Oxford, and son of Hugh de Balliol, of Bernard castle, near Durham; was governor of Carlisle in 1248; guardian to Alexander III, king of Scotland, and Margaret his wife; and died about 1266, or, as some think, in 1269, after having served the king Henry III in his wars with the barons.

BALIOL, *John de*, son of the preceding, laid claim to the crown of Scotland on the death of Margaret, as a descendant from David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to king William the Lion. He was opposed by Bruce, but supported by Edward I, who acted as arbitrator. After doing homage to the latter in 1292, he attempted to shake off the English yoke, but was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Dunbar; after his release, which was effected through the intercession of the pope's legate in 1299, he retired to France, where he died in 1344. [Vide Plate V]

BALIOL, *Edward de*, son of the preceding, obtained the throne of Scotland, but, dying a short time after, the family became extinct. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



BALISTA, *Servius Anicius* (*Hist.*) a usurper, who assumed the imperial purple in Asia, and was slain by a common soldier by order of Odenatus, A. D. 262.

BALISTA (*Numis.*) some few medals of the above-mentioned usurper are extant, bearing the inscriptions IMP. C. BALISTA P. F. AUG.—SERVIUS ANIC. BALISTA, &c. —SERVIUS ANICIUS BALISTA, &c. *Goltz. Thes.; Med. Num. Imp. Rom. Bandur. &c.*

BALL, *Sir Alexander John* (*Hist.*) third son of Robert Ball of Ebworth and Stoneham, co. Gloucestershire, rear-admiral of the Blue, was commander of the blockade of Malta, and after its capture, was appointed its governor. He was created a baronet in 1801, and died in 1809. [Vide *Ball* under *Heraldry*]

BALL (*Her.*) the name of a family in Norfolk, which at present enjoys a baronetcy. Sir Alexander John Ball, rear-admiral of the Blue, being created a baronet in 1801, he also obtained his Majesty's permission to accept the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Ermine* a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*, between two torteaux in chief, and in base a hand grenade bursting *proper*.

*Crest.* Out of a naval coronet, a cubit arm erect, in naval uniform, grasping a hand-grenade bursting in cross *proper*.

BALL, *John* (*Biog.*) a puritan of an obscure family near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, was born in 1585, and died in 1640, leaving many works suited to his profession.

BALLANDEN (*Biog.*) vide *Bellenden*.

BALLARD, *George* (*Biog.*) a self-taught scholar of Gloucestershire, who, obtaining the patronage of Lord Chedworth, was enabled to study at Oxford, and died in 1755, leaving large collections behind him, of which only his 'Memoirs of British Ladies who have been celebrated for their Writings or Skill in the learned Languages, Arts, and Sciences,' was published in 4to. 1752, and reprinted in 8vo. in 1775.

BALLERINI, *Peter* and *Jerom* (*Biog.*) brothers who were both priests and scholars at Verona, published several works jointly, in which Peter took the theological and canonical part, and Jerom that of history and criticism.

BALLEXFERD, *James* (*Biog.*) a writer of Geneva, was born in 1726, and died in 1774, leaving a work which gained him some credit, entitled 'L'Education Physique des Enfans,' 8vo. 1762, and again in 1780.

BALLIN, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a goldsmith of Paris, distinguished for the excellence of his workmanship, which was displayed in four vases for Richelieu representing the four ages of the world. He died in 1678, aged 63.

BALLYET, *Emanuel* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Babylon, was born at Marnay in 1700, and died at Bagdad in 1773. He published 'Relation faite à Rome 1754 au Pape Benoit XIV du Commencement, du Progrès, et de l'Etat Present de la Mission de Babylone,' Fr. et Lat. 12mo. Rome, 1754.

BALNAVES, *Henry* (*Biog.*) was born at Kirkaldy in the reign of James V. and died in 1579, after having taken an active part in the troubles of the times. He wrote a Treatise on Justification, which was revised by Knox.

BALSAC (*Hist.*) the name of a family in France derived from a small town in Auvergne.

BALSAMON, *Theodore* (*Ecc.*) a scholar of the Greek church in the 12th century, who was nominated to the patriarchate of Antioch, but never installed. He wrote, 1. 'Commentarius in Canones SS. Apostolorum,' &c. fol. Paris, 1620; and a better edition by Beveridge, Oxford, 1672. 2. 'Commentarius in Photii Nomocanonem,' 4to. Paris, 1615. 3. 'Collectio Ecclesiasticarum Constitutionum,' printed in Justelli Bibliotheca Juris Canon.' vol. ii. 4. 'Responsa ad Varias Quæstiones Jus Canonicum spectantes,' in Leunclavius Jus. Gr. Rom. Lib. II. 5. 'Responsa ad Interrogationes Marci Patriarchæ Alexandrini,' Gr. et Lat. ibid. 6. 'Meditata, sive Responsa ad varios Casus,' ibid.

BALSHAM, *Hugh de* (*Ecc.*) or *Hugh de Bedesali* or *Belesale*, the 10th bishop of Ely, founded St. Peter's college, or Peterhouse, in Cambridge, about 1257 or 1259, and died in 1286.

BALTHASAR, *Gerard* (*Hist.*) a fanatic of Villafar, in Burgundy, assassinated William I, of Nassau, prince of Orange, in 1528, for which he was put to the torture, and afterwards his body was cut into four quarters. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 79.

BALTHASAR, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a king's advocate at Auxerre, was born in 1588, and died in 1670 after having left the Romish church to embrace protestantism. He wrote, 1. 'Diatribæ,' or Dissertations on Important Subjects, in which he attacks Baronius. 2. 'Traité des Usurpations des Rois d'Espagne sur la Couronne de France, depuis Charles VIII,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1626; and reprinted in 1645 with an additional Discourse on the Pretensions of the Court

of France. 3. 'Justice des Armes du Roi Tres Chrêtien contre le Roi d'Espagne,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1657.

BALTHAZARINI (*Biog.*) surnamed *Beaujoyeulx*, an Italian composer and musician, was valet de chambre to the queen of Henry III, in which office he contributed to the entertainment of the court by his invention of ballets and other pieces of music, particularly one composed for the marriage of the duc de Joyeuse with Mademoiselle de Vaudmont, sister to the queen, which was printed under the title of 'Ballet Comique de la Reine,' Paris, 1582.

BALTUS, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Metz, was born in 1667, and died in 1743. He wrote, 1. 'Reponse à l'Histoire des Oracles de M. de Fontenelle,' 8vo. Strasburgh, 1707 and 1709. 2. 'Suite de Reponse,' &c. 8vo. Strasburgh, 1708; a continuation of the preceding on the Subject of the Heathen Oracles, which were both translated into English by Hickes, and printed at London in 1708 and 1709. 3. 'Defense des SS. Pères accusés de Platonisme,' 4to. Paris, 1711. 4. 'Jugement des SS. Pères sur la Morale de la Philosophie Païenne,' 4to. Strasburgh, 1719. 5. 'Les Actes de S. Barlaam,' from the Greek, 12mo. ibid. 1720. 6. 'Sentimens de R. P. Ballus sur le Traité de l'Esprit Humain.' 7. 'La Religion Chrêtienne prouvée par l'Accomplissement des Propheties de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament, suivant la Methode des SS. Pères,' 4to. Paris, 1728. 8. 'Defense des Propheties de la Religion Chrêtienne,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1737; in which he objects to the interpretation of the prophecies given by Grotius.

BALTIC (*Geog.*) in the Latin of the middle ages *Balticum mare;* an inland sea of Europe between Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland; it was called by the ancients *Sinus Codanus.*

BALUE, *John* (*Ecc.*) son of a miller, was created a cardinal by his intrigues at the court of Louis XI, and died in 1491.

BALVENTIUS, *Titus* (*Hist.*) a centurian of distinguished valour in Cæsar's army, who was killed by Ambiorix.

BALUZE, *Anthony* (*Hist.*) of a respectable French family of Tulle, in the province of Guienne, distinguished himself by his wisdom and fidelity in managing negotiations, and other affairs of state, in the service first of Lewis XIII, and afterwards of Cassimir, king of Poland.

BALUZE, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) of the same family, was born in 1631, appointed director of the royal college in 1693, imprisoned and exiled on the fall of cardinal Bouillon, and died after his return to France in 1718. He was well versed in ancient MSS., and enriched this branch of literature with many valuable publications; among which the principal are, 1. 'Petri de Marca de Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii,' fol. Paris, 1663, 1669, and 1704. 2. 'Salviani Massiliensis et Vincentii Lirinensis Opera, cum Notis,' 8vo. Paris, 1669 and 1684. 3. 'Servati Lupi Opera,' 8vo. Paris, 1664. 4. 'Agobardi Opera et Leidradi et Amulonis, Epistolæ et Opuscula,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris. 5. 'Capitularia Regum Francorum,' 2 vols. fol. ibid. 6. 'Miscellanea,' 7 vols. 8vo. from 1678 to 1715. 7. 'L. C. F. Lactantii Liber, de Mortibus Persecutorum,' 8vo. Paris. 1680, and Ultraj. 1692. 8. 'Epistolæ Innocentii III Libri XI, 2 vols. fol. Paris. 1682. 9. 'Nova Collectio Conciliorum,' fol. Paris. 1683. 10. 'Vitæ Paparum Oveniensium,' 2 vols. 4to. 1693. 11. 'Histoire Genealogique de la Maison d'Auvergne,' 2 vols. fol. Paris. 12. 'Historiæ Tutelensis Libri Tres;' to which may be added his edition of St. Cyprian's works, published after his death by Maran, fol. Paris, 1726.

BALZAC, *John Louis Guez de* (*Biog.*) a popular French writer of Angoulême, was born in 1594, and died in 1654. His works are, 1. 'Lettres,' 8vo. 1624. 2. 'Le Prince,' 4to. 1631. 3. 'Discours Politique sur l'Etat des Provinces Unies,' Leyden. 1638. 4. 'Oeuvres diverses,' 4to. 1644. 5. 'Le Barbon,' 8vo. 1648. 6. 'Carminum Libri III. ejusdem Epistolæ Selectæ,' Paris, 1650. 7. 'Socrate Chrêtienne et autres Oeuvres,' 1652. 8. 'Lettres Familières à M. Chapelain,' 1656, &c. His works were collected and printed at Paris in 1665, with a preface by the Abbé de Cassagnes.

BAMBA (*Hist.*) or *Wamba*, king of the Visigoths in Spain, was of the blood royal, but was taken from the plough to sit on the throne at the death of Receswind, or Recesvinte, in 672; and died, as is said, of poison administered to him by a cousin of his predecessor, after a reign of eight years and upwards.

BAMBERG (*Geog.*) a town of Bavaria, situated on the Regnitz, which falls into the Maine a little below the town; 30 miles N. N. W. Nuremberg, 110 E. Mentz. Lon. 10° 35′ E. lat. 49° 36′ N.

*History of Bamberg.*

It was called in the Latin of the middle ages *Bamberga, Pamberga, Papeberga, Badenberga,* and has been supposed by some to occupy the site of the ancient *Bergium.* The present town however was built in the 10th century, and erected into a bishopric by the emperor Henry II; and obtained, among other privileges, that its bishop should take precedence of all others in Germany. Everard, chancellor of Otho III, was the first who held the see. During the seven years' war this town was subjected to two heavy contributions by the Prussians, one in 1758, and the other in 1702. It suffered considerably from inundations in 1784; and in 1796 from the exactions of the French.

BAMBOCIO (*Biog.*) a painter, otherwise called *Peter Van Laer,* was born at Laeren, in Holland, in 1613, and died in 1675. He was highly esteemed for the natural ease with which he delineated his characters, particularly those of the ordinary sort, as shops, cattle, and the like.

BAMBRIDGE, *Christopher* (*Ecc.*) or *Bainbridge,* archbishop of York, and cardinal priest of the church of Rome, was born at Hilton, near Appleby, in Westmorland, and died in 1514, at Rome, of poison, that was given to him by one of his domestics whom he had chastised. He was distinguished chiefly by his embassy from king Henry VIII to pope Julius II, who created him a cardinal in 1511.

BAMIAN (*Geog.*) a town of Chorasan, which was taken and entirely destroyed by Ghengis Khan, in the year of the Hegira 618, A. D. 1228.

BAMOTH (*Bibl.*) במות, a city of the tribe of Reuben. *Numb.* xx. 19, 20. Eusebius calls it a city of Moab. *Euseb. Onomast.*

BAMOTH-BAAL, a city beyond Jordan, given to the tribe of Reuben. *Josh.* xiii. 17.

BAMPFIELD, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a native of Devonshire, educated at Wadham College, and made prebendary of Exeter, was ejected for non-conformity, and died in Newgate in 1684. He wrote a treatise on the Observation of the Sabbath.

BAMPFYLDE (*Her.*) or *Baumfilde,* the name of an ancient family who possessed the manor of Weston from a very early period. The first of this family that appears on record is Richard Baumfilde, who married a daughter of John Hastings, about the latter end of the reign of king John, or the beginning of that of Henry III. His son John married Joan, daughter of William Hoxham, of Hoxham, near Poltimore, co. Devon; and by her had John Baumfilde, lord of Poltimore, *temp. Ed. I.* Sir John Bampfylde, a descendant of his, was created a baronet in 1641, which baronetcy is still enjoyed by the family. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent,* on a bend *gules,* three mullets *or.*
*Crest.* A lion's head erased *sable,* ducally crowned *or.*
*Motto.* "Delectare in Domino."

BANCHI, *Seraphim* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican of Fiesoli, who was made bishop of Angoulême for having transmitted to court the design which Peter Ba[illegible]re had communicated to

him of assassinating that monarch,' by which means he was discovered at the moment he was ready to perpetrate the deed. He resigned his bishopric in 1608, for the life of a recluse. His writings were mostly controversial, except 1. 'Histoire Prodigieuse du Parricide de Barriere,' 8vo. 1594. 2. 'Apologie contre les Jugemens Temeraires de ceux, qui ont pensé conserver la Religion Catholique en faissant assassiner les Très Chrêtiens Rois de France,' 8vo. Paris, 1596. 3. 'Le Rosaire Spirituel de la Sacrée Vierge Marie,' 12mo. Paris, 1610; wherein he justifies himself against the charge of having abused the confession of Peter Barriere, by denying that he ever was his confessor.

BANCK, *Lawrence* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, was born at Narcopin, in Sweden, and died in 1662. He published, 1. 'De Tyrannide Papæ in Reges et Principes Christianos,' Franck. 1649. 2. 'Roma Triumphans, seu Inauguratio Innocentii X,' 1669; with several other works of the same kind, the principal of which was an edition of the Taxes of the Roman Chancery, on the sums paid for absolution of crimes.

BANCROFT, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of James, was born in 1544, took his degrees at Cambridge in 1566 and 1570, was raised, after various preferments, to the see of London in 1597, and at the death of archbishop Whitgift, in 1604, was nominated to succeed him in that dignity. He died in 1610, after having zealously supported the prerogatives of the crown and the church against the encroachments of the puritanical party. He published 'A Sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross against the Ambition of the Puritans,' printed with a tract of his, entitled, 'Survey of the pretended Holy Discipline.' He wrote also another tract, entitled, 'Dangerous Positions.'

BANCROFT, *John*, nephew to the primate, was admitted a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1592; and after taking his degrees, and being elected head of University College, he was promoted to the see of Oxford, when he built a house or palace for his successors at Cuddesdon. He died in 1640, leaving the character of a loyalist and episcopalian in a licentious age.

BANDARRA, *Gonzales* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese cobler and a visionary, who was imprisoned by the inquisition for his pretended prophecies, and after narrowly escaping a severe punishment, he died in 1560, leaving a book of predictions, which Vieira, a Portuguese Jesuit, has undertaken to defend.

BANDELLA, *Matthew* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Agen, died about 1561, leaving a number of works, the principal of which are his Novels, after the manner of Boccace; the best edition of which is that of Lucca, 3 vols. 4to. 1554; to which belongs a fourth volume, printed at Lyons, in 8vo. 1573; this was reprinted at London, in 4 vols. 4to. 1740.

BANDINELLI, *Baccio* (*Biog.*) a sculptor, was born at Florence in 1487, and died in 1559. His copy of the famous 'Laocoon in the Garden of Florence,' is much admired.

BANDOULIERS (*Hist.*) the name of a predatory tribe who inhabited the Pyrenees, and were taken by admiral Cologni into his army, in 1570. *Mez. Hist. de France.*

BANDON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles belonging to the family of Bernard, in Ireland, descended from an ancient family, of English origin. Francis Bernard, the first earl, was created baron Bandon in 1793, viscount Bandon in 1795, viscount Bernard, and earl of Bandon in 1800.

BANDURI, *Anselm* (*Biog.*) a monk and an antiquary of Ragusa, in Dalmatia, died in 1743, at the age of seventy-two or three. He published, 1. 'Imperium Orientale, sive Antiquitatis Constantinopelitanæ,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1711. 2. 'Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum cum Bibliotheca Nummaria, sive Auctorum qui de Re Nummaria scripserunt,' 2 vols. fol. 1718; reprinted by John Albert Fabricius, 4to. Hamburg. 1719; besides a new edition of 'Nicephorus and Theodorus,' which he prepared, but did not publish.

BANGIUS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) doctor and professor of divinity in the University of Copenhagen, was born in 1600, and died in 1661, leaving several works on Hebrew criticism, of which the most important are, 1. 'Observationes Philologicæ,' 8vo. Hafn. 1640. 2. 'A Treatise on the Origin of the Diversity of Languages, and on the Excellence of the Hebrew,' 8vo. 1634. 3. 'A Hebrew Lexicon,' 4to. 1641.

BANGOR, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by the family of Ward, which is of Norman extraction. Bernard Ward settled in Ireland in 1650, from whom descended Bernard Ward the first viscount, who was created baron Bangor of Castle Ward, co. Downe, in 1770, and advanced to the dignity of a viscount in 1781. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Ward, viscount Bangor, baron Bangor, of Castle Ward, co. Downe.

*Arms.* *Azure*, a cross patonce *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a Saracen's head full-faced, couped at the shoulders *proper*.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a knight of Malta in complete armour, and habited *proper*, charged on the breast with a cross moline *gules*, his mantle charged with the same cross *argent*, his sword *proper*; sinister, an eastern prince, his hands in chains.

*Motto.* "Sub cruce salus."

BANGOR (*Geog.*) a city and bishop's see of Caernarvon, in Wales, situated near a bay of the Menai Straits, 15 m. S. W. Aberconway, 251 N. W. London, lon. 4° 10′ W., lat. 53° 20′ N.

*History of Bangor.*

It is supposed to have been a considerable place once, being defended by a strong castle, but it is now insignificant. The cathedral, a venerable Gothic building, was partly demolished by Owen Glendower; and the town was burnt in 1210 by king John. A new harbour was constructed not long ago by the bishop, Dr. Warren.

BANGOR, a village of Flintshire, in North Wales, situated on the river Dee, was formerly distinguished for an extensive monastery, containing 1200 monks, which is said to have been destroyed by Ethelred, king of the Angles, in the seventh century. It was in ruins in the time of William of Malmsbury, in the twelfth century.

BANI (*Bibl.*) בני, an Israelite, whose children returned from Babylon, to the number of 642. *Ezra* ii. 10.

BANI, the son of Shamer, a Levite of the family of Merari. 1 *Chron.* vi. 116.

BANI, a Gadite, one of the heroes in David's army. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 36.

BANIER, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of Clermont, died in 1741, at the age of 69, after having spent a life in the pursuits of learning. His principal work was his 'Explication Historique des Fables,' 2 vols. 12mo.; and to the second edition, in 1715, a third volume was added; besides which he edited the 'Melanges d'Histoire et de Literature,' of Vigneul Marville, i. e. of Bonaventure d'Argonne, the real name of the author; also, 'Histoire Generale des Ceremonies, des Mœurs, et Coutumes Religieuses,' &c. 7 vols. fol. 1741, in addition to which he translated the Metamorphoses of Ovid, &c.

BANISTER, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of the 16th century, who studied at Oxford, was the author of 1. 'A needfull, new, and necessary Treatise of Chirurgery, briefly comprehending the general and particular Curation of Ulcers,' 8vo. 1575. 2. 'Certain Experiments of his own Invention,' &c. 3. 'History of Man, sucked from the Sap of the most approved Anatomists, in Nine Books,' 1578. 4. 'Compendious Chirurgery, gathered and translated especially out of Wecker,' &c. 8vo. 1589. 5. 'Antidotary Chirurgical, containing a Variety of all Sorts of Medicines,' &c. 8vo.

1589. His works were published after his death, in 4to. London, 1663.

BANISTER, *Richard*, a relation of the preceding, wrote, 'A Treatise of one hundred and thirteen Diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids,' commonly called 'Banister's Breviary of the Eyes,' a second edition of which was published in 1622.

BANISTER, *John*, a naturalist, spoken of in terms of high respect by Mr. Ray, perished by falling from the rocks in Virginia, while he was in search of plants. He sent to Ray, in 1680, 'A Catalogue of Plants observed by him in Virginia,' which was published in the second volume of 'Ray's History.'

BANKES, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, was descended from a good family, of Keswick, in Cumberland, where he was born in 1589. He was knighted, and made attorney-general in 1634, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1640, and died in the service of king Charles I, as his privy councillor, in 1644.

BANKES, *Lady*, wife of the preceding, distinguished herself by her magnanimous defence of Corfe-Castle, against the rebel forces under sir W. Earl and T. Trenchard, esq. Notwithstanding the number of her domestics did not exceed five at one time, and never more than forty, yet she repulsed them in their three several attempts to take the Castle by storm, and held out till the gallant earl of Carnarvon came to her assistance.

BANKS, *Sir Joseph* (*Hist.*) descended from an ancient family of Yorkshire, and one of his majesty's honourable privy council, was born in 1743, created a baronet in 1781, and died in 1820, after having filled the offices of president of the Royal Society, and recorder of the borough of Boston. He has distinguished himself most by his attachment to the study of natural history.

BANKS, *John* (*Biog.*) a weaver and poet of Reading, was born in 1709, and died in 1751. He wrote, 1. 'The Weaver's Miscellany,' a poem, in imitation of Stephen Duck's 'Thresher.' 2. 'Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell,' 12mo. which was often reprinted; besides the part which he took in the Old England and Westminster Journals.

BANKS, *John*, a dramatic writer, who wrote seven tragedies, of which 'The Unhappy Favourite, or Earl of Essex,' is the only one that has kept its ground at the theatres.

BANKS, *Thomas*, a sculptor, was born in 1745, and died in 1805, after having attained an honourable rank among the artists of his line.

BANNIER, *John* (*Hist.*) a Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus, distinguished himself in the service of his master, and after his death took several important places from the Germans and Saxons. He died in 1641, aged 40.

BANNOCKBURN (*Geog.*) a village of Scotland, two miles from Sterling, which is famous for the defeat of the English under Edward II in 1314, by the Scotch, under their king Bruce, when 200 English gentlemen fell in battle. This place was also the scene of another engagement between James III, king of Scotland, and his rebellious subjects.

BANQUO (*Hist.*) or *Bancho*, a Scotch general who joined Macbeth in the overthrow of his sovereign, and for his services was murdered by the usurper.

BANTAM (*Geog.*) a kingdom of the north-west coast of Java, was founded about the close of the 15th century, by a Mahometan chief, son of the sultan of Cheribon, but, after having been successively in the hands of the Dutch and English, it is now reduced to a state of insignificance; Bantam, the capital, being now a miserable village 61 miles W. Batavia.

BANTIA (*Geog.*) a town of Apulia, mentioned by Livy and others. *Liv.* l. 27; *Plin.* l. 3; *Plut. in Marcell.*

BANTIUS, *L.* (*Hist.*) a gallant youth of Nola, who was found among the slain at the battle of Cannæ, and returned to his friends; which act of generosity he took so kind that he was with difficulty restrained from going over to the enemy. *Liv.* l. 35, c. 15.

BANTRY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the White family, which is descended from sir Thomas White, of Rickmansworth, co. Herts., the founder of St. John's College, Oxford. The ancestor of this noble family went to Ireland during the rebellion, and his descendant in the fifth degree, Richard White, the first earl, was for his spirited exertions on the arrival of the French forces in Bantry Bay, created baron of Bantry in 1797; viscount Bantry in 1800; earl of Bantry, and viscount Bearhaven, in 1816.

BANTRY (*Geog.*) a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the east coast of a bay of that name, 40 m. S.W. Cork, 36 W. Kinsale. It is principally distinguished by two attempts which the French have made to land their forces there; namely, in 1689, when the French fleet brought succours to the adherents of James II, which was repulsed by admiral Herbert; and again in 1796, when a French fleet arriving off the coast to give encouragement to the Irish rebels, an officer and eight men landed, and were taken prisoners.

BAPTIST, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter, surnamed *Monnoyer*, was born at Lisle in 1635, and died in 1699. A looking-glass decorated with a garland of flowers for queen Mary, which is preserved in Kensington Palace, is among the number of this artist's most admired performances.

BAPTIST, *Anthony*, a son of the preceding, distinguished himself in flower painting.

BAPTIST, *John*, surnamed *Gaspars*, a native of Antwerp, was also a painter employed by Peter Lely and sir Godfrey Kneller. The portrait of Charles II, in Painters' Hall, and another of the same prince, with mathematical instruments, in the hall of St. Bartholomew, were executed by this artist, who died in 1691.

BAPTISTA (*Biog.*) eldest daughter of Galeas, prince of Pesaro, and wife of Guido, count of Urbino, was called the *Prodigy of Knowledge*, from the extent of her acquirements. She wrote two works, namely, on 'True Religion,' and on 'Human Frailty.'

BAPTISTA, *Franco*, vide *Franco*.

BAPTISTIN, *John Baptist Stuck* (*Biog.*) a musician of Florence, who died in 1740. He composed three operas Meleager, Manto, and Polydorus, and excelled in his cantatas.

BAR, *Henry II, Count of* (*Hist.*) distinguished himself at the battle of Bouvines, and afterwards at that of Gaza, where he died of the wounds he had received.

BAR, *Edward II, Count of*, was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

BAR, *Louis, Duke of* (*Ecc.*) brother of the preceding, was created a cardinal, first by the antipope Benedict XIII, and then by Alexander V. He was at the council of Pisa, in the character of ambassador from Charles VI, and afterwards was sent by the pope as legate into France and Germany. He died bishop of Porto in 1430. *Du Chêne Hist. de la Maison de Bar.*

BAR, *Louis de* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of a noble and ancient family of Sens, died in 1617, after having spent the greater part of his life in solitude and study. All his works are lost except a concord of the four Evangelists.

BAR (*Geog.*) the name of a duchy in Old France, between Lorraine and Champagne, which first bore the title of a county, of which Frederic I, nephew to the emperor Otho III, was its count in 958. It was erected into a duchy in 1396, and afterwards passed into the house of Lorraine.

BARABANES (*Hist.*) a king of Persia, and a great persecutor of the Christians, reigned 20 years. *Hist. Trepartit.* l. 11, c. 13.

**BARABBAS** (*Bibl.*) Βαραββᾶς, the thief and ringleader of sedition, who was preferred before our Saviour. *Matt.* xx. 7.

**BARACHEL** (*Bibl.*) ברכאל, father of Elihu, the Bujite. *Job.* xxxii. 2.

**BARACHIAS** (*Bibl.*) ברכיה, father of Zachariah. *Matt.* xxiii. 35; *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 1, c. 19.

BARACHIAS, son of Zerubbabel. 1 *Chron.* iii. 20.

BARACHIAS, father of Asaph, a Levite. 1 *Chron.* vi. 39.

BARACHIAS, son of Asa, a Levite. 1 *Chron.* ix. 16.

**BARAE-HAZEB** (*Hist.*) a favourite of Mahomet, king of Khorasan, obtained the government of Kerman, of which he became the sultan, and the founder of a dynasty.

**BARAK** (*Bibl.*) ברק, son of Abinoam, went with Deborah by the divine command to deliver the Israelites from the hands of Jabin and Sisera. *Judg.* iv. 4.

BARAK-KHAN (*Hist.*) a descendant of Genghis Khan, succeeded his cousin Mobarek Schah, in the states of Turkestan, and died in the year of the Hegira 638, A. D. 1248. *Khondem. Hist.*

**BARANZANO**, *Redemptus* (*Biog.*) a Barnabite monk of Piedmont, was born in 1590, and died in 1622. His works are, 1. 'Campus Philosophicus,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1620. 2. 'Uranoscopia, seu Universa Doctrina de Cœlo,' fol. 1617. 3. 'Novæ Opiniones Physicæ,' 8vo. Lugd. 1817.

**BARAS** (*Hist.*) a general of Hormisdas, king of Persia, who, as a punishment for losing a battle, was clothed in the dress of a woman, which so roused his indignation, that he revolted against his master, and after putting out his eyes, placed his son Chosroes on the throne, A. D. 583.

**BARATHIER**, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Placentia, in the 15th century, wrote a work which was first printed under the title of 'De Feudis Liber Singularis,' 1612; and afterwards under that of 'Libellus Feudorum Reformatus,' 4to. 1695.

**BARATIER**, *John Philip*, an extraordinary youth of Anspach, who died at the age of 20, in 1741, after having astonished the world with a display of talent far above his years.

**BARAZE**, *Cyprian* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit and missionary to the wild inhabitants of Lima, was killed by a savage tribe called the Baures, after having been very successful in making converts of other tribes.

**BARBA**, *Alvarez Alonzo* (*Biog.*) an Italian priest and mineralogist, in the 17th century, was the author of a scarce book entitled 'Arte de los Metallos,' 4to. Madrid, 1640; reprinted in 4to. 1729, with the addition of a Treatise by Alonzo Carillo Lasso, on the Ancient Mines in Spain. An abridgment of this work is inserted in a 'Recueil d'Ouvrages,' on the same subject, 12mo. 1730.

**BARBADILLO**, *Alphonso Jerom de Salas* (*Biog.*) author of several highly admired comedies, died in 1630.

**BARBADOES** (*Geog.*) one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the West India islands, situated in lon. 50° W., lat. 13° N., was first visited by the English, in whose possession it has ever remained. The earl of Marlborough first obtained a grant of this island for him and his heirs in perpetuity, after which it was made over by patent to the earl of Carlisle, and by him transferred on lease to lord Willoughby, of Parham; but the colony having considerably increased in numbers and importance, the inhabitants resisted the claims of these noblemen, and the sovereignty of the island was in consequence vested solely in the crown.

**BARBANÇON**, *Maria de* (*Hist.*) daughter of Michael de Barbançon, lieutenant-general under Anthony, of Bourbon, king of Navarre, defended herself in the castle of Benejen, in Berri, until driven to the last extremity by hunger, she was compelled to surrender in 1569.

**BARBARA** (*Hist.*) daughter of Harman, count of Silesia, and wife of the emperor Sigismond, rendered herself notorious by her impiety and licentiousness. *Æn. Sylv. Hist.* c. 55; *Bonfin. Dec.* 3, l. 3.

**BARBARELLI** (*Biog.*) vide *Giorgioni*.

**BARBARIGO**, *Mark* (*Hist.*) a doge of Venice in 1485, who governed for only nine months.

BARBARIGO, *Augustin*, succeeded his brother as doge of Venice, and died in 1501. During his government a league was formed at Venice, against Charles VIII, which was, however, frustrated by the defeat of the allies in 1495.

BARBARIGO, *Gregory* (*Ecc.*) of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1626, made bishop of Bergamo by Alexander VII; and afterwards in 1660, cardinal and bishop of Padua, where he died in 1697, much regretted for his virtues, and extolled for his piety.

BARBARIGO, *Mark Anthony*, cousin of the preceding, was born in 1640, created cardinal and bishop of Montefiascone in 1686, and died in 1706.

BARBARIGO, *John Francis*, was born in 1658, made by Clement XI, after different translations, bishop of Padua in 1719, created cardinal in 1721, and died in 1730.

**BARBARO**, *Francis* (*Hist.*) or *Barbarus*, a noble Venetian, died in 1454, after having distinguished himself by his defence of Brescia against the duke of Milan, whom he obliged to retreat. He was the author of a work entitled 'F. Barbari Patricii Veneti Oratorisque Clarissimi de Re Uxoria Libelli duo,' 4to. Paris, 1513; which has been often reprinted, and was translated into French under the title of 'De l'Etat du Marriage,' 12mo. 1613. Barbaro likewise translated Plutarch's Lives of Cato and Aristides.

BARBARO, *Hermolas*, grandson of Francis, was born in 1454, and died patriarch of Aquileia in 1493, after having filled the post of ambassador from Venice to the emperors Frederic and Maximilian, and the pope Innocent VIII, by whom he was nominated to the patriarchate. The Venetians, offended at his acceptance of this dignity, confiscated his property, and banished him from Venice. He wrote criticisms on Aristotle and Dioscorides, besides some poetry.

BARBARO, *Daniel*, coadjutor with his uncle Hermolao, in the patriarchate of Aquileia, was born in 1513, sent ambassador from the republic of Venice to England in 1550, and died in 1570. He wrote, 1. 'A Treatise on Eloquence, by way of Dialogue,' 4to. 1557. 2. 'Pratica della Perspectiva,' fol. Venice, 1568. 3. An edition, or, as is said by some, an Italian translation of Vitruvius, with Annotations, 4to. Venice, 1584.

**BARBAROSSA** (*Hist.*) vide *Frederic I.*

BARBAROSSA, *Aruch*, son of a Sicilian renegado, and a well-known pirate, got possession of Algiers, and after murdering Selim Eutemi, an Arabian prince, whom he came to assist against the Spaniards, he reigned over not only Algiers, but also Tremecen and Tunis, until he was defeated by Gomarez, the governor of Oran, by whom he was besieged in his citadel, and notwithstanding he made his escape thence, he was overtaken and cut to pieces, in his 44th year. The effigy of this pirate is given, as in the annexed figure.



BARBAROSSA, *Chereddin*, or *Hayraddin*, brother of the preceding, succeeded in the government of Algiers, which he kept by the assistance of the sultan Selim I, until he was called to the court of that prince, and died in his service.

BARBAROSSA, *Hassan*, son of Hayraddin, was appointed basha of Algiers three several times, and finally died at Constantinople in 1570, in the 50th year of his age, and the eighth of his bashaship.

**BARBAROUX**, *Charles* (*Hist.*) a revolutionary demagogue, and a bitter enemy to Louis XVI, was guillotined in 1794.

**BARBARY** (*Geog.*) or *Barbaria*, the name given by the Arabs to an extensive tract of territory along the northern coast of Africa, which stretches in length, that is, from the southernmost limits of Egypt to the Straits of Gibraltar, full 35 degrees of longitude, and thence to Santa Cruz full 6 degrees more,

making in all 41 degrees. It comprehends what was known by the ancients under the names of *Mauritania Cæsariensis* and *Tingitana, Africa propria, Numidia*, and *Lybia exterior* or *Cyrenaica*, and is distinguished as the seat of ancient Carthage, after the fall of which it became, on account of its fertility, the granary of Italy for many centuries. From the Romans it passed into the hands of the Vandals and other Northern barbarians, who retained possession of it from 427 to 558, when it was brought by Belisarius under the dominion of the Greeks till the 7th century, when the Mahommedan Arabs overran all this part of Africa, and divided themselves into petty kingdoms and states. In the 11th century it was formed into an empire by Aben Texsin, of the Zinghaghian tribe, who founded the dynasty of the Morabites, or Almoravides, which were expelled in the 12th century by Abdallah, surnamed *Mohavedin*, a famed preacher, who dethroned Al Abraham, the last emperor of the Zinghaghian dynasty, and founded a new one called *Mohavedins, Mohavedes*, or *Almohades*. The successors of this usurper were Abdalmumen Yusef Joacob, surnamed *Al Mansur;* and Mohammed Al Naker, the last of this priestly race, which was exterminated by Abdulac, governor of Fez, of the race of the Benimerini, who, in their turn, were obliged to yield to the sharifs of Morocco, descended from the Arabian princes, who had flourished in the 10th century. Barbary now contains the kingdom of Morocco and Fez, and the states of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, besides some few independent principalities, which are altogether comprehended under the name of the Barbary States.

BARBAZAN, *Arnaud William de* (*Hist.*) a nobleman of Gascony in the reign of Charles VII, who distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly in his engagements with the English, so that he was honoured with the title of "Restorer of the Kingdom and Crown of France." *Du Chêne Hist. de la Maison de Plessis, &c.*

BARBAZAN, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Auxerre, was born in 1696, and died in 1770. He published, 1. 'Fablaux et Contes des Poetes Francois des 12, 13, et 15 Siècles,' 3 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1756. 2. 'L'Ordre de Chivalerie,' 12mo. Paris, 1759. 3. 'Le Castoiement, ou Instructions d'un Père à son Fils,' 12mo. Paris, 1760; these three works were reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1808.

BARBEAU, *de la Bruyere Jean Louis* (*Biog.*) son of a woodmonger of Paris, was born in 1710, and died in 1781. He published, 1. 'Mappe-Monde Historique,' 1759. 2. 'Tablettes Chronologiques,' published by the Abbé Lenglet, 1763 and 1778. 3. 'Geographie Moderne,' published by La Croix,' &c.

BARBERINI (*Hist.*) an ancient and noble family of Florence, which was originally from Semifandi, in Tuscany. This family produced one pope and several cardinals.

BARBERINI, *Maffeus* (*Ecc.*) a pope. [Vide *Urban VIII*]

BARBERINI, *Anthony*, brother of the preceding, was created cardinal by Urban VIII in 1624, and died in 1646 at the age of 77.

BARBERINI, *Francis*, nephew to the pope, by whom he was created cardinal in 1623, died in 1679, aged 83, after having been a legate of the holy see in France and Spain.

BARBERINI, *Anthony*, brother of Francis, was created a cardinal by his uncle, and died in 1671, aged 64, after having shown himself an able negotiator on several important occasions.

BARBERINI, *Francis*, son of Maffeus Barberini, prince of Palestine, was born in 1662, created cardinal by Alexander VIII in 1690, and died bishop of Ostia and Veluti.

BARBERINI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a poet of Tuscany, born in 1264, of whose works there remains only his poem entitled 'I Documenti d'Amore,' printed at Rome in 1640, with a Life of the Author by Ubaldini.

BARBETTE, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) chancellor of France in 1271, and afterwards archbishop of Rheims, crowned Maria of Brabant, third wife of Philip the Bold, and died in 1300.

BARBEU, *du Bourg James* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Mayne in 1709, and died in 1779. He wrote, 1. 'Le Botaniste François,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1767. 2. 'Elemens de Medicine,' &c. 12mo. 1780. 3. 'Chronographie.' 4. 'Code de la Raison Humaine.'

BARBEY, *Marc le* (*Hist.*) a physician of an honourable family of Bayeux, refused to lend his assistance to the leaguers, who were in possession of his native place; and suffering from the ravages of the plague, Henry IV rewarded his fidelity by ennobling him and his family.

BARBEYRAC, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a physician of Provence, died in 1699, leaving, 1. 'Traités de Medicine,' 12mo. 1654. 2. 'Questiones Medicæ Duodecim,' 4to. 1658.

BARBEYRAC, *John*, a lawyer, was born in 1674, and died in 1744, leaving a translation of Puffendorf's 'Law of Nations,' and 'Tillotson's Sermons,' &c.

BARBIER, *Louis* (*Ecc.*) son of a tailor, and favourite of Gaston, duke of Orleans, was raised to the bishopric of Langres by Mazarin for betraying the secrets of his master.

BARBIER, *d'Aucour* (*Biog.*) a pleader, born of poor parents at Langres, died in 1694, aged 53. His principal work is entitled 'Sentimens de Cleanthe sur les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eujene, par le Père Bonhours,' 2 vols. 12mo.; written against the Jesuits.

BARBIER, *Mary Anne*, a dramatic writer of Orleans, died in 1745, leaving, among other things, the tragedies of 'Arria et Pætus,' 'La Mort de Cesar,' &c. which have been falsely attributed to the Abbé Pelegrin.

BARBIERI, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) vide *Guercino*.

BARBOSA, *Augustin* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Ugento, died in 1649. Besides his writings on the civil and canon law, he left a 'Dictionario Lusitanico-Latino,' fol. 1611.

BARBOSA, *Arius* or *Ayres* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Aveiro, in Portugal, died in 1540. He wrote, 1. 'In Aratoris Presbyteri Poema de Apostolorum Rebus Gestis Commentarium,' fol. Salaman. 1515. 2. 'De Prosodia Relectio,' &c. 4to. Salaman. 3. 'Quod-libeticæ Questiones.' 4. 'Epigrammatum Libellus,' 8vo. &c.

BARBOSA, *Emanuel*, a lawyer of Alentejo, in Portugal, died in 1638 at the age of 90. He published, 1. 'Remissiones Doctorum ad Contractus,' &c. fol. Oliss. 1618. 2. 'De Potestate Episcopi,' ibid. 1638.

BARBOUR, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch poet in 1316, is the author of a poem entitled 'The Bruce,' or the History of Robert I, king of Scotland.

BARCELONA (*Geog.*) the capital of Catalonia, and the ancient *Barcino* [vide *Barcino*] is situated 39 miles E. N. E. Tarragona, and 276 E. N. E. Madrid. Lon. 2° 9′ E. lat. 41° 21′.

*History of Barcelona.*

*Barcelona* passed from the dominion of the Romans to that of the Visigoths in the fifth century, from whom it was taken by the Saracens in the eighth century; and in 801 it came into the hands of Charlemagne, who appointed governors with the title of counts. In 1137 it was united to the crown of Arragon by the marriage of Raymond V, count of Barcelona, with the daughter of Ramiro II, king of Arragon. It was bombarded by a French fleet in 1691, and taken by that power in 1697, but restored to Spain at the peace of Ryswick. It was besieged and taken by the duke of Berwick in 1714 after an obstinate resistance; and in 1808 it was surprised by the French, who kept possession of it till 1814.

*Ecclesiastical History of Barcelona.*

*Barcelona* is an episcopal city suffragan of Tarragona. A council was held here in 540, 599, and 1064. *Roder.*

*Tol. de Reb. Hispan.* l. 6, &c.; *Marian. de Reb. Hispan.*

BARCHA (*Hist.*) or *Barca*, a noble family of Carthage, descended, as is said, from a son of Belus of that name, who was the brother of Pygmalion. This family, from which Annibal was descended, had great influence at Carthage, where they were distinguished by the name of the Barchinian faction. *Liv.* l. 21, &c.; *Cor. Nep.* l. 21, c. 1; *Appian. Libyc.*

BARCHAM (*Biog.*) vide *Barkham.*

BARCHHAUSEN, *John Conrad* (*Biog.*) *Barchusen*, or *Barkhausen*, a physician, was born at Horne, in Lippe, and died in 1723. His principal works are, 1. 'Synopsis Pharmaceutica.' 12mo. Francof. 1690; 8vo. Ultraj. 1696. 2. 'Pyrosophia,' 4to. Ludg. Bat. 1698; reprinted in 1717 under the title of 'Elementa Chemiæ,' &c. 3. 'Acroamata,' &c. 8vo. Ultraj. 1703. 4. 'Historia Medicinæ,' 8vo. Amst. 1710; a new edition enlarged under the title of 'De Medicinæ Origine et Progressu.' 5. 'Compendium Ratiocinii Chemici more Geometrarum Concinnatum,' 8vo. Ludg. Bat. 1712. 6. 'Collecta Medicinæ Practicæ Generalis,' Amst. 1715.

BARCHOCHEBAS (*Hist.*) or *Barcochebas*, an impostor among the Jews in the reign of Adrian, who was the leader of a revolt against the Romans, and gave himself out for the Messiah. He perished, with vast numbers of his countrymen, in Bether, where he was besieged. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4, c. 4; *Hieron. in Chron.*; *Spartian. in Adrian.*

BARCINO (*Geog.*) a very celebrated town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Barcelona*, which received its name from its founder Amilcar, who was of the family of Barcha. It is called by Ptolemy Βαρκίνων, and by Jornandes *Barcinona*, and is supposed to have been a Roman colony by the name of *Colonia Faventia*, as is learnt from an ancient inscription: COL. F. I. A. BARC., i. e. *Colonia Faventia Julia Augusta Barcino.* Barcelona came into the hands of the Romans, with whom it remained until it was taken by the Visigoths. *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 5; *Jornand. de Reb. Goth.*; *Auson. Ep.* 24.

BARCKSAY, *Achacius* (*Hist.*) a Transylvanian of mean origin, who rose to be prince of Transylvania by the aid of the Porte, which he had served by betraying his master George Rajotzky, prince of Transylvania. He did not enjoy his ill-gotten dignity very long, being taken prisoner by one of the generals of the latter, who caused him to be put to death.

BARCLAY, *Alexander* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Bath in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, translated many works from the Latin into the English.

BARCLAY, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a poet of the 16th century, educated at Oriel college, Oxford, wrote a number of works which gained him great reputation in his day; of which the principal are, 1. 'The Castell of Labor,' &c.; an allegorical poem translated from the French, and printed by Wynken de Worde, 1506. 2. 'The Shyp of Folys,' printed by Pynson, 1509, and by Cawood, 1570. 3. 'A right fruitfull Treatise entituled the Mirrour of Good Maners,' &c. Pynson. 4. 'Eglogues,' Pynson, &c.

BARCLAY, *William*, a civilian, was born in 1541, and died professor at Angers in 1605. He wrote, 1. 'De Regno et Regali Potestate adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherum et reliquos Marchomachos,' Paris. 1600, dedicated to Henry IV. 2. 'De Potestate Papæ,' &c. 8vo. Francof. 1609, 1613, 1621, Hanov. 1612; 4to. in English, London, 1611; 8vo. Mussiponti, 1610; and 4to. Paris. 1600. 3. 'Proemetia in Vitam Agricolæ,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1599.

BARCLAY, *John*, son of the preceding, was born in 1582, and died at 1621. His principal works are, 1. 'Euphormion,' a Latin satire. 2. 'Argenis,' 8vo. Paris. 1621; a Latin romance, which has been translated into English more than once; the last translation appeared, in 1772 in 4 vols. 12mo. under the title of 'The Phoenix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis,' translated from the Latin by a lady.

BARCLAY, *Robert*, a quaker of an ancient family in Scotland, was born in 1648, and died in 1690. He is best known by his apology for the quakers, entitled 'An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the People called in scorn Quakers,' &c. which he wrote first in Latin, and afterwards translated himself. A son of his, Mr. David Barclay, a merchant of London, died in 1769, after having had the singular honour of receiving at his house in Cheapside, the three successive kings, George I, II, and III.

BARCOCHEBAS (*Hist.*) vide *Barcochebas.*

BARCOCK, *Al Malek* (*Hist.*) the first sultan of Egypt of the second dynasty of Mamlucks, was elevated to the throne on the deposition of Al Malek Al Saleh Haji, in the year of the Hegira 784, A. D. 1394; and died at the age of 60, after a reign of 17 years.

BARCOS, *Martin de* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of Bayonne, died in 1678. His principal works are, 1. 'Censure du Prædestinatus du P. Sirmond,' &c. 8vo. 1643; reprinted in 1645 in a collection of tracts on grace. 2. 'La Grandeur de l'Eglise Romaine établie sur l'Autorite de S. Pierre et de S. Paul,' &c. 4to. 1645. 3. 'De la Foi, de l'Esperance, et de la Charite,' 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

BARDANES (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Turk*, was proclaimed emperor by his army; but, finding that Nicephorus had already mounted the throne, he retired to a monastery, where his eyes were put out by order of his rival in 803. *Theophan. Mis.* l. 24, c. 25; *Cedren. in Niceph.*

BARDAS (*Hist.*) a patrician of Constantinople, and uncle to Michael III, was put to death by his order for the abuse of the power with which he was entrusted in 866. *Curopalates, Zonaras, Nicetas, &c.*

BARDAS, surnamed *Sclerus*, a general in the army of John Zimisces, set himself up as emperor against Basilius II; but, being defeated in single combat by Phocas, he fled to Bagdad, where he was imprisoned. *Curopalates, Zonaras, &c.*

BARDE, *John de la* (*Hist.*) a counsellor of state, and marquis of Marolles on the Seine, was sent as ambassador to the Swiss by Louis XIV, and died in 1692 at the age of 90. He wrote a History of France in Latin, from the death of Lewis XIII to the year 1652, which was printed at Paris in 1671; besides a book of Controversy in Latin.

BARDESANES (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch of Mesopotamia in the second century, who acquired considerable reputation by his writings. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 56; *S. August. Hær.* c. 35; *Hieron. in Cat. Baron. Annal.* ann. 175.

BARDESANES (*Biog.*) of Babylon in the third century, was the author of a Treatise on the Gymnosophists. *Porphyr. de Abstin.* l. 4; *Hieron. adv. Jovin.* l. 2; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

BARDIN, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a native of Rouen of mean birth in 1590, was author of several works of a theological cast.

BARDIN, *John*, a French historical painter, was born in 1732, and died in 1809, leaving several specimens of skill in his art; as the 'Immaculate Conception,' 'The Apotheosis of S. Theresa,' &c.

BARDWELL, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English painter of the 18th century, left a treatise entitled 'Practice of Painting and Perspective made Easy,' 1756 and 1773.

BAREBONE, *Praise God* (*Hist.*) a leader of Cromwell's Parliament in 1654, who gave himself this characteristic appellation. He tried to raise the rabble against general Monk as he approached London.

BARENT, *Diederich* (*Biog.*) a painter of Amsterdam, died in 1582, leaving a good reputation in the line of portrait-painting.

BARENTIUS, *William* (*Hist.*) pilot of the vessel with which the Dutch ventured to explore a north-west passage, from which there returned but twelve of the crew to Amsterdam. He died in 1596. *Grot. Hist.* l. 5.

BARETTI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) was born at Turin in 1716, and died in 1789. He wrote, 1. 'A Dissertation upon the Italian Poetry,' &c. 8vo. 1753. 2. 'An Introduction to the Italian Language,' 8vo. 1757. 3. 'A Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages,' 2 vols. 4to. 1760. 4. 'A Grammar of the Italian Language,' &c. 8vo. 1762. 5. 'The Frusta Literaria,' 1763, 1764, and 1765. 6. 'An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 7. 'A Journey from London to Genoa, through England, Portugal, Spain, and Florence,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1770. 8. 'An Introduction to the most useful European Languages,' &c. 8vo. 1772. 9. Tutte l'Opere de Machiavelli,' 3 vols. 4to. 1772. 10. 'Easy Phraseology for the Use of Young Ladies,' &c. 8vo. 1776. 11. 'Scelta di Lettere Familiari,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1779, &c.

BARFORD, *William* (*Biog.*) was educated at Eton, admitted into King's college, Cambridge, in 1737, proceeded B. A. in 1742, M. A. 1746, D. D. 1771, and died prebendary of Canterbury in 1792. He published, 1. 'In Pindari Primum Pythium Dissertatio habita Cantabrigiæ in Scholiis Publicis,' 4to. 1751. 2. 'Concio ad Clerum,' on the first meeting of the convocation at St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. 1784.

BARDGELIS (*Hist.*) an Illyrian prince, whose daughter Bircenna married king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

BARGATES (*Hist.*) a Persian, who, according to Ctesias, admitted the seven conspirators into the chamber of the impostor calling himself Smerdis, who was slain by them while he was sleeping.

BARHAM, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title at present enjoyed by the Noel family. Sir Charles Middleton, bart. second son of George Middleton, Esq. of the ancient and honourable family of the Middletons, of Middleton or Middletoun, co. Kincardine, was, for his merits as a naval officer, raised to the dignity of a baron in 1805; and in default of issue male, the dignity of a baroness to Diana Noel, wife of Gerard Noel, of Exton park, co. Rutland, Esq.; and the dignity of a baron to her heirs male. The title, arms, &c. are as follow:

*Title.* Noel, lord Barham, of Barham-court and Teston, co. Kent.

*Arms.* Per fess *or* and *azure*, a lion rampant within a tressure flory, and counterflory, counterchanged.

*Crest.* On a wreath a tower *sable*, from the battlements a demi-lion issuant *or*, between the paws an anchor erect *proper*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter an angel habited in a vest *argent*, zoned *or*, her mantle flowing *purpure*, wings elevated: and on her head a celestial crown, gold; in her exterior hand, a sword erect *proper*; and on the sinister, a sea-horse *proper*, maned *or*, gorged with a naval crown *azure*, in the mouth a thistle *proper*.

*Motto.* "Fortis in arduis."

BARI (*Geog.*) a town of Naples, near the Gulf of Venice, the ancient *Barium*, an archbishop's see, 120 miles E. N. E. Naples.

BARJESUS (*Bibl.*) Βαριησοῦς, a Jewish magician in the isle of Crete, who was struck blind by St. Paul. *Acts* xiii. 6.

BARING, *Sir Francis* (*Hist.*) third son of John Baring, of Laskbeer and Lynbridge, co. Devon, Esq. a great merchant and financier in London, was created a baronet for the important services which he rendered to the government during the late war. His name acquired such weight in the mercantile world that the funds experienced a depression at his death, which happened in 1810.

BARING (*Her.*) this family, which was originally from Lower Saxony, enjoys at present the baronetcy conferred in 1793 on sir Francis Baring above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure* a fesse *or*; in chief a bear's head *proper*, muzzled and ringed *or*.

*Crest.* A mullet *erminois*, between two wings *argent*.

BARING, *Daniel Eberhard* (*Biog.*) was born at Hildesheim in 1690, and died in 1753. He published, 1. 'Succincta Notitia Scriptorum Rerum Brunsvicensium ac Luneburgensium,' &c. 8vo. Hanov. 1729. 2. 'Clavis Diplomatica,' &c. 4to. Hanov. 1734; and an improved edition in 4to. 1754, with a Life of the Author by his son Daniel.

BARIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Apulia, now Bari, the fish of which is celebrated by Horace. *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 5.

BARJONA (*Bibl.*) or *son of John*, the name by which our Saviour sometimes addressed Peter. *Matth.* xvi. 17.

BARKER (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Suffolk, which was formerly resident in the town of Ipswich, where it gave its name to a street as early as king Edward III, which street still retains the name of Barker-street. John Barker, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1620, which title became extinct, but was revived in the person of his great nephew, who was created a baronet in 1676. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Party per fesse, nebule *azure* and *sable*, three martlets *or*, a canton *ermine*.

*Crest.* A bear sejant *or*, collared *sable*.

BARKER, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) of a respectable family in Rutlandshire, was the author of 'Poesis vetus Hebraica restituta,' &c.

BARKER, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was the author of Meteorological Journals, published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for many years; besides other treatises on astronomical subjects, &c.

BARKER, *Robert*, the inventor of the exhibition well known by the name of the Panorama, died in 1806.

BARKHAM, *John* (*Biog.*) or *Barcham*, a divine and antiquary of Exeter, was born about 1572, admitted scholar of Corpus Christi in 1588, took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1590 and 1594, and after different preferments in the church, died dean of Bocking in 1642. His valuable collection of coins, which he gave to Laud, was presented to the University of Oxford. He wrote nothing in his own name, but he assisted other persons, namely, Speed, in his 'History of Great Britain,' and Guillim, in his 'Display of Heraldry,' the greater part of which was his composition.

BARKSDALE, *Clement* (*Biog.*) a biographical and miscellaneous writer of Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, was born in 1609, educated at Oxford, and died rector of Naunton, in 1687-8. He wrote, 1. 'Memorials of Worthy Persons,' two decades, in 12mo. London, 1661; a third and fourth at Oxford, in 1662 and 1663; and a fifth, under the title of 'A Remembrancer of Excellent Men.' 2. 'Nympha Libæthris,' or the Cotwold Muse, 12mo. Lond. 1651. 3. 'Monumenta Literaria,' 4to. London, 1640; and often reprinted in 8vo. 4. 'Life of Hugo Grotius,' &c. 12mo. ibid. 1652.

BARLAAM (*Ecc.*) a monk of the Order of St. Basil, was sent, in 1339, by the Greek emperor Andronicus to the pope, to solicit assistance against the Mahomedans, in which he failed. He afterwards attached himself to the Latin church, and died bishop of Hieracium, in Calabria, in 1348. He wrote on the side of the Greeks against the primacy of the pope, first printed in Gr. and Lat. 4to. Oxon. 1592; 8vo. Hainault, 1608, with notes by Salmasius; also a Treatise on the Procession of the Holy Ghost; but for the Latins he wrote a Discourse on the Union of the two Churches, &c.

BARLÆUS, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of modern times,

was born at Antwerp in 1584, and died in 1648. He wrote, 1. 'Britannia Triumphans,' fol. Lugd. Bat. 1626. 2. 'Poemata,' ibid. 12mo. 1631. 3. 'Mercator Sapiens,' fol. 1632. 4. 'De Coeli Admirandis, Oratio,' fol. ibid. 1636. 5. 'Oratio de Victa Hispanorum Regis Classe,' fol. ibid. 1639. 6. 'Laurus Flandrica,' fol. ibid. 1644. 7. 'Mauritius Redux,' fol. ibid. 1644. 8. 'Hist. Rerum in Brasilia et alibi nuper gestarum,' &c. fol. ibid. 1647. 9. 'Orationes,' 12mo. ibid. 1691. 10. 'Faces Sacræ,' London, 4to.

**Barlæus**, *Lambert*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1595, and died in 1655, leaving an edition of the Timon of Lucian, with Annotations, and a Commentary on the Theogony of Hesiod.

**BARLAND**, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) a scholar and writer of Barland, in Zealand, was born in 1488, and died in 1542. Among his numerous works are, 1. 'Historica.' 2. 'In omnes Erasmi Adagiorum Chiliados Epitome,' fol. Colon. 1524. 3. 'Historica Narratio Papiensi Obsidionis Anni 1525.' 4. 'Commentarii in Terentia Comedias,' added to the Paris editions of Terence in 1522, 1552, and that of Frankfort, fol. 1637, &c.

**BARLOW** (*Her.*) the name of a Staffordshire family, of which was sir George Hillaro Barlow, G. C. B., who was created a baronet in 1803, and appointed governor-general of India at the death of Charles Marquis of Cornwallis in 1805, and governor of Fort St. George, Madras, in 1807. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a chevron engrailed *gules*, between three cross-crosslets fitchy *azure*, two lions passant counterpassant supporting an iron crown *or*.

*Crest.* Out of an eastern crown a demi-lion *argent*, the paws supporting a cross-crosslet, as in the arms.

**Barlow**, *William* (*Ecc.*) or *Barlowe*, of the ancient family of the Barlowes, of Essex, was raised successively to the sees of St. Asaph, St. David's, Bath and Wells, in the reign of Henry VIII, ejected by Mary on account of his marrying, and died bishop of Chichester in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1568. He wrote, 1. 'Christian Homilies.' 2. 'Cosmography.' 3. 'Answers to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass.' 4. 'A Dialogue, describing these Lutheran Factions and their Abuses,' of which there was a second edition in 1553.

**Barlow**, or *Barlowe, William*, a native of Lancashire, and fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, died bishop of Rochester in 1613. He drew up the conference between archbishop Whitgift and the Puritans, held at Hampton Court in 1603, before king James; which was published in 4to. London, 1604; and reprinted in the Phœnix, vol. i. He also published some controversial tracts.

**Barlow**, *Thomas*, a native of Westmoreland, was educated at Appleby school, and Queen's college, Oxford, and keeping his preferment during the rebellion, died bishop of Lincoln in 1675.

**Barlow** (*Biog.*) or *Barlowe, William*, son of the preceding bishop, Thomas Barlow, died in 1625, archdeacon of Salisbury. He wrote, 1. 'The Navigator's Supply,' 4to. London, 1597. 2. 'Magnetical Advertisement,' &c. 4to. London, 1616, the first work written on the nature of the loadstone.

**Barlow**, *Francis*, a painter of Lincolnshire, who excelled in representing living things, and died in 1702.

**BARNABAS**, *St.* (*Bibl.*) Βαρνάβας, a disciple of Jesus Christ, and companion of St. Paul, who went to Cyprus with Mark. *Acts* ix. &c. It is said that he was stoned to death by the Jews; but for this, and many other circumstances related of him, there is not sufficient authority. An epistle, attributed to St. Barnabas, was published in 1645, by Dom. Luke d'Achery in 4to.; and is also to be found in the 'Patres Apostolici' of Cotelier, but its authenticity is more than doubtful.

**BARNARD**, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) an upright magistrate of the city of London, was born a quaker, but died a firm admirer of the church of England, at the age of 80, in 1766, after having acquired the esteem of all his fellow-citizens, in his several capacities of member of parliament, alderman, and lord mayor, who, to commemorate his virtues, erected a statue of him in the Exchange.

**Barnard**, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Darlington.

**Barnard**, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Lincolnshire, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and died a prebendary of Lincoln in 1683. His works are, 1. 'Censura Cleri,' against Scandalous Ministers, &c. 4to. 1660. 2. 'Theologo-Historicus,' or the true Life of the most Reverend Divine and excellent Historian Peter Heylyn,' &c. 8vo. London, 1683. 3. 'An Answer to Mr. Baxter's False Accusation,' &c.

**BARNAVE**, *Ant. Pierre Joseph Maria* (*Hist.*) a native of Grenoble, and one of the most active promoters of the French revolution, was guillotined in 1793.

**BARNES**, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) chaplain to Henry VIII, wrote so freely in favour of the doctrines of Luther, as to incur the displeasure of the monarch; in consequence of which he was condemned to be burnt, in 1540. He wrote some treatises on Justification, &c.

**Barnes**, *John*, an English Roman Catholic, who, for the freedom of his opinions, was confined at Rome in the prison of the inquisition for 30 years. He wrote, 1. 'Dissertatio contra Equivocationes,' 8vo. Paris. 1625. 2. 'Catholico-Romanus Pacificus,' which caused his being sent from France to Rome at the desire of the pope. An edition of this book was printed in 8vo. Oxford, 1680.

**Barnes**, *Juliana* (*Biog.*) a native of Roding, and prioress of Sopewell nunnery, in the 15th century, is distinguished by Bale, Holingshed, and others for her learning and accomplishments. She wrote some treatises on Hawking and Hunting; diversions in which she took much pleasure. The first edition of these treatises is said to have been printed at St. Albans in 1481; and again in fol. in 1486; 4to. 1496, 1550; and the last edition in 1595, under the title of 'The Gentleman's Academie, or the Book of St. Albans;' containing three most exact and excellent Books, the first of Hawking, the second of all the proper Terms of Hunting, and the last of Armoury, all composed by Juliana Barnes, in the Year from the Incarnation of Christ, in 1486, and now reduced to better Method by G. M.

**Barnes**, *Joshua*, an English divine, and professor of Greek at Cambridge, was born in 1654, and died in 1712. His principal works are, 1. 'Sacred Poems,' 1669. 2. 'The Life of Oliver Cromwell the Tyrant,' an English poem, 1670. 3. 'Gerania,' &c. 12mo. 1655. 4. 'Αυλικοκάτοπτρον, sive Estheræ Historia,' &c. 8vo. 1679. 5. 'The History of that most victorious Monarch Edward III, King of England,' &c. fol. Cambridge, 1688. 6. Editions of Euripides, fol. 1694; of Anacreon, 8vo. 1705 and 1721; of Homer, 2 vols. 4to. 1711.

**BARNEVELDT** (*Hist.*) or *John d'Olden*, a statesman and ambassador to queen Elizabeth, afterwards opposed himself to the stadtholder, prince Maurice, for which he was condemned, and beheaded in 1619. [Vide Plate VIII]

**Barneveldt**, *Rene* and *William*, sons of the preceding, stimulated by revenge, formed a conspiracy to assassinate prince Maurice, which being discovered William escaped to England, but his brother Rene was stopped in his flight, and beheaded in 1622.

**BARNEWALL** (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Kingsland, whose ancestor, Nicholas Barnewall, of Turvey, co. Dublin, was created in 1646 viscount Barnewall, of Kinsland, and baron of Turvey.

**BARO** (*Biog.*) or *Baron, Peter*, a Protestant divine of

Estampes, in France, died in 1600, after having been Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, which he was obliged to resign on account of the violent opposition he met with from the Calvinistic party that prevailed there at that time. He wrote, 1. 'In Jonam Prophetam Prælectiones XXXIX.' 2. 'Theses Publicæ,' &c.; which, with other pieces of his on controversial points, were published in fol. London, 1579.

BARO, or *Baron Bonaventure*, a Franciscan of Ireland, whose real name was Fitzgerald, died very old, and deprived of sight, in 1696, leaving among his works, 1. 'Orationes Panegyricæ Sacro-prophanæ Decem.' 12mo. Rom. 1643. 2. 'Metra Miscellanea,' &c. 24mo. Rom. 1645. 3. 'Prolusiones Philosophicæ,' 12mo. Rom. 1651. 4. 'Theologia,' 6 vols. Paris. 1676, &c.

BAROCCI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a patrician or senator of Venice, in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Heronis Liber de Machinis Bellicis,' &c. 4to. Venet. 1572. 2. 'Procli in Primum Elementorum Euclidis Libri Quatuor,' translated into Latin, fol. Patav. 1560. 3. A Commentary on Plato 'De Numero Geometrico,' Bonon. 1556. 4. 'A System of Cosmography,' 8vo. Venice, 1585.

BAROCCIO, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) a painter of Urbino, was born in 1528, and died in 1612. He excelled equally in history and portrait painting, as an imitator of Correggio.

BAROCCIUS, *John* (*Ecc.*) fifth patriarch of Venice, of a noble family in that city, died in 1446, leaving the reputation of a good prelate, and a zealous defender of the rights of the church.

BARON, *Francis* (*Hist.*) of an ancient family of Marseilles, was born there in 1620, and died in 1683, after having rendered much service to the French government in the capacity of consul, and also director-general of commerce to the Indies.

BARON (*Biog.*) vide *Baro*.

BARON, *Michael*, a player who gained the name of Roscius, was born at Paris in 1652, and died in 1729.

BARON, *Bernard*, an engraver, and native of France, died in Panton Square, Piccadilly, in 1762, after having been patronized by many of the nobility in England.

BARON, *Hyacinth Theodore*, a physician of Paris, who died in 1758, at the age of 72, was the principal author of the Pharmacopeia of Paris, 4to. 1732.

BARON, *Richard*, a dissenting preacher of Leeds, noted for his zeal in behalf of religious and political liberty, in 1768. His principal work was, 'The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy Shaken,' 2 vols. 1752.

BARONIUS, *Cæsar* (*Ecc.*) the annalist, was born at Sora, in Naples, in 1538, created cardinal by Clement VIII in 1596, and died in 1607. His principal work was his 'Annales Ecclesiastici,' 12 vols. fol. Rom. 1588. It was printed also at Venice, in 1595 and 1705; at Cologne, in 1596; at Antwerp, in 1597 and 1675; at Mentz, in 1601; at Cologne, in 1609 and 1624; at Amsterdam, in 1610; at Lucca, in 1738, &c. This last is reckoned by far the best edition. These annals have been abridged at different times, and also continued by Bzovius, Spondanus, and others; but the continuation of Spondanus is preferred. Baronius published, likewise, among other things, 'Tractatus de Monarchia,' 8vo. Paris. 1609; which caused his exclusion from the papal chair, through the influence of the Spaniards.

BARONIUS (*Biog.*) or *Baron, Vincent*, a Benedictine of Gascony, died in 1674, at the age of 70, leaving, besides some Latin poems, &c. 1. 'Theologia Moralis,' 5 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1665; and again in 1667. 2. 'Ethica Christiana,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1666.

BAROU, *du Soleil* (*Biog.*) a native of Lyons, and a man of letters, who translated some things from the English, &c. was put to death in 1792, after the siege of his native place.

BAROZZI, *James* (*Biog.*) vide *Vignola*.

BARRADAS (*Ecc.*) or *Barradius Sebastian*, a Jesuit, was born at Lisbon, in 1542. He acquired the title of the 'Apostle of Portugal,' from the zeal and efficacy of his preaching. His works were printed at Cologne, in 4 vols. fol. 1628, under the title of 'Commentaria in Concordiam et Historiam Evangelicam.'

BARRAL, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of Grenoble, died in 1772, leaving, among his works, 'Dictionnaire Historique, Litteraire, et Critique des Hommes Célébres,' 6 vols. 8vo. 1758.

BARRE, *Madame du* (*Hist.*) the mistress of Louis XV, was the daughter of an obscure silversmith, of Paris, who closed her guilty life on the scaffold in 1793.

BARRE, *Francis Poullain de la* (*Biog.*) was born in 1647, and died in 1723. Among other things he wrote, 1. 'Un Traité de l'Egalité des deux Sexes,' 12mo. 1673. 2. 'Traité de l'Education des Dames,' &c.

BARRE, *Lewis Francis Joseph de la*, an historian and antiquary, was born at Tournay in 1688, and died in 1738. He assisted Banduri in his 'Imperium Orientale;' and revised several works, as 'D'Acheri's Spicilegium,' and M. de Larrey's 'L'Histoire de France;' besides which he wrote 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France et de Bourgogne.'

BARRE, *Joseph*, an ecclesiastic, and chancellor of the University of Paris, was born in 1692, and died in 1764. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Vindiciæ Librorum Deutero-Canonicorum Veteris Testamenti,' 12mo. 1730. 2. 'Histoire Generale d'Allemagne,' 11 vols. 4to. 1748. 3. 'Examen des Defauts Theologiques,' 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1744.

BARREAUX, *James Vallée des* (*Biog.*) a French nobleman, who, like our lord Rochester, was a great wit, a great libertine, and a great penitent, was born in 1602, and died in 1673, leaving, as a mark of his penitence, the famous sonnet which commences 'Grand Dieu, tes Jugemens,' &c.

BARRELIER, *James* (*Biog.*) a naturalist, of the Order of Dominicans, was born in 1606, and died in 1673. His description of the plants and shells which he had collected, was published by Jussieu, after his death, under the title of 'Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italiam observatæ, et Iconibus Æneis exhibitæ,' fol. Paris. 1714.

BARRERE, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a physician of Perpignan, died in 1765, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Relation et Essai sur l'Histoire de la France Equinoxiale,' 12mo. Cayenne, 1748. 2. 'Dissertation sur la Couleur des Negres,' &c. 4to. 1741.

BARRET, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Cambridge, who died about 1580, is principally known as the author of an English, Latin, and French Dictionary, which he entitled 'Alvearie;' to which, in a second edition in 1580, was added also the Greek.

BARRET, *Stephen*, a scholar, who was born at Bent, in Yorkshire, in 1718, was admitted to a scholarship of University college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1744, and died rector of Hothfield, in Kent, in 1801. He was a liberal contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, besides his 'War,' a satire.

BARRET, or *Barett, George*, a landscape painter, was born in 1728, and died in 1784. The establishment of the Royal Academy was indebted principally to his exertions. His best pieces are preserved in the collections of the dukes of Buccleugh and Portland, &c.

BARRETT, *William* (*Biog.*) a surgeon of Bristol, who died in 1789, leaving a history of that city, published in 4to. 1788.

BARRIERE, *Peter* (*Hist.*) a native of Orleans, who was first a sailor and afterwards a soldier, formed the design of assassinating Henry IV, which being discovered by father Banchi, a priest, he was broken on the wheel, in 1693.

BARRINGTON, *John Shute* (*Hist.*) first viscount Barring-

ton, son of John Shute, a merchant, died in 1734, after having been expelled from Parliament in 1723. He was attached to the dissenters, with whom he had great influence, and favoured their cause in his writings, of which the principal are, 1. 'An Essay upon the Interest of England, in respect to Protestants dissenting from the Established Church,' 4to. 1701; reprinted some years after. 2. 'The Rights of Protestant Dissenters.' 3. 'Miscellanea Sacra,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1725; besides several tracts in favour of toleration.

BARRINGTON, *Hon. John,* third son of viscount Barrington, died a major-general in the army, after having served several campaigns in Flanders, and commanded his majesty's forces at the taking of Guadaloupe, in 1758.

BARRINGTON, *Hon. Samuel,* fifth son of viscount Barrington, died in 1800, admiral of the white, after having distinguished himself in a long course of active service. He not only captured many French vessels in single engagements, but he protected the West India Islands, in 1778, against the attacks of the French fleet; and, as second in command under lord Howe, he co-operated for the relief of Gibraltar.

BARRINGTON, *William Wildman,* second viscount Barrington, was born in 1717, and died in 1793, after having served the crown for 34 years, and enjoyed the confidence of two successive kings, George I and George II.

BARRINGTON (*Her.*) or *Barentine,* a family of Saxon origin, whose ancestor served queen Emma, wife of king Ethelred, father of Edward the Confessor. Eustachius de Barentine served king Henry I, from whom he received a grant of lands, and the custody of the forest. He died in the time of Stephen, and from him, the 15th in descent, was sir Francis Barrington, the first baronet, knight of the shire for Essex, who was knighted on the accession of James I, and created a baronet in 1611; this baronetcy is still enjoyed by the family.

BARRINGTON, the name which was assumed by John Shute, on succeeding to the estate of Francis Barrington, of Tofts, co. Essex, grandson of sir Thomas Barrington, of Barrington Hall, bart. This John Shute Barrington was created a baron and a viscount in 1720. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Barrington, viscount Barrington of Ardglass, co. Down, and Baron Barrington of Newcastle, co. Dublin.

*Arms.* *Argent,* three chevronells *gules,* a label of as many points *azure.*

*Crest.* On a wreath an hermit's bush, with a cowl, vested paly *argent* and *gules.*

*Supporters.* Two gryphons, with wings expanded *or,* and gorged with labels, as in the coat.

*Motto.* "Honesta quam splendida."

BARRINGTON, *Hon. Daines* (*Biog.*) fourth son of viscount Barrington before-mentioned under *History* and *Heraldry,* was born in 1727, studied some time at Oxford, followed the profession of the law, was successively marshal of the high court of Admiralty, secretary for the affairs of Greenwich hospital, a Welch judge, and second justice of Chester, which he resigned about 1785; and, devoting himself solely to literature, died in 1800. His works as an author are, 1. 'Observations on the Statutes,' 4to. 1766. 2. 'Naturalist's Calendar,' 1767. 3. The Saxon translation of Orosius, ascribed to King Alfred, 8vo. 1773; with English notes. 4. 'Tracts on the Probability of Reaching the North Pole,' 4to. 1775. 5. 'Miscellanies on Various Subjects.'

BARROS (*Biog.*) or *De Barros, John,* a native of Viseo, and preceptor to Emanuel, king of Portugal, died in 1570, at the age of 70, after having been three years governor of St. George, on the coast of Africa. He wrote 'Decades d'Asia,' published successively in 1552, 1553, 1563, and a fourth after his death in 1615; an edition of it was published at Lisbon, in 3 vols. fol. 1736.

BARROSO, *Peter Gomez* (*Ecc.*) of an illustrious family of Spain, counsellor of state to Alphonso XI, king of Castille, was promoted to the see of Carthagena in 1315, created cardinal by John XXII in 1327, and died in 1348.

BARROSO, *Peter Gomez,* archbishop of Seville, was created cardinal by Gregory XI in 1371, and died in 1374.

BARROW, *Isaac* (*Ecc.*) a native of Cambridgeshire, was born in 1613, admitted of Peter-house, Cambridge, in 1629; driven from his living by the Presbyterians in 1643, consecrated bishop of Mann in 1663, translated to the see of Asaph in 1664, and died in 1680, leaving a high reputation for liberality and piety.

BARROW, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) the mathematician, and nephew of the preceding, was born in 1630, admitted a pensioner of Peter-house, Cambridge, in 1643, proceeded M. A. in 1652, and after having successively filled the offices of Greek professor, of Lucasian mathematical lecturer, and vice chancellor in the University of Cambridge, he died at the age of 47 in 1675. Of his numerous works, the principal are, 1. 'Euclidis Elementa,' 8vo. Cantab. 1655. 2. 'Euclidis Data,' 8vo. Cantab. 1657. 3. 'Lectiones Opticæ XVIII,' 4to. Lond. 1669. 4. 'Lectiones Geometricæ XIII,' 4to. Lond. 1670. 5. 'Archimedis Opera, Apollonii Conicorum, Libri IV; Theodosii Sphericorum Lib. III,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1675. 6. 'Lectio, in qua Theoremata Archimedis de Sphæra et Cylindro exhibentur,' 12mo. Lond. 1678. 7. 'Mathematicæ Lectiones,' &c. Lond. 1683. 8. Theological Works in 3 vols. fol. London, 1683, published by Tillotson. 9. 'Isaaci Barrow Opuscula,' &c. fol. Lond. 1687.

BARRY, *James* (*Hist.*) *Lord Santry,* the son of a merchant at Dublin, descended from a Welch family, being bred to the law, was in 1629 made king's sergeant, knighted in 1634, and appointed a baron of the exchequer. At the Restoration, in which he was instrumental, he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the peerage, after which he died in 1673. His only work as an author was 'The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective Titles argued by the Judges of Ireland,' &c. fol. Dublin, 1637; and 12mo. 1723; dedicated to his patron, the earl of Strafford.

BARRY (*Her.*) the name of a family which has produced a long line of barons that first sat in parliament as barons of Ibawne and Olethan and afterwards from the reign of Richard II, under the title of viscount Buttevant. David Barry, the representative of this family, was created earl of Barrymore in 1627. [Vide *Barrymore*]

BARRY, *Girald* (*Ecc.*) usually called *Giraldus Cambrensis.* [Vide *Giraldus*]

BARRY, *Spranger,* one of the distinguished performers of his time, was born in 1719, and died in 1774, after having drawn forth the admiration of crowded audiences, who compared him with Garrick.

BARRY, *James,* a painter of Cork, died in 1806, after having acquired great reputation by the exercise of his art. He was at one time a royal academician, and appointed professor of painting, but he was in 1799 removed from his office, and expelled the society for his republican principles. His works were published in two volumes 4to. in 1809, under the title of 'The Works of James Barry.'

BARRY, *George,* a Scotch divine, educated at Edinburgh, died in 1805, aged 57. He wrote 'The History of the Orkney Islands, in which is comprehended an Account of their present as well as their ancient State,' &c. 4to. 1805.

BARRYMORE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Barry, [vide *Barry* under *Heraldry*] premier viscount of Ireland. David Barry, viscount Buttevant, was created earl of Barrymore in 1627. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Barry, earl of Barrymore, viscount Buttevant, baron of Barry, of Olethan and Ibawne, baron Barry of Barry's

Court, originally by tenure and writ of summons, premier viscount of Ireland.

*Arms.* Argent, three bars gemelles *gules.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, a castle *argent,* and from the top a wolf's head issuant *sable.*

*Supporters.* Two wolves *sable,* ducally collared and chained *or.*

*Motto.* "Poussez en avant."

BARSABAS, *Joseph* (*Bibl.*) Βάρσαβας, surnamed the *Just,* an early disciple of our Saviour, and probably one of the seventy. *Acts* i. 21.

Barsabas, the surname of Judas. [Vide *Judas*]

BARSINE (*Hist.*) or *Barsene,* a daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander, was put to death by Cassander, with her son Hercules. *Diodor.* l. 12; *Justin.* l. 13.

BARTAS, *William de Saluste du* (*Hist.*) a French poet of Armagnac, died in 1591 at the age of 46 years, after having been employed both in a civil and military capacity by Henry IV. His principal work as an author was his 'Semaine, ou Creation du Monde,' which was so much admired in his day, that 30 editions are said to have been printed in the space of five or six years.

BARTH, *John* (*Hist.*) a native of Dunkirk, who rose from the condition of a common seaman to be the commander of a squadron in the reign of Louis XIV, and died in 1702, at the age of 51, after a life of active service, in which he performed many bold exploits at sea, and did much damage both to the English and the Dutch.

BARTHELEMI, *John James* (*Biog.*) author of the Travels of Anacharsis, was born at Cassis, in Provence, in 1716, and died in 1795. His principal works are, 1. 'Les Amours de Carite et de Polydore,' a romance translated from the Greek, 12mo. 1760. 2. 'Lettres sur quelques Monumens Pheniciens,' 4to. 1766. 3. 'Entretiens sur l'Etat de la Musique Grecque au Quatre Siècle,' 8vo. 1777, 1788. 4. 'Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis,' of which there have been numerous editions and translations. 5. 'Voyage en Italie,' 8vo. 1801. 6. 'Oeuvres Diverses,' published by Sainte Croix, 2 vols. 8vo. 1798; besides which he left in MS. a medallic history entitled 'Paleographie Numismatique,' 3 vols. fol., and other things.

BARTHES, *de Marmorions Paul Joseph,* a physician, was born at Montpellier in 1734, and died in 1806. His works consist of various medical theses, &c.

BARTHIUS, *Caspar* (*Biog.*) a critic, was born at Custrin, in Brandenburg, in 1587, and died in 1658. His principal works are, 1. 'Zodiacus Vitæ Christianæ,' Francof. 1623. 2. 'Epidorpidon ex Mero Scazonte Libri III,' &c. Ibid. 1623. 3. 'Adversaria,' Ibid. fol. 1624, and 1648. 4. Editions of Statius and Claudian, with copious notes.

BARTHOLINE, *Caspar* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Malmoe, in Scandinavia, in 1585, and died in 1629. He wrote, 1. 'Opuscula quatuor singularia, de Lapide nephretico,' &c. Hafn. 1623, and 1663. 2. 'Anatomicæ Institutiones,' 1611, often reprinted. 3. 'Controversiæ Anatomicæ,' 1631. 4. 'Syntagma Medicum et Chirurgicum de Cauteriis,' &c. 1642. 5. 'Enchyridion Physicum,' 1625. 6. 'Systema Physicum,' 1628, &c.

Bartholine, *Thomas,* a physician, son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1616, and died in 1680. His principal works are, 1. 'Anatomia Caspari Bartholini Parentis novis Observationibus primum locupleta,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1641. 2. 'De Unicornu Observationes novæ,' &c. 8vo. Patav. 1645. 3. 'Antiquitatum Veteris Puerperii Synopsis,' &c. 8vo. Hafn. 1646. 4. 'De Luce Animalium Libri tres,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1647.

Bartholine, *Thomas,* son of the preceding Thomas Bartholine, professor of history and civil law, and counsellor to the king at Copenhagen, died in 1690. He wrote, 1. 'De Holgero Dano,' 8vo. 1677. 2. 'De Longobardis,' 4to. 1676. 3. 'De Equestris Ordinis Danebrogici à Christiano V Instaurati Origine,' fol. 4. 'De Causis Mortis à Danis Gentilibus Contemptæ.' 5. 'Antiq. Danic. Libri tres,' 4to. 1689.

Bartholine, *Erasmus,* another son of Thomas Bartholine; or, according to some, a son of Caspar, was professor of geometry and medicine at Copenhagen, and left among his works, 1. 'De Figura Nivis Dissertatio,' 8vo. Hafn. 1661. 2. 'De Cometis Anni 1664 et 1665,' 4to. Ibid. 1665. 3. 'Experimenta Crystali Islandici disdiaclasti,' 4to. 1665. 4. 'De Aere,' 8vo. 1679.

Bartholine, *Margaret,* sister of the preceding, was distinguished as a poetess in the Danish language.

BATHOLOMEW (*Bibl.*) Βαρθολομαῖος, one of the Apostles, was of Galilee. *Acts* i. 13, &c. He is generally supposed to have preached the gospel in the Indies, but nothing authentic is known of him beyond the bible account. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 5; *Hieron. de Viris Illust.*

Bartholomew *of Foigni* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Laon, was suspended in 1142 by Innocent II for having authorized an illegitimate divorce between Raoul, count of Vermandois, and his wife.

Bartholomew *of Braganza,* of the noble house of Braganza, died bishop of Vincenza in 1270, after having been sent as legate into England.

Bartholomew, surnamed *of the Martyrs,* from having been baptized in the church of our Lady of the Martyrs, was born at Lisbon in 1514, accepted the archbishopric of Braga with great reluctance, and resigned it during the pontificate of Gregory XIII, after which he died in a monastery in 1590. His works were published at Rome in 2 vols. fol. 1744.

BARTOLOCCI, *Julius* (*Biog.*) a Carthusian monk, was born at Celano, in Naples, in 1613, and died in 1687. He was the author of 'Bibliotheca Magna Rabbinica,' &c. 4 vols. fol. Rom. 1675.

BARTON, *Elizabeth* (*Hist.*) a religious impostor, otherwise known by the name of the "Holy Maid of Kent," in the reign of Henry VIII, was employed as an instrument of sedition, for which she suffered with her accomplices at Tyburn in 1534.

BARUCH (*Bibl.*) ברוך, son of Neriah, and grandson of Maaseiah, of illustrious birth, of the tribe of Judah, was the faithful disciple of Jeremiah the prophet. *Jer.* li. 61, &c. An apocryphal book, entitled the Book of Baruch, is extant in the Greek, though not in Hebrew.

BARWICK, *John* (*Hist.*) an English divine, and a distinguished loyalist of Westmoreland, was educated at Cambridge, and devoted all his time and his powers in the service of Charles I and Charles II, with whom he kept up a correspondence, and on that account was imprisoned two years and a half. At the Restoration he refused the bishopric of Sodor and Mann, and also that of Carlisle, contenting himself with the deanery of Durham, which he exchanged for that of St. Paul's; and died in 1664, after having employed his income for the benefit of the church and his successors.

Barwick, *Peter,* brother to the preceding, and physician in ordinary to king Charles II, assisted his brother in the noble exertions which he made in behalf of the king, and died in 1705 at the age of 86. He wrote a life of his brother in Latin, which was published in 8vo. 1721; and an English translation, with an Account of the Writer, in 1724.

BARZAENTES (*Hist.*) a satrap who revolted from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* l. 8, c. 13.

BARZANES (*Hist.*) a king of Armenia tributary to Ninus. *Diod.* l. 2.

BARZAPHANES (*Hist.*) a general of Pachorus, king of the Parthians, assisted Antigonus, king of the Jews, against Herod his competitor, and took prisoners Hircanus and Phasael. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 14, c. 25.

**BARZILLAI** (*Bibl.*) ברזלי, a native of Rogelim, in Gilead, who assisted David when driven from Jerusalem by his son Absolom. 2 *Sam.* xvii.

**Barzillai**, a native of Meholath, in Simeon, father of Adriel, who married Michal, the former wife of David. 2 *Sam.* xxi.

**Barzillai**, a priest, married the daughter of Barzillai the Gileadite. *Nehem.* vii. 63.

**BAS, Le** (*Biog.*) a French engraver, whose landscapes and sea pieces were much admired. He died about 1765.

**BASEDOW**, *John Bernard* (*Biog.*) a writer of Hamburg, died in 1790, aged 67, leaving many works on education and religion, which are not known out of his own country.

**BASCAMA** (*Geog.*) or *Basca*, a town where Jonathan Maccabæus was killed.

**BASCHI**, *Matthew* (*Ecc.*) founder of the religious order of Capuchins, was born in Urbino, and died in 1552.

**BASHAN** (*Bibl.*) בשן, a country beyond Jordan, north of the tribes of Gad and Reuben. *Numb.* xxi. &c.

**BASHMATH** (*Bibl.*) בשמת, daughter of Helon the Hittite, wife of Esau.

**BASHUYSEN**, *Henry James Van* (*Biog.*) a professor of ecclesiastical history at Hanau, and afterwards of divinity at Berlin, died in 1758, aged 79, after having published several works on rabbinical subjects.

**BASIL** (*Hist.*) vide *Basilius*.

**Basil**, *St.* (*Ecc.*) an illustrious father, surnamed the *Great* on account of his learning and piety, was born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, in 326, and died in 379, bishop of his native place, after having taken an active part in the controversies of the time, particularly against Arianism. The best edition of St. Basil's works is that published by the Benedictines, 3 vols. fol. Gr. et Lat. 1722 and 1725. *S. Gregor. Nazianz. Epist.* 38; *S. Hieron. in Chron. et in Cat.*; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Theodoret. Hist.* l. 4; *Baron. Annal. &c.*

**Basil**, *St.* a bishop of Amasia, suffered martyrdom about 321. *Euseb. et S. Hieron. in Chron. An.* 321.

**Basil**, bishop of Ancyra in 336, has had the character from some of being a semi-Arian, although he was decidedly opposed to the Arians, as may justly be inferred from the high terms in which he was spoken of by his cotemporary St. Basil. *Socrat. Hist.* l. 1, &c.

**Basil**, a priest of Ancyra, distinct from the preceding Basil the bishop, suffered martyrdom under Julian. *Gregor. Nazian. Orat.* 21.

**Basil**, *Acholius*, archbishop of Thessalonica, and one of the most illustrious prelates in the fourth century, who supported the church by his precepts and examples, and defended the town by his arms against the Goths and other barbarians.

**Basil**, bishop of Seleucia, in Isauria, was at the council of Ephesus in 431, at that of Constantinople in 448, and at the general council of Chalcedon, where he was called to an account for his too great facility in regard to heretics.

**Basil**, a patriarch of Antioch in the fifth century.

**Basil**, a patriarch of Constantinople in 970, was deposed in 974.

**Basil**, a patriarch of Constantinople in 1183, was driven from his patriarchate by Isaac Angelus three years after.

**Basil**, archbishop of Thessalonica in the 12th century; being solicited by Adrian IV to unite with the Romish church, wrote a letter to show that the Greek church was not schismatic.

**Basil**, a physician in the 11th century, and leader of the Bogomiles, an impious sect, was seized and burned alive at Constantinople in 1118.

**BASILEA** (*Myth.*) Βασιλεια, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who was mother of all the gods. *Diod.* l. 3.

**Basilea** (*Geog.*) or *Basilea Rauracorum*, a town of Helvetia, which is now known by the name of *Basle*. [Vide *Basle*]

**BASILIDES** (*Hist.*) Βασιλείδης, the father of Herodotus, who joined in the attempt to destroy Strattes, tyrant of Chios. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 132.

**Basilides**, a family who held an oligarchical power at Erythræ. *Strab.* l. 14.

**Basilides** (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch of the second century, and disciple of Simon the Magician, was one of the chief leaders of the Egyptian gnostics, who blended Christianity with the Egyptian and Oriental philosophy.

**Basilides**, a bishop of Astorga in the third century, disturbed the peace of the church by wanting to hold his office after he had been deposed for his crimes. *S. Cyprian. Epist.* 68.

**Basilides**, an officer in the army of Maxentius, suffered martyrdom with Cyrinus, Nabor, and Nazarus, his brother officers, about 309.

**Basilides** (*Biog.*) a priest of Mount Carmel, who foretold many events to Vespasian when he offered sacrifices. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2. c. 87; *Sueton. in Vesp.* c.

**BASILINA** (*Hist.*) second wife of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great, was the mother of Julian the Apostate. She appears to have been a professor of Christianity, but to have been strongly addicted to Arianism. *S. Athanas. ad Solit.*; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 25; *Julian. Ep.* 51, &c.

**BASILIS** (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, who wrote an Account of India. *Plin.* l. 6; *Athen.* l. 9.

**BASILISCUS** (*Hist.*) brother of the empress Verina, and a general in the army of Leo I, wrested the empire from Zeno Isauricus; but, being defeated two years after by the deposed emperor, died in exile in 477. *Procop. de Bell. Vandal.* l. 1; *Evagr.* l. 3; *Nicephor.* l. 15.



**Basiliscus** (*Numis.*) some medals or coins were struck of this emperor, bearing his effigy in the obverse, as in the annexed figure; inscription DN. BASILISCUS P. P. AUG.; on the reverse, a figure of victory sitting on spoils with a shield inscribed XXXX, and a monogram of Christ with the cross; inscription VICTORIA AUGG. CONOB.

**Basiliscus** (*Ecc.*) the name of two martyrs at the commencement of the fourth century, one a soldier, and the other a bishop of Comana. *Sozom.* l. 8; *Theodoret.* l. 5.

**BASILIUS** (*Hist.*) a man who, though patronized by Cæsar, conspired against him.

**Basilius**, the name of two emperors of Constantinople, and some princes of Russia.

*Emperors of Constantinople.*

**Basilius I**, native of Adrianople, of an obscure family, was raised from the condition of a common soldier to be an associate in the empire with Michael III, whom he put out of the way that he might reign alone. He was killed by a stag in hunting in 886, after a reign of 19 years. *Curopalates, Nicetas, &c.*

**Basilius II**, surnamed the *Younger*, succeeded, with his brother Constantine, Porphyrogenetus John Zimisces in 975, and died in 1050, after a reign of 50 years, in which he was successful against the Bulgarians and other nations.

*Princes of Russia.*

**Basilius I**, grand duke of Moscovy, whose name was originally *Wolodomir*, was admitted to Christian baptism under the name of Basilius in 988.

**Basilius II**, surnamed *Demetricvitz*, revenged the death of his father Demetrius on the Tartars and Bulgarians, by whom the latter had been slain with his whole army, and drove them out of his dominions about the year 1400.

**Basilius III**, son of the preceding, was surnamed *Iemnoi*, or blind, because his eyes had been put out by his competitor

and brother Gregory, at whose death he gained his rightful possession of the crown of Moscovy.

Basilius IV, the son and successor of John Basilowitz, died in 1533, after a successful reign of 28 years.

Basilius, the name of Theodore Zuski, who ascended the throne of Russia on the murder of Demetrius.

Basilius (*Numis.*) medals or coins were struck of the emperors of this name, but which of them they are to be attributed it is seldom easy to determine.

Basilius (*Ecc.*) vide *Basil.*

BASILOWITZ, *John* I (*Hist.*) the first of the Russian princes, who, shaking off the yoke of the Tartars, assumed the title of czar; and died after a reign of 50 years in 1505, leaving the throne to Basilius Iwanowitz.

Basilowitz, *John* II, son and successor of Basilius Iwanowitz, died after a vigorous and successful reign of 51 years in 1584.

BASIN (*Hist.*) king of Thuringia, was defeated by Clovis, who reduced his country.

Basin, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) a native of Rouen, and bishop of Lisieux, was deposed, stript of his property, and sent into exile by Louis XI upon different charges, and died in 1491. He wrote a history of his own time.

Basin (*Biog.*) or *Basinio*, an Italian poet of the 15th century, wrote, among other things, the 'Hesperidos.'

BASINE (*Hist.*) wife of Basin, king of Thuringia, left her husband and became the wife of Childeric I, by whom she had Clovis. *Aimon. Hist.* l. 4; *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2; *Sigebert. et Adon. in Chron.*

BASINGE, *John* (*Biog.*) commonly called *Basingstochius*, or *de Basingstoke*, a native of Basingstoke, in Hampshire, studied at Oxford and Paris, travelled into Greece, and died 1252. He wrote, 1. 'The Donatus of the Greeks,' a translation of a Greek Grammar into Latin. 2. A Latin Translation of a Harmony of the Gospels, &c.

BASIRE (*Biog.*) or *Basier, Isaac*, an English divine, was born in 1607 in the island of Jersey, educated at Cambridge, where he had the degree of D. D. conferred on him in 1640, incorporated in the same at Oxford in the same year, where he was chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I; travelled during the usurpation into Greece, and other parts of Europe, with the view of recommending the service of the church of England; and, at the restoration, was promoted to a prebend of Durham, where he died in 1676. He wrote, 1. 'Deo et Ecclesiæ Sacrum,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1646; and 8vo. London, 1668. 2. 'Diatriba de Antiquâ Ecclesiæ Britannicæ Libertate,' 8vo. Brug. 1656, which was translated into English under the title of 'The Ancient Liberty of the Britannic Church,' &c. 8vo. 1661. 3. 'The History of the English and Scotch Presbytery,' 8vo. London, 1659, 1660. 4. 'Oratio Privata, boni Thologi. (speciatim Concinnatoris Practici) Partes Præcipuas complectens,' 8vo. London, 1670. 5. 'The Dead Man's Real Speech,' &c.; a funeral Sermon on the Death of Dr. John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, 8vo. London, 1673.

Basire, *James*, an engraver, was born in 1730, and died in 1802, leaving numerous specimens of his skill in the works published by the society of Antiquaries; as Gough's 'Vetusta Monumenta,' and the like.

BASKERVILLE, *Sir Simon* (*Biog.*) a physician of the ancient family of the Baskervilles in Herefordshire, was born at Exeter in 1573, entered at Exeter college in 1591, took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. about 1596–7, and that of M. D. in 1611, after which he obtained such immense wealth by his extensive medical practice in London as to get the name of Baskerville the Rich. He died in 1641.

Baskerville, *John*, a native of Worcestershire, and a printer, is entitled to notice only for the beautiful type which he employed in the printing of several works, which are distinguished by the name of Baskerville's editions.

BASLE (*Geog.*) *Basel*, or *Basil*, a town of Switzerland and the capital of a canton of the same name, situated on the Rhine, 174 miles N. by E. Geneva, and 250 E. by S. Paris. Lon. 7° 30′ E. lat. 47° 35′ N.

*History of Basle.*

*Basle*, which is called in the Latin *Basilea Rauracorum*, was a town of some consideration in the time of Ammianus Marcellinus in the sixth century, but of its origin nothing certain is known. It is supposed that Julian the Apostate enlarged it, and gave it the name of *Basilea* in honour of his mother Basiline. The emperor Gratian built two strong forts to protect it against the irruptions of the Germans. The emperors Henry I and II beautified it exceedingly, and conferred many privileges upon it, making it a free city. It submitted to the emperor in the 13th century, but in 1501 it entered into the Helvetic league, and formed a new canton. A treaty of peace was concluded here between France and the three several states of Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

The bishops of Basle were for some time lords of Brisac, but the lordship fell at length into the hands of Austria; and at the reformation the inhabitants abolished the episcopal government. The first bishop of this city mentioned in history is Justinian. A general council was held here in 1423 during the pontificate of Martin, which was the 18th general council that had been held. A council was likewise held here as early as 1061, and a synod in 1681.

BASNAGE, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) a protestant minister of Carentan, in Normandy, who died in 1652, wrote, among other works, a 'Treatise on the Church,' 1612, Rochelle.

Basnage, *Anthony*, eldest son of the preceding, and a French refugee on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, wrote 'Annales Politico-Ecclesiastici,' 3 vols. fol.; and died in 1721.

Basnage, *Henry du Franquener*, second son of Benjamin, and an advocate, was born at St. Mere Eglise, in Normandy, in 1615, and died in 1695, leaving 'Commentaire sur la Coutume de Normandie,' 2 vols. fol. 1678 and 1694. 2. 'Traité des Hypotheques.'

Basnage, *James de Franquener*, son of the preceding, and the most celebrated of all the family, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1653, and died in 1723. Among his numerous works the principal are, 1. 'Histoire de la Religion des Eglises Reformées,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1688 and 1699; and enlarged in 5 vols. 8vo. 1721; 2 vols. 4to. 1725; the last the completest edition. 2. 'Traité de la Conscience,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1696. 3. 'Histoire de l'Eglise depuis Jesus Christ jusqu'à Present,' 2 vols. fol. 4. 'Histoire de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament,' fol. Amsterdam, 1705, with cuts, by de Hooge. 5. 'Histoire des Juifs,' 5 vols. 12mo. Rotterdam; 15 vols. 12mo. Hague, 1716; translated by Taylor, fol. 1706; and abridged by Crull, 2 vols. 8vo. 1708. 6. 'Annales des Provinces Unies,' 1 vol. fol. Hague, 1719; and a second volume in 1726; besides sermons and tracts of a controversial nature.

Basnage, *Henry de Beauval*, brother of the preceding, wrote 'Traité de la Tolerance,' 12mo. . 684.

BASNET, *Edward* (*Hist.*) a native of Denbighshire, and dean of St. Patrick, in Ireland, in 1537, rendered great service to the government in the time of O'Neal's rebellion; for which he received the lands of Kilternan, in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

BASSAN, *James du Pont* (*Biog.*) a painter of Bassan, died in 1592, at the age of 80, leaving four sons, all painters. He was himself so skilful in his art, that he deceived Annibal Caracci by the painting of a book on a wall.

**Bassan**, *Francis*, eldest son of the preceding, and the superior of the four, was employed by the republic of Venice. He threw himself out of a window in a fit of despondency, and died at the age of 44.

**Bassan**, *Leander*, the second son, obtained the collar of St. John from the doge of Venice.

**Bassan**, *Baptiste* and *Jerome*, the two other brothers, were successful imitators of their father's style.

**BASSANTIN**, *James* (*Biog.*) a Scotch astronomer in the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'Astronomia Jacobi Bassantini Scoti Opus absolutissimum,' Latin and French, fol. Genev. 1599. 2. 'Arithmetica.' 3. 'Musica secundum Platonem, &c.

**BASSELIN**, *Oliver* (*Biog.*) a fuller of Vire, in Normandy, in the 15th century, wrote the ballads well known by the name of *Vaudevilles*, which was a corruption of *Vaux de Vire*, the place of his nativity.

**BASSET**, *Sir Francis* (*Hist.*) of Tehidy, of the ancient family of Bassets, spoken of under *Heraldry*, was sheriff of Cornwall during the greater part of the rebellion, and a strenuous loyalist, who, on account of his expenses in supporting the royal cause, was necessitated to sell his estate at St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, and much other property. He had two brothers, namely, sir Thomas Basset, and sir Arthur, in the service of king Charles, one as a major-general, who commanded a division of the royal army at the battle of Stratton, and the other a colonel.

**Basset**, *Fulk* (*Ecc.*) brother of Gilbert Basset, of the baronial family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was bishop of London in the reign of Henry III; and in that capacity opposed the immoderate demands of the see of Rome, and died of the plague in 1259.

**Basset** (*Her.*) a great baronial family, which flourished immediately after the conquest. From Ralph Basset, chief justice in the reign of Henry I, sprung the lords Basset, of Drayton; the lords Basset, of Hedendon; and lords Basset, of Sapcote and Weldon; with the Bassets of Bore, and many other branches mentioned by Dugdale. Sir Francis Basset, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1779, and raised to the peerage in 1796. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Basset, baron de Dunstanville, of Tehidy, in Cornwall; baron Basset, of Stratton, in Cornwall; and a baronet.

*Arms.* Barry wavy of six *or*, and *gules*.

*Crest.* A unicorn's head.

*Supporters.* Two unicorns collared, and each charged on the shoulder with a shield of the arms.

*Motto.* "Pro rege et populo."

**Basset**, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a gentleman of a good family, was chamberlain to Henry V, king of England, in which capacity he wrote an account of his glorious actions, entitled, 'The Acts of King Henry V,' which was never printed, although he is quoted by Hall in his Chronicle.

**BASSEVILLE**, *Hugo de* (*Hist.*) an ambassador from the French revolutionists to the Roman pontiff, was murdered by the populace at Rome, in 1792. He wrote, among other things, 'Memoires, Historiques et Politiques, sur la Revolution de France,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1790.

**BASSI**, *Angelo* (*Biog.*) surnamed *Politian*. [Vide *Politian*]

**Bassi**, *Laura Maria Catherina*, the wife of Dr. Joseph Vesati, died at Bologna in 1732, after having disputed publicly in Latin, and been honoured with a doctor's degree for her learning.

**BASSIANUS** (*Hist.*) a celebrated general of the fourth century, married Anastasia, the sister of Constantine the Great.

**Bassianus**, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Lodi, and the friend of S. Ambrosius, died in 413, after having governed his see 17 years.

**Bassianus**, bishop of Evasus, contended in the council of Chalcedon, in 451, for the bishopric of Ephesus, which was refused to him as well as to his competitor.

**Bassianus** (*Biog.*) vide *Landus*.

**BASSIUS**, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a surgeon, was born in 1690, and died in 1754. He wrote, 1. 'Gründlicher Bericht Von Bandagen,' 8vo. Leipzig, 1720 and 1723; also translated into the Dutch. 2. 'Observationes Anatomico-Chirurgico-Medicæ,' 8vo. Hall. 1731. 3. 'Tractatus de Morbis Venereis,' 8vo. Lips. 1764.

**BASSO**, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) nephew to pope Sextus IV, was by him created cardinal in 1477. He died bishop of Sabina in 1507.

**BASSOL**, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Scotland, and disciple of Duns Scotus, at Oxford, in 1304, died in 1347, leaving 'Commentaria, seu Lecturæ in Quatuor Libros Sententiarum,' fol. Paris. 1517, which acquired him great reputation in his day.

**BASSOMPIERE**, *Francis de* (*Hist.*) marshal of France, was born in Lorraine in 1579, served in the war of Savoy in 1600 and 1603, commanded the ordnance at the siege of Chateau Porcien, and afterwards at that of Rhetel, in 1617, was made marshal in 1622, sent ambassador extraordinary to Spain and Switzerland, and after being imprisoned for ten years in the Bastile, through the intrigues of Richelieu, he died in 1646. During his imprisonment he wrote, 1. 'Memoires de sa Vie,' 3 vols. Cologne, 1665. 2. 'Relation de ses Ambassades,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1665 and 1668. 3. 'Remarques sur l'Histoire de Henri IV, &c. ecrite par Dupleix,' 12mo. 1665.

**BASSUS**, *Lucilius* (*Hist.*) governor of Judæa after the destruction of Jerusalem, cut in pieces a great number of the Jews, who continued thei resistance to the Romans. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7, c. 20.

**Bassus** (*Ecc.*) a heretic, who denied the necessity for the atonement, and made the perfection of all things to consist in twenty-four letters and seven stars.

**Bassus** (*Biog.*) vide *Aufidius* & *Cæsius*.

**Bassus**, *Junius*, a rhetorician in the reign of Augustus, some of whose orations are preserved by Seneca.

**BASTA**, *George* (*Hist.*) a great military commander under the duke of Parma, was born at Rocca, and died in 1607, leaving among his works, as an author, 1. 'Maestro di Campo Generale,' Venice, 1606. 2. 'Governo della Cavalleria Leggiera,' Frankof. 1612.

**BASTARD**, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a clergyman and a poet, of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, died in prison, where he was confined for debt, in 1618. He wrote, 1. 'Chrestoleros,' or, Seven Books of Epigrams, 12mo. London, 1598. 2. 'Magna Britannia,' 4to. Lond. 1605; besides his sermons and some poetic libels.

**BASTIDE**, *John Francis de la* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous French writer, was born at Marseilles in 1724. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Bibliotheque Universelle des Romans,' 112 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1775—1789. 2. 'Le Nouveau Spectator,' 2 vols. 8vo., in imitation of the Spectator.

**BASTON**, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a poet of Yorkshire, a Carmelite monk, and a public orator of Oxford, who died in 1310, was the author of, 1. 'De Strivilniensi Obsidione.' 2. 'De Altero Scotorum Bello.' 3. 'De Scotiæ Guerris Variis.' 4. 'De Variis Mundi Statibus.' 5. 'De Sacerdotum Luxuriis.' 6. 'Contra Artistas,' &c.

**BASTWICK**, *John* (*Hist.*) a physician, who, with Prynne and Burton, were sentenced for their seditious writings to pay a fine of 5000*l.*, to stand in the pillory, to lose their ears, and to suffer perpetual imprisonment. He was released on the breaking out of the rebellion; after which he poured forth his virulence against the ruling factions of the day, and was suffered to sink into obscurity.

**BATAVA**, *Castra* (*Geog.*) a fortified town of Vindelicia, now *Passau*, in Bavaria.

**BATAVI** (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of Germany which is now known by the name of *Holland*, which was called by the ancients *Batavorum Insula*, and in the Latin of the middle ages *Batavia*.

*Lucan*, l. 1, v. 431.

*Vangiones: Batavique truces, quos ære recurvo*
*Stridentes acuere tubæ:*

*Sil.* lib. 3, v. 608.

*Jam puer auricomo performidate Batavo.*

*Mart.* l. 8, epig. 33.

*Et mutat Latias spuma Batava comas.*

*Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 4, c. 10; *Liv.* l. 4, c. 15; *Plin.* l. 4; *Plut. in Othon.*; *Cluv. German.* l. 2.

**BATAVIA** (*Geog.*) a city and seaport on the north coast of the island of Java, the capital of all the Dutch settlements in India, was built by the Dutch in 1619, on the ruins of Jacatra, after the successes which they obtained over the sovereign of that place, aided by the English. The city surrendered to the English in 1811; but has since been restored to the Dutch. Lon. 106° 54′ E., lat. 6° 12′ S.

**BATE**, *John* (*Biog.*) prior of the Carmelites at York, and a native of Northumberland, studied at Oxford, and died in 1429. He published many critical and theological works.

**Bate**, *George*, physician successively to Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II, was born in 1608, studied at Oxford, and died in 1669. His principal work is an account of the rebellion, under the title of 'Elenchus Motuum Nuperorum in Anglia, simul ac Juris Regis et Parliamentarii brevis Narratio,' 4to. Paris. 1649; and Francof. 1650.

**Bate**, *George*, another of the same name, was author of 'The Lives of the Regicides,' 8vo. London, 1661.

**Bate**, *Julius*, a clergyman, was born in 1736, and died in 1771. He warmly supported the principles of Hutchinson, with whom he was intimate, and wrote, among other things, 'Critica Hebræa,' or a Hebrew English Dictionary, without points,' 4to. 1767.

**Bate**, *James*, elder brother of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1723 and 1727, and died rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, in 1775. He published a few tracts on doctrinal points.

**BATECUMBE** (*Biog.*) or *Batecombe, William*, a mathematician of the fifth century, studied at Oxford, and wrote, 1. 'De Sphæræ Concavæ Fabrica et Usu.' 2. 'De Sphæra Solida.' 3. 'De Operatione Astrolabii.' 4. 'Conclusiones Sophiæ.'

**BATEMAN**, *William* (*Ecc.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, bishop of Norwich, and founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was born at Norwich, studied at Cambridge, obtained the bishopric of Norwich in 1343, and died in 1354, on his way to Rome, where he was sent with Henry, duke of Lancaster, and others, to treat of a peace between the crowns of England and France.

**Bateman** (*Her.*) the name of a family which is descended from William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, above-mentioned, and which at present enjoys a baronetcy. This family has for many generations resided at Hartington Hall, in the county of Derbyshire, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, three crescents with an etoile of six points above each crescent *gules*, on a field *or*; a canton *azure* on the sinister corner of the field.

*Crest.* A crescent and etoile above it of six points *gules*, between two eagles' wings *or*.

*Motto.* "Sidus adsit amicum."

**BATES**, *William* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and was afterwards chaplain to Charles II; but was ejected by the act of uniformity, and died in 1681. His works were published in a folio volume after his death.

**BATESON** (*Her.*) the name of a family in Ireland, which at present enjoys a baronetcy; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, three bats' wings erect *sable*, on a chief *gules*, a lion passant *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a bat's wing, as in the arms.

**BATH**, *William, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a statesman of the family of Pulteney, was born in 1682, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, appointed privy councillor and secretary of state on the accession of George I; which posts he shortly after resigned, and took the lead in the ranks of opposition to the ministers of the day, at the head of whom was sir Robert Walpole, his former friend and associate. On the resignation of this minister, he was sworn of the privy council, in which office he continued till his death, in 1764. He had a principal hand in the 'Craftsman,' besides other party pamphlets, of which he was the author.

**Bath**, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which has been conferred on three several families, and is now extinct. Philibert de Shaunde, a native of Britanny, and a faithful servant of Henry VII, was advanced by that monarch to the title of earl of Bath in 1486, which became extinct in the same reign. John Bouchier, third lord Fitzwarine, was created earl of Bath, in 1536 and 28 Henry VIII, which title became extinct at the death of Henry Bouchier, the fifth earl, in 1654. William Pulteney, the statesman above-mentioned, was created baron of Heydon, viscount Pulteney, and earl of Bath, in 1742, which title became extinct at the death of the countess of Bath, in 1808.

**Bath**, *Marquis of*, a title at present enjoyed by the Thynne family, which was first conferred on Thomas, third viscount Weymouth, in 1789. [Vide *Thynne*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Thynne, marquis of Bath, viscount Weymouth, baron Thynne of Warminster, and a baronet.

*Arms.* Barry of ten *or*, and *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a reindeer tripping *or*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a reindeer *or*, gorged with a plain collar *sable*; on the sinister, a lion *gules*.

*Motto.* "J'ai bonne cause."

**Bath** (*Geog.*) a city in the county of Somersetshire, on the river Avon, 13 m. E. S. E. Bristol, and 106 W. London, lon. 2° 21′ W., lat. 51° 22′ N. This town was well known to the Romans by the name of *Aquæ Calidæ*, or *Aquæ Solis*, on account of its hot springs, which have ever since been celebrated. It is a bishop's see, which was originally at Wells, where it was erected in 905, and in 1090 it was transferred to Bath, by John de Villula de Tours, its bishop; but in consequence of a dispute between the canons of Wells and the Benedictines, respecting the election of the bishop, it was agreed that the bishop should take the name of both the cities, placing that of Bath first. *Camd. Descript. Angl.*; *Godwin. de Epis. Angl.*; *Miræus. Not. Episc.*

**BATHE**, *Henry de* (*Hist.*) a native of Devonshire, was appointed by Henry III, in 1238, justice of the Common Pleas, lost the king's favour in 1251, on a charge of perverting justice to his own private ends, but being restored again after some time, through the intercession of friends, he died chief justice of the King's Bench about 1261.

**Bathe**, *William* (*Biog.*) an Irish Jesuit, was born in 1564, studied at Oxford, and died rector of an Irish seminary of Salamanca, in 1614. He wrote, 1. 'An Introduction to the Art of Music,' 4to. Lond. 1584; a later and improved edition was published under the title of 'A brief Introduction to the Skill of Song,' &c. 2. 'Janua Linguarum,' &c. Salamanc. 1611.

**BATHELIER**, *James le* (*Biog.*) *Sieur d'Aviron*, a distinguished lawyer in the 16th century, wrote, 'Commentaries on the Norman Law,' which were reprinted with those of Berault and Godefroi, in 2 vols. fol. Rouen, 1684.

**BATHORI** (*Hist.*) a noble family of Transylvania, which held the government of that country for some time.

Bathori, *Stephen*, was elected governor in 1571, after the death of Sigismund, was placed on the throne of Poland in 1576, and died in 1586.

Bathori, *Christopher*, brother of the preceding, succeeded him in the principality of Transylvania, and died in 1581.

Bathori, *Sigismund*, his son and successor, yielded his principality to his cousin Andrew, the cardinal, and died in 1613.

Bathori, *Andrew*, a cardinal, and cousin of the preceding, lost, as prince of Transylvania, a considerable battle, against the prince of Wallachia, in 1599, and being taken prisoner, had his head cut off by the peasants.

Bathori, *Gabriel*, was elected prince of Transylvania in 1608, and was killed for his cruelties and debaucheries in 1618. *Spondan. contin. Annal. Ann.* 1718.

**BATH-SHEBA** (*Bibl.*) בת־שבע, daughter of Eliam, or Ammiel, and wife to Uriah the Hittite, was married to king David, by whom she had Solomon. 2 *Sam.* xi.; 1 *Kings* xi. 12.

**BATHUEL** (*Bibl.*) vide *Bethuel*.

**BATH-ZACHARIAS** (*Geog.*) a place near Bethsura, where a battle was fought between Antiochus Eupator and Judas Maccabeus. 1 *Mac.* vi.

**BATHURST**, *George* (*Hist.*) of the honourable family mentioned under *Heraldry*, had thirteen sons, six of whom had the distinguished honour of dying in the service of Charles I, during the rebellion.

Bathurst, *Allan, Earl*, eldest son of sir Benjamin Bathurst, who was the youngest son of the preceding, George Bathurst was born in 1684, and after a course of political warfare with sir Robert Walpole's administration, he died in 1775. He was the first of his family who enjoyed a title. [Vide *Bathurst*, under *Heraldry*]

Bathurst (*Her.*) the name of a family originally seated in Sussex, at a place called Bathurst, not far from Battle-abby, of which they were dispossessed in the troublesome times of dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster. The ancestor of the present family, Lawrence Bathurst, a citizen of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry VI, held lands there, and also at Cranbrooke, and Staplehurst, in Kent. Allen Bathurst, a descendant of this Lawrence, was elevated to the peerage in 1711 at the memorable period when 12 new peers were introduced into the House of Lords to obtain a majority in the Upper House, and was farther advanced to the dignity of an earl by George III in 1772. His son Henry, the second earl, was during his father's life-time created lord Apsley, baron of Apsley, in Sussex, and appointed lord high chancellor of England. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Bathurst, earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, in Sussex, lord Bathurst, baron Bathurst, of Battlesden, co. Bedford, and lord Apsley, baron of Apsley, in Sussex.

*Arms.* *Sable*, two bars *ermine*, in chief three crosses pattee *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a dexter arm in mail, embowed, and holding a club with spikes, all *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two stags *argent*, each gorged with a collar gemelle *ermine*.

*Motto.* "Tien ta fois."

Bathurst, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) a poet and divine, the seventh son of George Bathurst, mentioned under *History*, was born in 1620, sent to Trinity college, Oxford, in 1634, took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1637 and 1641, and died dean of Wells in 1704, after having refused the bishopric, out of regard to his society, of which he was president. His poems and other pieces were published by Mr. Thomas Warton, his biographer.

**BATHYLLUS** (*Biog.*) a Samian, who, according to Horace, was beloved by Anacreon. *Horat. Ep.* 14.

Bathyllus, a favourite of Mæcenas. *Tacit. Ann.* l. 1, c. 54; *Juv. Sat.* 6.

**BATILDA**, *St.* (*Hist.*) commonly called *Badour*, a Saxon princess, was carried away from England by pirates, and sold to Archinoald, mayor of the palace, where she was seen by Clovis II, who married her, and had by her Clotarius III, Childeric II, and Thierrie III. She administered the government with great wisdom after his death, and after founding several abbies she died about 680, in a monastery.

**BATILLUS** (*Hist.*) a slave of Antipater, son of Herod the Great, accused his master of having procured poison for the purpose of administering it to the king.

**BATIS** (*Hist.*) a eunuch and governor of Gaza, who having held out long against Alexander, was dragged round the city at the chariot wheels of the conqueror. *Curt.* l. 4, c. 6.

**BATMAN** (*Biog.*) or *Bateman, Stephen*, a poet and native of Somersetshire, studied at Cambridge, and died in 1587. Among his works are, 1. 'The Doom,' &c. 4to. London, 1581. 2. 'A Christal Glass of Christian Reformation,' &c. 4to. London, 1569, &c.

**BATMANSON**, *John* (*Biog.*) prior of the Carthusian monastery, or Charter-house, in London, died in 1531. He wrote 'Animadversions on Erasmus' Commentary on the New Testament,' and other theological or religious works.

**BATO** (*Hist.*) a Dardanian, who revolted to Rome from king Philip. *Liv.* l. 31, c. 28.

**BATON** (*Myth.*) Βάτων, a charioteer of Amphiaraus, was swallowed up with him, and afterwards honoured with a consecrated place. *Paus* i. 5, c. 17.

Baton (*Biog.*) a native of Sinope, who wrote Commentaries on the Persian Affairs.

**BATONI**, *Pompeo* (*Biog.*) one of the greatest painters of the last century, was born at Lucca in 1708, and died in 1787. His best piece is Simon the Magician, contending with St. Peter, preserved at Rome in the great church of St. Peter.

**BATSCH**, *Augustus John George Charles* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born in 1761, and died in 1802. He wrote, 1. 'Elenchus Fungorum,' 8vo. Hall. 1783; and again in 1786. 2. 'An Introduction to the Knowledge and History of Vegetables,' in German, 8vo. Jen. 1792. 3. 'Botany for Ladies and Amateurs,' 8vo. 1795, 1798, 1805, &c.

**BATTAGLINI**, *Mark* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Nocera, died in 1717, after having been employed by the popes Alexander VIII, and Clement XI, in both a civil and ecclesiastical capacity. He wrote, 1. 'Il Legista Filosofo,' 4to. Rome, 1680. 2. 'Istoria Universale di tutti i Concili Generali,' 2 vols. fol. Venice, 1689. 3. 'Annali del Sacerdozio,' 4 vols. fol. Venice, 1701, 1704, 1709, 1711, besides some devotional tracts.

**BATTELY**, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquarian of Bury, in Suffolk, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, died in 1708 aged 61. He wrote 'Antiquitates Rutupinæ,' 8vo. 1711; a second edition in 4to. 1745, with the author's 'Antiquitates S. Edmondburgi.'

Battely, *Nicholas*, brother of the preceding, edited Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury.'

**BATTEUX**, *Charles* (*Biog.*) professor of philosophy, and member of the French academy, was born in 1713, and died in 1780. He wrote among other things, 1. 'Cours de Belles Lettres,' 5 vols. 12mo. 1760. 2. A Translation of the Works of Horace into French, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

**BATTI** (*Hist.*) a Tartar chief, who in 1224 subjugated the Russians, and made himself master of the country, which remained in the hands of the Tartars till the reign of Basilius in 1500, by whom they were expelled.

**BATTIADES** (*Biog.*) a patronymic of Callimachus, from his father Battus. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 53.

BATTIE, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1704, and died in 1776. He wrote among other things, 1. 'De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes in Coll. Reg. Medicorum,' 1751. 2. 'A Treatise on Madness,' 4to. 1757. 3. 'Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis nonnullis,' &c. 1762.

BATTIS (*Myth.*) a maid of Cos, celebrated by Philetas, the elegiac poet. *Ovid. Trist.* l. 1, el. 5.

BATTISHALL, *Jonathan* (*Biog.*) a musician, was born in 1738, and died in 1758. He composed many anthems, which have been published in Mr. Page's 'Harmonia Sacra.'

BATTUS (*Myth.*) Βάττος, a shepherd of Pylos, who, contrary to his promise, made known that Mercury had stolen the flocks of Admetus, for which he was turned into a pumice stone. *Ovid. Met.* l. 2.

BATTUS (*Hist.*) the name of two princes of Cyrene.

BATTUS I, was the founder of Cyrene, A. C. 630.

BATTUS II, grandson of the preceding, died king of Cyrene, A. C. 554. *Herod.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 17; *Justin.* l. 3; *Pausan.* l. 3.

BATTUS, a general of Corinth against Athens. *Thucyd.* l. 4.

BATULUS (*Biog.*) a surname of Demosthenes, from his effeminacy when young. *Plut. in Demosth.*

BATY, *Richard* (*Biog.*) rector of Kirkandrew, upon the Esk, in Cumberland, died in 1758, after having built a parsonage-house, and conferred many other benefits on his parish. He published the 'Young Clergyman's Companion in visiting the Sick,' in 1756, besides some smaller pieces.

BAVARIA (*Geog.*) a circle of Germany, is bounded on the W. by Suabia, N. W. by Franconia, N. E. by Bohemia, E. by Austria and Stiria, and S. by Carinthia and Tyrol, and is divided into the following circles:

| *Circles.* | *Chief Towns.* |
|---|---|
| The Main | Bamberg. |
| Rezah | Anspach. |
| Upper Danube | Eichstadt. |
| Regen | Ratisbon. |
| Lower Danube | Passau. |
| Iller | Remplin. |
| Iser | Munich. |

Besides the grand duchy of Wurzburg, the principality of Aschaffenburg and some other territorial accessions.

*History of Bavaria.*

Bavaria, called by the inhabitants *Die Beyern*, formed a part of the Rhætia Vindelicia, and Noricum of the ancients, and received the name of *Bojaria*, from the Boii, a people who were settled early in this part. It had its own kings from the fifth century to the ninth, of whom the first is supposed to have been Aldiger or Aldeger, who established himself in Bavaria in 456. The present House of Bavaria is sprung from Otho I, landgrave of Wittelsbach, who was made duke of Bavaria about 1125, by the emperor Frederic I; among his successors may be reckoned three emperors of Germany, besides kings of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, and different electors, counts, &c. Otho, surnamed the *Great*, was succeeded by his son Louis I, and he by his son Otho II, surnamed the *Illustrious*, who dying in 1245, divided his possessions between his two sons, Louis II and Henry; but on the failure of issue to Henry, the whole reverted to the children of Louis, who were Rudolphus and Louis, from which descended the two great families in Germany, namely, the counts Palatine of the Rhine, from Rudolphus the Elder, and the dukes of Bavaria, from Louis the Younger. The successors of Louis, who was afterwards emperor, were Stephen, surnamed the *Old*, John the *Pacific*, Ernest, Albert III, surnamed the *Pious*, Albert IV, surnamed the *Wise*, William IV, surnamed the *Constant*, Albert V, surnamed the *Magnanimous*; William V, surnamed the *Young*; Maximilian I, surnamed the *Solomon*; Ferdinand, Mary, and Maximilian II, who was put to the ban of the empire and lost his estates, but they were restored to him by the peace of Baden. Charles Albert, his son and successor, making pretensions to the empire, was deprived of his patrimonial states, which were restored by Maria Theresa, to his son Maximilian Joseph, on his renouncing the pretensions made by his father. He died in 1777, and with him ended the younger line of the house of Wittelsbach. The next heir was Charles Theodore, count Palatine of the elder line, who had hitherto enjoyed with little interruption the electoral dignity, and at his death he was succeeded by Maximilian Joseph IV, duke of Deux-Ponts, and under whom Bavaria was raised to a kingdom during the late revolutionary war, and was aggrandized by large accessions of territory.

BAUCIS (*Myth.*) an infirm old woman, who, with her husband Philemon, received Jupiter hospitably in her cottage; for which the god in recompense metamorphosed their cottage into a temple, and made them the priests. Their bodies were at their death changed into trees before the doors of the temple. *Ovid. Met.* l. 8.

BAUDART, *William* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine of Flanders, was born in 1565, and died in 1640. He was employed with Bucer in the translation of the Bible into Dutch, besides which he published, 1. 'Polemographia Auriaco-Belgica,' or a collection of engravings, representing sieges and battles, with some Latin verses, illustrative of the subject.

BAUDELOT, *Charles Cæsar de Dairval* (*Biog.*) a French antiquary, was born in 1648, and died in 1722. He wrote 'De l'Utilité des Voyages,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1686; on the subject of Antiquities, which was often reprinted; but the edition of 1727 is said to be the best. He also wrote several dissertations which were published in the memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

BAUDERON, *Brice* (*Biog.*) a French physician, who died at Maçon in 1623, aged 81, wrote, 1. 'Paraphrase sur la Pharmacopie,' 8vo. Lyons, 1588, 1596, 1603, and 1628; and translated into Latin under the title of 'Pharmacopoëia e Gallico in Latinum versa a Philemone Hollando,' fol. Lond. 1639; 4to. Hag. 1640. He also published 'Praxis Medica in duos Tractatus distincta,' 4to. Paris. 1620.

BAUDET, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Blois, whose chief piece was 'Adam and Eve,' from Dominichino. He died in 1671, aged 73.

BAUDIER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) historiographer of France, under Louis XIII, wrote, 1. 'Histoire Générale de la Religion des Turcs,' &c.; also 'Le Livre et la Theologie de Mahomet,' a work translated from the Arabic, 8vo. 1636. 2. 'Histoire du Cardinal d'Amboise,' 8vo. Paris, 1651. 3. 'Histoire du Marechal de Toiras,' fol. 16[illegible]; 2 vols. 12mo. 1666; besides the Lives of Cardinal Ximenes, and Abbe Suger, &c.

BAUDILLE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr of Nismes, but the time of her martyrdom is not known. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 1.

BAUDIUS, *Dominic* (*Biog.*) professor of history in the university of Leyden, was born at Lisle in 1561, and died in 1613. His works are, 1. 'Poemata,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1607. 2. 'De Induciis Belli Belgici,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 16[illegible]; 8vo. 1617. 3. 'Epistolæ,' 24mo. Ibid. 1615, and often reprinted since; in which are also printed all his orations.

BAUDOT, *de Juilli Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born at Vendome in 1678, and died in 1759. He wrote, 1. 'L'Histoire de Catherine de France, Reine d'Angleterre,' 1696. 2. 'Germaine de [illegible],' an historical novel.

3. 'L'Histoire Secrette du Connetable de Bourbon, 1706. 4. 'L'Histoire de la Conquête d'Angleterre, par Guillaume Duc de Normandie,' 12mo. 1701; besides a history of Philip Augustus, Charles VI, Charles VII, and Louis XI &c.

BAUDOUIN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a civilian of Arras, was born in 1520, and died in 1573. His principal works are, 1. 'Leges de Re Rustica et Novella Constitutio Prima,' 4to. Louvain. 1542. 2. 'Commentarii in Libros Quatuor Instituti Juris Civilis,' fol. Paris. 1546, 1582, and 1584. 3. 'Juris Civilis Catechesis,' 8vo. Basil. 1557. 4. 'De Institutione Historiæ Universæ,' 4to. Paris. 1551, &c.

BAUDOUIN, *Benedict*, a divine of Amiens, was the author of 'Calceus Antiquus et Mysticus,' 8vo. 1615; besides a translation of Seneca's tragedies, published at Troyes in 1629. He died in 1632.

BAUDOUIN, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Pradelle, in the Vivarais, in 1590, died in the service of queen Margaret as her reader in 1650, or, according to others, in 1656. He published translations of Sallust, Tacitus, Lucian, Suetonius, &c.; besides a History of Malta, and some novels, &c.

BAUDRAND, *Michael Anthony* (*Biog.*) a geographer, was born at Paris in 1633, and died in 1700. He wrote 'Geographia Ordine Literarum disposita,' 2 vols. fol. 1682; since translated into French under the title of 'Dictionnaire Geographique;' besides some smaller works.

BAUDRI (*Ecc.*) bishop of Nozon and Tournai, died in 1113, after having actively discharged his pastoral office.

BAUDRICOURT, *Robert de* (*Hist.*) chamberlain and counsellor to king Charles VII, introduced the maid of Orleans to his notice in 1420.

BAUDRICOURT, *John de*, son of the preceding, and marechal of France, signalized himself in the conquest of Naples under Charles VIII, and died in 1499.

BAUHIN (*Biog.*) in Latin *Bauhinus*, a physician, and the first of a family of learned men, was born at Amiens in 1511, and died in 1582, after having escaped being burnt for his religion through the intercession of queen Margaret. He left two sons distinguished botanists.

BAUHIN, *John*, eldest son of the preceding, a physician and botanist, was born at Basil in 1541, and died in 1613. He wrote, 1. 'Historiæ Plantarum Prodromus,' 4to. Ebrodun 1619. 2. 'Historia Plantarum Universalis,' 3 vols. fol. 1650, 1651. 3. 'De Aquis Medicatis, Nova Methodus, Quatuor Libris comprehensa,' 4to. 1605, 1607, 1612; besides many smaller works on botany.

BAUHIN, *Gaspard*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1560, and died in 1624. He wrote, 1. 'Phytopinax,' 4to. Basil. 1596. 2. 'Pinax Theatri Botanici,' 4to. Basil. 1623. The works of these two brothers were held in such high esteem that, for some years, it was not thought necessary to publish any other on the subject of botany. They still maintain a pre-eminent rank among botanical works.

BAVIUS (*Biog.*) and *Mævius*, two inferior poets in the age of Augustus, whom Virgil satyrizes for their abuse and malevolence. *Virg. Eclog.* l. 3.

BAULDRI, *Paul* (*Biog.*) surnamed *d'Iberville*, professor of ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, was born at Rouen in 1639, and died in 1606. He published a new edition of Lactantius 'De Mortibus Persecutorum,' and of Furetiere's 'Nouvelle Allegorique,' &c.; also Commentaries on Job.

BAULOT (*Biog.*) or *Beaulieu, James*, a lithotomist of Franche Comté, was born in 1651, and died in 1720 in a hermitage, after having invented the lateral operation for the stone.

BAUME, *Nicolas Auguste de la* (*Hist.*) marquis of Montrevel and Marechal of France, died in 1716, after having signalized himself during his long military career.

BAUME, *Peter de la* (*Ecc.*) of the same noble family, was promoted to the bishopric of Geneva in 1523; and, after being twice driven from his see by the Calvinists, he was created cardinal by Paul III in 1539, promoted to the archbishopric of Besançon in 1542, and died in 1544.

BAUME, *Claude de la*, nephew of the preceding, was created cardinal in 1578, succeeded his uncle in the archbishopric of Besançon, and died viceroy of Naples in 1584.

BAUME, *James Francis de la* (*Biog.*) a native of Carpentras, died in 1757, aged 52. He wrote 'La Christiade, or Paradise Regained, 6 vols. 12mo. 1753, which was written in so ridiculous a style that it was condemned by the Parliament of Paris, and the author was fined.

BAUMGARTEN, *Alexander Theophilus* (*Biog.*) a professor of logic, &c. at Halle, was born at Berlin in 1714, and died in 1762. His principal works are, 1. 'Metaphysica,' 8vo. Hall. 1739, 1743, and 1763. 2. 'Æthica Philosophica,' Ibid. 1740, 1751, 1762. 3. 'Æsthetica,' 2 vols. 8vo. Francof. 1750, 1758.

BAUMGARTEN, *Siegmond*, brother of the preceding, and a voluminous writer, died in 1757. His most useful work was a Continuation of the English Universal History.

BAUNE, *James de la* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born in 1649, and died in 1725. He wrote, 1. 'Symbola Heroica,' 4to. Paris. 1672. 2. 'Panegyrici Veteres in Usum Delphini,' 4to. Paris. 1676; 8vo. Amst. 1701; 4to. Venet. 1725; 8vo. Lond. 1716, which contains only the panegyric of Pliny, with the notes of De la Baune, Lipsius, &c. 3. 'Ludus Poeticus in Recentem Cometam,' 4to. Paris. 1681, &c. Many of his Latin poems were inserted in a collection entitled 'Collegii Parisiensis Societ. Jesu, Festi Plausus ad Nuptias Ludovici Galliarum Delphini,' &c. fol. Paris. 1680.

BAUR, *John William* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born at Strasburg in 1610, and died in 1640. He excelled in representing processions, battles, and the like.

BAUSCH, *John Laurence* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Schweinfort in 1605, and died in 1665. He wrote, 1. 'Schediasmata Bina Curiosa de Lapide Hæmatite et Œtite,' 8vo. Lips. 1665. 2. 'Schediasma Curiosum de Unicornu Fossili,' 8vo. Bresl. 1666. 3. 'Schediasma Posthumum de Cœruleo et Chrysocolla,' 8vo. Jen. 1668.

BAUSSIRI (*Biog.*) a Mahometan, and author of a poem in praise of Mahomet, every line of which ends with an *m*.

BAUTRU (*Hist.*) the name of a family originally of Anjou, which has produced men of wit and distinction.

BAUTRU, *Armand*, son of Nicholas Bautru, and count of Nogent, Marechal de Camp, &c. was drowned at the passage of the Rhine in 1672.

BAUTRU, *William II*, ambassador into Flanders, Spain, and England, was famous for his bon mots. He died in 1665.

BAUTRU, *Nicholas II*, count of Serrant, commander-in-chief in Alsace, and governor of Phillipeville, was killed a few days after the death of marshal Turenne at the battle beyond the Rhine in 1675.

BAUX (*Hist.*) a noble family of France, who have been barons of Baux, viscounts of Marseilles, and princes of Orange, bore also once the title of kings of Arles, and made pretensions to the sovereignty of Provence.

BAUX, *Bernardin de*, knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, distinguished himself against the Venetians, and at the siege of Marseilles in 1524, and died in 1527.

BAXTER, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist divine, was born at Rowton in 1615, and died in 1691, after having taken an active part in the troubles and tumults of the times. He left numerous publications suited to the party for which they were written.

BAXTER, *William*, nephew of the preceding, an antiquarian and critic, published, 1. 'De Analogia,' &c. 12mo. 1679. 2. An edition of Anacreon in 1695, and again in 1710, with improvements. 3. An edition of Horace, 1701. 4. 'Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum,' &c.

**Baxter**, *Andrew*, a metaphysician, was born in 1686 in Old Aberdeen, and died in 1750. Of his works the most important is 'An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul,' &c. 4to.

**BAYARD**, *Pierre du Terrail de* (*Hist.*) a warrior, was the descendant of a family of warriors. One ancestor of his fell in 1356 at the battle of Poictiers, another at the battle of Agincourt. His grandfather was killed at the battle of Montheri in 1465, his father was dangerously wounded at that of Guinegaste, or the Eperons, and he himself was killed during the retreat of Bonivet in Italy in 1524, at the age of 48, of which 32 years had been nobly spent in the service of his sovereigns Charles VIII, Louis XII, and Francis. He is celebrated by all historians for his valour and humanity, and has received the title of the captain "Sans Peur et sans Reproche."

**Bayard**, *Gilbert, Seigneur de la Font*, secretary of state, and general of the finances in the reign of Francis I, was employed on several important negociations; but, on the death of that prince, his enemies at court caused him to be arrested and thrown into prison, where he died. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 3.

**BAYDU-KHAN** (*Hist.*) the sixth of the descendants of Jenghiz-Khan, succeeded Gangalû on the throne of Irak, or Persia, in the year of the Hegira 694, A. D. 1304, and was slain after a reign of only eight months by the general of his rival and successor Gazan Khan.

**BAYER**, *John* (*Biog.*) an astronomer and lawyer in the 16th century, is principally known by his 'Uranometria,' or Atlas of the Stars, first published in 1603, which was republished in 1627 under the new title of 'Cœlum Stellatum Christianum,' in which a fruitless attempt was made to substitute scripture figures and names for those of the heathen mythology. The stars are marked on Bayer's Uranometria by the Greek letters $\alpha$, $\beta$, $\gamma$, &c.

**Bayer**, *Theophilus Siegfred*, grandson of the preceding, and an antiquarian, was born in 1694, and died in 1738. He published, 1. 'Museum Sinicum,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Petrop. 1730; consisting of a grammar and lexicon of the Chinese language. 2. 'Historia Regni Græcorum Bactriani,' 4to. ibid. 1738. 3. 'Historia Osrhoena et Edessena ex Nummis illustrata,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1734; besides numerous antiquarian dissertations published in the Literary Journal, and in a work entitled 'Opuscula ad Historiam Antiquam, Chronologiam, Geographiam et Rem Nummariam spectantia,' 8vo. Hall. 1768.

**BAYEUX** (*Geog.*) a town of Lower Normandy, in France, on the river Aure, in the modern department of Calvados, about 4 miles from the English Channel, 140 W. by N. Paris. Lon. 0° 42′ W. lat. 49° 17′ N.

*History of Bayeux.*

*Bayeux* was known to the ancients by the several names of *Biducassium, Bajocæ, Civitas Bajocassium, Bajacarum*, or *Bellocassium*. Cæsar speaks of these people under the name of *Bellocisses*, or *Bellocasses*. Ptolemy calls them *Biducenses* Ausonius *Bajocasses*; and Gregory of Tours *Bajocassini*. It was formerly a very considerable place, and one of the most ancient in Gaul. It suffered much from the incursions of the Normans in the 9th and 10th centuries, and afterwards still more during the wars with the English. It was taken from Berenger, count of Bessin, by Raoul, who was afterwards duke of Normandy, from which period it became a Norman town. It was taken and burnt by Henry, king of England, during the war which he carried on against his brother Robert, duke of Normandy; and it experienced a similar fate from the English in 1356. It afterwards stood two sieges, one by the English in 1415, and the other by count de Dunois in 1450; and, lastly, it was sacked and pillaged by the protestants in 1562.

*Ecclesiastical History of Bayeux.*

*Bayeux* is a bishop's see, and the first suffragan of the archbishopric of Rouen. Its first bishop was S. Euxupere, called *S. Spire*, who had for successors not less than eleven other bishops who were canonized. Its cathedral, which is one of the finest in Normandy, was built by Hughes de Bayeux and Odo de Conteville its bishops, who were respectively uncle and uterine brother of William the Conqueror. William Bonnet, bishop of Bayeux, held a synod here in 1300, where synodal constitutions were made, as also in another synod held by Francis Servien, bishop of the same city in 1656.

**Bayeux**, *John de* (*Ecc.*) better known by the name of *John d'Avranches*, first bishop of Avranche, and afterwards archbishop of Rouen, one of the most distinguished prelates of his time, was killed in 1079 by some monks who were dissatisfied with his discipline.

**Bayeux**, *N.* (*Biog.*) an advocate of Caen, and the translator of Ovid's Fasti, was killed in the revolutionary massacres of 1792.

**BAYEZID** (*Hist.*) vide *Bajezet*.

**BAYF**, *Lazarus de* (*Hist.*) a gentleman of family in Anjou, was sent ambassador to Venice by Francis I in 1531, and died in 1545, or later, according to some. He translated into French the Electra of Sophocles, 8vo. 1537; and the Hecuba of Euripides, 12mo. 1550; besides which he wrote, 1. 'De Re Vestiaria Liber.' 4to. Basil. 1526. 2. 'Annotationes in Legem II de Captivis et postliminio reversis,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1536; both of which works were reprinted in Gronovius' 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum.'

**Bayf**, *John Anthony de la Neuville*, natural son of the preceding, a poet and a scholar, died in 1592. His poems were published in 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1573.

**BAYLE**, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a writer of distinction in his day, was born in 1647, and died in 1706. He wrote, 1. 'Des Pensées Diverses sur la Comète qui parut in 1680;' reprinted afterwards in 4 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Les Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres,' 1684—1687. 3. 'Dictionnaire Historique et Critique,' 1697, enlarged by one third in 1702, and again in 1715; besides a number of other works that are now forgotten.

**BAYLEY**, *Anselm* (*Biog.*) minor canon of St. Paul's, died 1794, leaving, among other things, the Old Testament, Hebrew and English, with Remarks, 4 vols. 8vo.

**BAYLY**, *Lewis* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Caermarthen in Wales, educated at Oxford, promoted to the see of Bangor in 1616, and died in 1632. He was author of 'The Practice of Piety,' of which there have been a prodigious number of editions in 12mo. and 8vo., that of 1735 being the fifty-ninth.

**Bayly**, *John* (*Biog.*) son of the above, was born in 1595, and entered of Exeter college in 1611. He was the author of 'The Angel Guardian;' besides some Sermons.

**Bayly**, *Thomas*, fourth and youngest son of the bishop, was educated at Cambridge, where, having taken his degree of A. B., he was presented to the deanery of Wells by Charles I in 1644. He afterwards embraced the Romish religion, and died in Italy in obscurity. His principal works are, 1. 'Certamen Religiosum,' &c. 8vo. 1649. 2. 'The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himself,' &c. for which he was imprisoned by the rebels. 3. 'Herba Parietis,' or the Wallflower; a religious romance, fol. London, 1650. 4. 'The End to Controversy between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Religions,' &c. 4to. Douay. 1654. 5. 'Dr. Bayly's Challenge.'

**Bayly**, *Walter*, vide *Baley*.

**Bayly**, *Nathan*, vide *Baily*.

**BAYNARD**, *Anne* (*Biog.*) daughter of Dr. Edward Baynard, was born in 1672, and died in 1697. She was well versed

both in Greek and Latin, and composed, in the latter language, in a pure and elegant style.

BAYNES (*Her.*) a family of Harefield-place, in Middlesex, which at present enjoys a baronetcy conferred on Sir Christopher Baynes in 1801. This family was at first established at Middlemoor, in the county of York, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a shin-bone in fesse, surmounted of another in pale *argent*, on a canton of the last, a vulture *proper*.

*Crest.* A cubit-arm vested *azure*, cuffed *erminois*, the hand holding a jaw-bone *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two savages, wreathed about the head and waist, with clubs over their arms all *proper*.

*Motto.* "Furor arma ministrat."

BAYNES, *Ralph* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and a native of Yorkshire, was educated at John's college, Cambridge, consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the reign of queen Mary, deprived of his bishopric in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died in 1559. He wrote, 1. 'Prima Rudimenta in Linguam Hebraicam,' 4to. Paris. 1559. 2. 'Commentaria in Proverbia Salomonis,' fol. 1559.

BAYNES, *Sir Thomas, knight* (*Hist.*) professor of Music in Gresham college, was educated at Cambridge, and died at Constantinople in 1681, at the age of 59, leaving the munificent donation of 4000*l.* to Christ college, Cambridge.

BAYNING (*Her.*) the name of a family of Essex, which enjoyed a peerage and baronetcy that became extinct in 1638. Paul Bayning, of Bently Parva, in Essex, son of Paul Bayning, sheriff of London in 1593, was created a baronet in 1612, baron Bayning of Horkesly, in Essex, in 3d Charles I, and viscount Bayning, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, in the same year. The title became extinct at the death of Anne, viscountess Bayning, aunt and heir of Paul, the second viscount; but it was revived in 1797 in the person of her descendant Charles Townsend, who was elevated to the peerage by the title of lord Bayning, of Foxley, co. Berks. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* The same as those of marquis Townshend, quartering vere; a mullet for difference.

*Crest.* The same also as marquis Townshend, charged with a mullet on the side of a stag.

*Supporters.* On the dexter-side, a stag like the marquis Townshend's, with the addition of a collar studded with mullets, and a chain pendent therefrom; on the sinister, a leopard collared with a ducal coronet and chain, on his shoulder a shield charged with the Bayning arms.

*Motto.* "Stare super antiquas vias."

BAYONNE (*Geog.*) a town of Gascony, in France, on the confluence of the Adour and the Nieve, in the modern department of the Lower Pyrenees, two miles from the Bay of Biscay, 44 miles W. N. W. Pau, 518 S. by W. Paris. Lon. 1° 24' W. lat. 43° 29' N.

*History of Bayonne.*

*Bayonne* was known to the ancients under the name of *Lapurdum*, and in the Latin of the middle ages was called *Bajona*. It had counts or princes of its own from the 9th to the 13th century, after which it became a part of the duchy of Guienne. It was besieged in 1253 by Alphonso I, king of Arragon, and united to the crown in 1451. The inhabitants of Bayonne testified their fidelity to the crown of France in resisting the Spanish intrigues in 1597, and also at the coronation of Henry IV. Bayonne is an episcopal city suffragan of Toulouse, but is not so ancient as most other cities in France.

BAYRO, *Peter de* (*Biog.*) a physician to Charles II or III, duke of Savoy, was born in 1478, and died in 1558. His works are, 1. 'De Pestilentia ejusque Curatione,' &c. 4to. Taurin. 1507, 8vo. Paris. 1513. 2. 'Lexipyretæ Perpetuæ Quæstionis et Annexorum Solutio,' &c. fol. Taurin. 1512. 3. 'De Medendis Humani Corporis Malis Enchyridion,' &c. Basil. 1563, and often reprinted.

BAZAS (*Geog.*) a small town of Guienne, in France, known to the ancients by the names of *Cossio*, *Cossio Vasatum*, *Civitas Vasatica*, and *Vasata Arenosa*, now the chief in the modern department of the Gironde, situated on the river Beuve, 30 miles S. E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 7' E. lat. 44° 26' N. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ausch, of which Sextilius was the most ancient bishop, of whom mention is made in 506. *Gregor.* l. 6; *Sammarth. Gall. Christ.*; *De Marca. Hist. de Bearn.* l. 1.

BAZIN, *James* (*Hist.*) count de Bezons, and marshal of France, died in 1733, at the age of 84, after having spent his whole life in active service.

BAZIN, *John*, was employed in Poland by the queen mother to propose the duke of Anjou to the state, as successor of Sigismund Augustus, and died in 1592.

BAZIN, *Amand de Bezons* (*Ecc.*) brother of the marshal de Bezons, was promoted to the see of Aire in 1685, to the archbishopric of Bourdeaux in 1698, to that of Rouen in 1719, and died in 1721.

BAZIN, *N.* (*Biog.*) a physician of Strasburgh, who died in 1754, was the author of 1. 'Observations sur les Plantes,' 8vo. Strasburgh, 1741. 2. 'Traité de l'Accroissement des Abeilles,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1744. 3. 'Abrégé de l'Histoire des Insectes,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1747.

BAZIRE, *Claude* (*Hist.*) a sanguinary mover of the French revolution, who suffered during the reign of Robespierre with his accomplice Danton in 1794.

BAZMAN (*Hist.*) and Cosad, two men famous for their valour, the first a Turk, and the second a Persian, engaged in single combat on condition that, whoever was conqueror, the victory should be granted to his nation. Bazman being killed, the king of Turkhistan, who had entered Persia with an army, retired, leaving the country.

BE, *William le* (*Biog.*) an engraver and letter-founder of Troyes, died in 1598, aged 73, leaving a high reputation for skill in his art.

BEACH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a poet who died by his own hand in 1737. He wrote 'Eugenio, or Virtuous and Happy Life'.

BEACON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) or *Becon*, one of the English reformers, a native of Suffolk, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree A. B. in 1530, and died prebend of Canterbury about 1570. He wrote, 1. 'Cœnæ Dominicæ et Missæ Papisticæ Comparatio,' 8vo. Basil. 1559. 2. 'The Reliques of Rome,' 12mo. 1563; and other treatises on the same subject.

BEALE, *Robert* (*Hist.*) or *Belus*, a lawyer and an exile in the time of Mary on account of his religion, was, on his return to England, sent ambassador in 1576 to the prince of Orange, and afterwards was chosen to convey the warrant for beheading Mary, queen of Scotts, which he read on the scaffold, and was a witness of its execution. He died in 1601. Among his works, as an author, the principal is his 'Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores,' 2 vols. fol. Francof. 1579.

BEALE, *Mary*, a portrait-painter, and also a poet, was born in 1632, and died in 1697, leaving many specimens of her skill in the portraits of Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick Wilkins, &c. which are preserved at Melbury, the seat of the earl of Ilchester, in Dorsetshire. The version of some of the psalms in Dr. S. Woodford's translation was from her pen.

BEARCROFT, *Philip* (*Biog.*) master of the Charter-house, was also author of an 'Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, esq., and his Foundation in the Charter-house.'

BEARD, *John* (*Biog.*) a favourite singer and actor on the English stage, was born in 1717, and died in 1791 universally respected.

BEARHAVEN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Bantry.

BEARN (*Geog.*) a province of old France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, which separates it from the Spanish Navarre and Arragon. It is at present included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

*History of Bearn.*

*Bearn*, in the Latin *Benearnia*, formerly bore the title of a principality, and had its own princes for many centuries. Louis the Debonnaire having exiled Loup Centule, duke of Gascony, gave Bearn in fief to one of the sons of this duke in reward for his fidelity under the title of viscount. Among his successors were Centule III, who was assassinated in 1012; Centule IV, who was also assassinated; Gaston V, who went on the crusades in 1099; Centule V, who was killed in battle against the Moors; and William, who was killed in battle against the Moors in 1229. This principality afterwards passed into the house of Foix, and in 1620 it was united to the crown by Louis XIII.

BEATON (*Hist.*) *Beton*, or *Bethune*, *James*, archbishop of St. Andrews in the reign of James V, is distinguished by his enemies for his zeal against heretics, one of whom, Patrick Hamilton, is styled the protomartyr of Scotland; but he is more kindly remembered by the learned as the founder of New college in the university of St. Andrews. He died in 1539.

BEATON, *David*, nephew of the preceding cardinal, archbishop of St. Andrews, was born in 1494, educated in the university of St. Andrews, appointed resident at the court of France in 1719, created cardinal by Paul III in 1538, succeeded his uncle in the archbishopric in 1539, and was assassinated by James Melvil and other conspirators in 1546, after having taken an active part in all the troubles of the times, and drawn upon himself a host of enemies by his violent opposition to heretics and rebels. [Vide Plate XI]

BEATON, *James*, another nephew of James Beaton, was promoted to the archbishopric of Glasgow in 1552; but, leaving Scotland at the reformation in 1560, he carried away all the records of his cathedral, which he presented to the Scotch college at Paris. He died in France ambassador from king James VI in 1603. He is said to have written, 1. 'A Lamentation for the Kingdom of Scotland.' 2. 'A Book of Controversies against the Sectaries,' &c.; but none of these have been printed.

BEATRIX (*Hist.*) daughter of Renaud, count of Burgundy, and wife of Frederic I, is said to have been insulted by the people of Milan, in consequence of which the emperor rased the city to the ground, leaving nothing but the churches.

BEATRIX, the name of several other princesses: as *Beatrix*, queen of Naples, the wife of Charles, king of Naples and Sicily; *Beatrix*, countess of Provence; *Beatrix*, duchess of Savoy in 1521; *Beatrix of Castille*, wife of Alphonso V, king of Portugal, &c.

BEATTIE, *James* (*Biog.*) a Scotch poet, philosopher, and critic, was born in 1735, and died in 1803. He wrote, 1. 'Original Poems and Translations,' 1761. 2. 'The Judgment of Paris,' 4to. 1765. 3. 'Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth,' 8vo. 1770; in opposition to sceptism and infidelity, of which five large editions were in four years. 4. 'The First Book of the Minstrel,' 1770, which ran through four editions in a short time, and was followed in 1774 by a 'Second Book.' 5. 'Essays on Poetry and Music,' &c. 8vo. 1776. 6. 'Dissertations, Moral and Critical, on Memory and Imagination,' &c. 4to. 1783. 7. 'Evidences of the Christian Religion briefly stated,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1784. 8. 'Elements of Moral Science,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1790 and 1793. 9. 'Life and Character of James Hay Beattie,' his son, together with the essays and fragments written by the latter. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

BEATUS (*Biog.*) vide *Rhenanus*.

BEAU, *John Baptiste le* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and antiquary, was born in 1602, and died in 1670. His works are, 1. 'Diatribæ Duæ,' &c. 8vo. Tolos. 1637, inserted in Grævius' Roman Antiquities, Vols. V and VIII. 2. 'Diatribæ de Pharsalici Conflictus Mense et Die,' &c. 8vo. Wirtemb. 1705. 3. 'Breviculum Expeditionis Hispaniensis, &c. 4to. Tolos. 1642. 4. 'Otia Regia Ludovici XIV, Regis Christianissimi,' &c. 8vo. Clermont. 1655; Francof. 1661. 5. 'La Vie de M. Francois d'Estaing, Evêque de Rhodez,' 4to. Clermont, 1655, &c.

BEAU, *Charles le* (*Biog.*) secretary to the duke of Orleans, and perpetual secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, was born in 1706, and died in 1778. He wrote a History of the Lower Empire, in 22 vols. 12mo. 1757; forming a continuation of 'Crevier's Roman Emperors.' His 'Opera Latina,' were edited by Thierrat, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1782.

BEAU, *John Lewis le*, younger brother to the above, was born in 1721, and died in 1766. He published an edition of Homer, Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. 1746; and 'Ciceronis Orationes,' with annotations, in 3 vols. 1753.

BEAUCAIRE, *de Peguilon Francis* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Belcarius Peguilio*, preceptor to cardinal de Lorraine, and bishop of Metz, was born in 1514, and died in 1591. He wrote, among other things, 'Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab An. 1462, usque ad An. 1566,' fol. Lugd. 1625.

BEAUCHAMP, *John* (*Hist.*) chamberlain to king Richard II, by whom he was created baron of Beauchamp and Kidderminster, was beheaded by the barons on a charge of maladministration.

BEAUCHAMP, *Richard*, earl of Warwick, and a brave general, was born in 1381, and died in 1439, after having signalised himself in many engagements, and been honoured with the highest marks of distinction by the different kings whom he served, particularly by Henry V.

BEAUCHAMP, *Henry*, son of the preceding, and earl of Warwick, was crowned by Henry VI. in 1445, king of the islands of Wight, Guernsey, and Jersey; but the title became extinct at his death, two years after.

BEAUCHAMP (*Her.*) the name of an illustrious family, whose ancient residence was at Beauchamp's Court. Walter de Beauchamp, or, as it is written in their pedigree, William de Beauchamp, had several sons, of whom the eldest was William de Beauchamp, lord Beauchamp, earl of Worcester and Warwick, baron of Elmsley, who was the ancestor of Guy, earl of Warwick. Walter Beauchamp, from whom the present family is descended, was the second son of the aforesaid Walter or William de Beauchamp, earl of Worcester, and baron of Elmsley in the time of Henry III. From this Walter de Beauchamp of the second house, came sir John Beauchamp, of Powick, knight, who was created lord Beauchamp, of Powyke, in 25 Henry VI. At the death of his son and heir, sir Richard, second lord Beauchamp, of Powyke, without male issue, the title became extinct, but was revived in the person of William Lygon, who was descended from Anne Beauchamp, daughter of the second lord Beauchamp. He was raised to the dignity of a baron in 1806, and to those of a viscount and earl in 1815. From a brother of the said Walter, issued, in a female line, the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII.

BEAUCHAMP, *Lord St. Amand*, a title conferred in 1448, on Walter de Beauchamp, younger son of John, lord Beau-

champ, at the death of whose son, the second lord St. Amand, without legitimate issue, in 1508, the title became extinct.

**Beauchamp** (*Geog.*) a country near Calais, in Picardy, from which the dukes of Somerset took part of their title.

**BEAUÇHAMPS**, *Pierre François Godard de* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1689, and died in 1761. He wrote, 1. 'The Loves of Ismène and Isménias,' 8vo. 1743; a free translation of a Greek romance, 8vo. 1743, and 4to. Paris, 1796. 2. 'The Loves of Rhodantes and Docicles;' another Greek romance, by Theodorus Prodromus, 12mo. 1748. 3. 'Recherches sur la Theatre de France,' 4to. 1735; and 3 vols. 8vo. 4. 'Lettres d'Heloise et d'Abailard,' in French verse; besides some theatrical performances, &c.

**Beauchamps**, *Joseph*, an astronomer, was born in 1752, and died in 1801. His writings are to be found in the 'Journal des Savans' for 1782, and the following years, to 1790.

**BEAUCHATEAU**, *Francis Matthew Chatelet de* (*Biog.*) was considered a poet at eight years of age, and published his poems at the age of twelve, under the title of 'La Lyre du Jeune Apollon.' He came into England, and, as is supposed, travelled into Persia, after which nothing further was heard of him.

**Beauchateau**, *Hippolytus Castelet de*, brother of the preceding, an ecclesiastic, and an adventurer, came into England under a false name, and gained many friends by a pretended recantation of his faith, but is supposed to have died in obscurity.

**BEAUCLERC**, *Charles de* (*Hist.*) secretary of state during the regency of Maria de Medicis, mother of Louis XIII, died in 1630, aged 70, after having been 50 years in the service of the state.

**Beauclerc**, *Charles*, natural son of Charles II, was born in 1670, and died in 1726, after having distinguished himself both in a civil and military capacity, in the reigns of Charles II, James II, William and Anne. He was among the first that went over to the prince of Orange in the West.

**Beauclerc**, *Lord Vere*, created lord Vere, of Hamworth, third son of the preceding, distinguished himself on several occasions as a naval commander, and died in 1781.

**Beauclerc** (*Her.*) the name given to the natural son of Charles II, above-mentioned, who was raised to the dignity of duke of St. Albans. [Vide *Albans*]

**BEAVER** (*Biog.*) or *Bever, John*, and in Latin *Fiber, Castor*, and *Castorius*, a Benedictine in Westminster Abbey, in the 14th century, wrote a 'Chronicle of the British and English Affairs,' now among the Cottonian MSS.; also 'De Rebus Cœnobii Westmonasteriensis,' &c.

**Beaver**, a monk of St. Albans, who left some treatises, which are in the king's library.

**BEAUFILS**, *William* (*Biog.*) was born in 1674, and died in 1758, leaving, among other things, 'Letters on the Government of Religious Houses,' 12mo. Paris, 1740.

**BEAUFORT**, *Henry* (*Hist.*) second son of John of Gaunt, by Catherine Swinford, was appointed lord high chancellor in 1404, made bishop of Winchester in 1405, sent on an embassy into France in 1414, created cardinal by Martin V, in 1427, and legate both in England and Germany, and general of the crusade against the Hussites, in 1428, and died in 1447, about a month after his adversary, Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, in whose murder he was suspected of having been an accessory. He founded the celebrated hospital of St. Cross, in Winchester, and finished the magnificent cathedral of Winchester, which was left incomplete by his predecessor, and performed many other public acts of munificence.

**Beaufort**, *Margaret*, the foundress of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, in Cambridge, the only daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, [vide *Beaufort*, under *Heraldry*] and of Margaret Beauchamp, was born in 1441, married in 1456 Edmund, earl of Richmond, by whom she had king Henry VII, and died in 1509, after having had two other husbands, namely, sir Henry Stafford, and Thomas, lord Stanley, earl of Derby. By her marriage, according to bishop Fisher, with the earl of Richmond, and by her birth, she was allied to thirty kings and queens, within the fourth degree of either blood or affinity. Besides the foundation of the two colleges at Cambridge, before-mentioned, she left salaries for two divinity lecturers, one at Oxford and the other at Cambridge; as also for a grammar-school at Wymborn, and other foundations in support of learning, of which she was not altogether deficient herself, as appears from some of her works, namely, 1. 'The Mirroure of Gold for the Sinful Soule;' translated from the French version of a book, entitled, 'Speculum Aureum Peccatorum.' 2. A translation of the fourth book of Gerson's treatise, entitled, 'Of the Imitation and Following the Blessed Life of our Most Merciful Saviour Jesus Christ;' printed at the end of Dr. Atkinson's English translation of the three first books, 1504. 3. A Letter to her Son, printed in Howard's 'Collection of Letters.' [Vide Plate XII]

**Beaufort**, *Francis Vendome, Duke de*, son of Cæsar, duke of Vendome, was born at Paris in 1616, and was at the siege of Candia in 1669, where he distinguished himself, as he had done on former occasions.

**Beaufort** (*Her.*) the name given by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and third son of Edward III, to all the children which he had by Catherine Swinford, first his mistress, and afterwards his wife, who were all legitimated by act of Parliament in 1396, and so called from Beaufort Castle, in the county of Anjou, the place of their nativity. The eldest son, John Beaufort, was created earl of Somerset, and his grandson, John, was created duke of Somerset. The nephew of this latter, who was the third duke of Somerset, left a natural son, sir Charles Somerset, afterwards earl of Worcester, whose descendant, Henry, the fifth earl, was created marquis of Worcester in 1642, and his descendant, Henry, third marquess, was created duke of Beaufort in 1682. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Somerset, duke of Beaufort, marquess and earl of Worcester, earl of Glamorgan, viscount Grosmont, baron Herbert, lord of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle, all in the county of Monmouth, and baron Bottecourt.

*Arms.* Quarterly, France and England within a bordure compone *argent* and *azure*. Anciently the arms were *or*, on a fess bordered gobone or compone *argent* and *azure*, France and England quarterly.

*Crest.* On a wreath a portcullis *or*, nailed *azure*, chains pendant thereto of the first, which the family bears in memory of John of Gaunt's castle of Beaufort, before mentioned. Anciently the crest was a panther *argent*, diversely spotted, and gorged with a ducal coronet *or*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a panther *argent*, spotted with various colours, fire issuing out of his mouth and ears *proper*, gorged with a collar and chain pendant *or*; on the sinister a wyvern *vert*, holding in his mouth a sinister hand, coupé at the wrist *proper*.

*Motto.* "Mutare vel timere sperno."

**Beaufort**, *Lewis de* (*Biog.*) author of a History of the Roman Republic, &c. died at Maestricht in 1795.

**BEAUFREMONT**, *Claude de* (*Hist.*) of one of the most ancient and illustrious houses in Burgundy, died in 1596, at the age of 50, after having been employed by the king in both a civil and military capacity.

**Beaufremont**, *Henry de*, son of the preceding, died of the wounds he received at the siege of Royan, in 1622.

**Beaufremont**, *Claude de* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Troyes, succeeded Anthony Caraccioli in that see, who had renounced his charge to embrace Calvinism. Beaufremont died in 1593, aged 64.

BEAUJEU (*Hist.*) an ancient and noble house in France, which took its name from a small town in the district of Beaugolois, about three leagues from the Soane.

BEAULIEU, *Augustin de* (*Hist.*) commonly styled *General Beaulieu*, died in 1637, aged 48, after having been engaged for many years in active service at sea.

**Beaulieu**, *Simon* (*Ecc.*) a native of Beaulieu, was made archbishop of Bourges in 1281, created a cardinal by Celestin V in 1295, and died in 1297, after having been employed on many important occasions by Martin V, Celestin V, and Boniface VIII.

**Beaulieu**, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title conferred on Edward Hussey, esq., who was created a peer by the title of lord Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, in 1753, and in 1784 was elevated to the dignity of an earl. His titles expired at his death.

BEAUMANOIR, *John de* (*Hist.*) marshal of France, &c. of a noble house in the province of Maine, was born in 1551, and died in 1614, after having passed his life in the service of Henry IV and Louis XIII.

BEAUMARCHAIS, *Peter Augustin Caron de* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1732, and died in 1799, after a life of bustle and intrigue, divided between literature, politics, and commerce. His works were collected in 7 vols. 8vo. in 1809.

BEAUMELLE, *Laurence Anglivicl de la* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1727, and died in 1773. His principal work was 'Memoires de Madame de Maintenon,' 6 vols. 12mo. 1756.

BEAUMONT (*Hist.*) the name of several noble houses in France.

**Beaumont**, *Amblard de*, of the house of Beaumont, in Dauphiny, was employed in many important missions by the kings John, Charles, and Francis, for which he received many honours.

**Beaumont**, *Francis de Baron des Adrets*, distinguished himself on many occasions as a military commander in the reign of Charles IX, and afterwards in the service of the Hugonots, out of revenge to the duke of Guise, and died in 1587.

**Beaumont**, *Henry*, son of Lewis de Brienne, viscount of Beaumont sur Oire, and grandson of John de Brienne, king of Jerusalem, came over to England, as is said, in the train of Isabel, queen of Edward II, was sent in 18 Edward II as one of the ambassadors to treat of peace with Charles, king of France, and died in 14 Edward III, after having obtained considerable grants of lands and honours.

**Beaumont**, *John*, the fifth in descent, lost his life in the battle of Northampton, in 38 Henry VI, after having been raised to the dignity of a viscount, in consideration of his services, and those of his ancestors.

**Beaumont**, *Sir John, Bart.*, son of Sir John Beaumont, suffered much in the cause of Charles I, both in his estate and his person, and was killed at the battle of Gloucester, in 1644. His father, sir John, the poet, is mentioned under *Biography*. His brother sir Thomas, his heir, was also a great sufferer from the rebels.

**Beaumont**, *Raoul de* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Rouen in the 11th century, was sent into England on a mission to Henry II, respecting the affair of Thomas a Becket.

**Beaumont**, *Hardouin de*, archbishop of Paris, wrote a history of Henry IV, for the use of Louis XIV, to whom he was preceptor.

**Beaumont**, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title conferred on John, sixth lord Beaumont, as before-mentioned under *History*, which had hitherto not been a usual title in England. At the death of William, second viscount, and seventh lord Beaumont, without issue, in 24 Henry VII, the titles became extinct. Francis viscount Lovel, son to Joane, his sister, would have been his heir if he had not been attainted at that time. The barony of Beaumont was in consequence in abeyance, but was granted in 1796 to Thomas Stapleton, esq. on his second petition to the House of Lords, which decided in his favour.

**Beaumont**, the name of a family of Cole-Orton, Grace-Dieu, and Stoughton-Grange, in the county of Leicester, descended from sir Thomas Beaumont, second son of John, fourth lord Beaumont, before-mentioned, which at present enjoys a baronetcy. Sir Thomas Beaumont, who was a loyal subject in the time of the rebellion, was created a baronet in 1619, and afterwards viscount Beaumont; but the baronetage and peerage failing at his death, the former was revived in the person of sir Thomas Beaumont, second son of Nicholas Beaumont, who was created a baronet in 1660. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* France ancient (*azure* semée de fleurs de lis) and a lion rampant *or*.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *azure*, fleurs de lis *or*, turned up *ermine*, a lion passant *or*.

*Motto.* "Erectus, non elatus."

**Beaumont**, *Marquis*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Roxburgh.

**Beaumont**, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) son of Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the Common Pleas in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Grace-Dieu in 1548, educated at Oxford, created a baronet in 1626, and died in 1628. His son, sir John, took an active part in the royal cause against the rebels, but is better known as a poet. Besides his works in the 'English Poets,' other poems of his were published in 1629, under the title of 'Bosworth Field,' &c.; and Anthony Wood ascribes to him a poem in eight books, entitled 'The Crown of Thorns.'

**Beaumont**, *Francis*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1586, admitted of Broadgate's hall, now Pembroke college, in 1596, and afterwards a student of the Inner Temple, and died in 1615. He was the friend and partner of Fletcher in dramatic compositions, which have acquired great celebrity. The share which each took in these works, as far as it can be ascertained, may be best learnt from the edition in 10 vols. 8vo. in 1778. His poems appeared first in 4to. in 1640, and again in 1653.

**Beaumont**, *Joseph*, a descendant of the same family, successively master of Jesus college, and Peter-house, Cambridge, died in his 84th year in 1699. He was the author of 'Psyche,' an allegorical poem, displaying the intercourse between Christ and the soul, 1647, besides observations of a controversial nature on Dr. More's 'Mystery of Godliness.'

BEAUNE, *James de* (*Hist.*) of a noble family originally from the city of Tours, minister of the finances under Francis I, suffered death in 1527, under an unjust charge of peculation. *Thuan. Hist.*

**Beaune**, *Renaud de* (*Ecc.*) of the same family, was born in 1527, made bishop of Mende, and afterwards archbishop of Bourges in 1581, and died in 1606 archbishop of Sens.

**Beaune**, *Florimond de* (*Biog.*) son of Florimond de Beaune, seigneur of Goulieux, and a mathematician, was born in 1601, and died in 1652. He is well known as the inventor of a problem that bears his name; which consists in the construction of a curve on conditions that are exceedingly perplexing. Descartes is said to have solved it.

BEAUPOIL (*Hist.*) the name of a very ancient house, originally of Bretany.

**Beaupoil**, *John de*, of the foregoing family, accompanied the king, his master, into Italy, and was grievously wounded at the siege of Pavia.

**Beaupoil**, *Francis de*, signalized himself in the service of Francis I, Henry II, and Charles IX.

BEAURAIN, *John de* (*Biog.*) the descendant of an ancient family, and geographer to Lewis XV, was born at Aix in 1697, and died in 1771. He wrote 'Description Topographique et Militaire des Campagnes de Flandres depuis 1690, jusqu'en, 1694,' 3 vols. fol. Paris, 1756.

BEAURAIN, *Chevalier de*, son of the preceding, published 'Cartes des Campagnes de Grand Condé en Flandrë,' fol. Paris, 1774; and in 1781 those of Turenne.

BEAUSOBRE, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a calvinistic protestant of France, of a family originally of Provence, was born in 1659, and died in 1738. He fled from France for having broken the king's seal from the door of a reformed church, which he was forbidden to enter, and took refuge in Prussia. Among his works as an author are, 1. 'Defense de la Doctrine des Reformées,' Magdeburgh, 1693. 2. 'Histoire de la Reformation,' which goes no further than the Augsburgh Confession, was left in MS. and published at Berlin, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1784.

BEAUSOBRE, *Lewis*, probably of the same family, was born at Berlin in 1730, and died in 1783. He published, 1. 'Des Dissertations Philosophiques sur la Nature de Feu,' 12mo. 1753. 2. 'Introduction Generale à l'Etude de la Politique,' &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 1756.

BEAUVAIS (*Hist.*) a noble family of France, which bore the name of Chastellan de Beauvais.

BEAUVAIS, *Renaud de*, served under Raoul, count d'Eu, constable of France in 1346, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, as was also his son Philippe de Beauvais.

BEAUVAIS, *Vincent de* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of the 13th century, and reader to St. Louis, compiled a summary of knowledge entitled 'Speculum Majus,' first printed at Strassburg in 1476; and several times reprinted even as low as the 17th century.

BEAUVAIS, *William*, native of Dunkirk, died in 1773, aged 75, leaving a medallic history of the Roman emperors, in 3 vols. 12mo.

BEAUVAIS (*Geog.*) a town of France, and formerly the capital of a district called Beauvaisis, and of the modern department of the Oise, situated on the river Thesin, 30 m. S. Amiens, 17 N. N. W. Paris, lon. 2° 19′ E., lat. 49° 25′ N.

*History of Beauvais.*

Beauvais, known to the ancients by the names of *Bellovacum*, *Bellovaci*, *Bratuspantium*, and *Cæsaromagus*, surrendered to Cæsar, and remained in the hands of the Romans until it was reduced by Clovis, since which time it has remained so faithful to the French that it has never been taken, whence it has acquired the name of *La Pucelle*. The English besieged it without success in 1443, and Charles, duke of Burgundy, also attacked it in 1472, with an army of 80,000 men, but with no better success. The county of Beauvais formed a part of Vermandois.

*Ecclesiastical History of Beauvais.*

Beauvais before the revolution was a bishop's see, suffragan of Rheims, and, as is supposed, St. Lucian was the first bishop; but nothing is known for a certainty respecting this see before the eighth or ninth centuries. Among the number of its bishops may be distinguished Warin, Philippe de Dreux, John de Marignii, Philippe d'Alençon, &c. but in the time of the civil wars about religion, Odet, cardinal de Chantillon, took the side of the Protestants.

BEAUVAU (*Hist.*) an ancient and illustrious house of France, which was originally from Anjou, is said by authors to have descended from the ancient counts of Anjou.

BEAUVAU, *John de*, rendered great service to Louis I and II.

BEAUVAU, *Peter de*, son of the preceding, was sent by Louis III as ambassador in 1429, to treat of his marriage with Margaret, of Savoy.

BEAUVAU, *Louis Anthony*, second son of Louis, marquis de Beauvau, was killed while making himself master of the covered way of Ypres in 1744, to the great regret of Louis XV, in whose service he had distinguished himself.

BEAUVAU, *John de* (*Ecc.*) of the same family, was promoted to the see of Angers in 1447, but having fallen under the displeasure of Louis XI, and the pope Paul II, he was deposed in 1465, but restored in 1472, and died in 1479.

BEAUVAU, *Giles John Francis de*, was promoted to the bishopric of Nantes in 1679, and died in 1717, after having made statutes for the regulation of his diocese.

BEAUVAU, *René Francis de*, was made bishop of Bayonne in 1700, translated to Tournai in 1707, appointed to the archbishopric of Toulouse in 1713, and to that of Narbonne in 1719, and died in 1739.

BEAUVILLIER (*Hist.*) a noble house of France, which has produced the counts and dukes of St. Aignan.

BEAUVILLIER, *Claude de*, was killed at the battle of Pavia in 1525.

BEAUVILLIER, *Francis de*, seventh count of this family, and first duke of Aignan, signalized himself during a long course of military service, and died full of years and honour at Paris in 1687, aged 79.

BEAUVILLIER, *Peter de*, second son of the preceding, was killed at the battle of St. Gothard, whilst fighting against the Turks in 1664.

BEAUVILLIER, *Paul de*, duke of Aignan, and third son of Francis de Beauvillier, was sent as ambassador extraordinary to the king of England in 1671, and died in 1714.

BEAUVILLIER, *Paul Hippolytus de*, brother of the preceding, distinguished himself at the battles of Oudenarde and Malplaquet, in 1708 and 1709; was sent ambassador extraordinary to Spain in 1714 and in 1718 was named one of the plenipotentiaries for negotiating the peace of Europe, besides many other posts which he filled in the course of a long life.

BEAUZEC, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) one of the French academy, was born in 1717, and died in 1789. He wrote 'Grammaire Generale. ou Exposition Raisonnée des Elemens necessaires du Langage,' &c. 2 vols. Paris, 1767; besides a new edition of the Abbe Girard's 'Synonymes,' and translations of Sallust, &c.

BEBAI (*Bibl.*) בבי, an Israelite, whose children to the number of 623 returned from Babylon. *Ezra* ii. 11.

BEBELE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a poet of Suabia, died about 1514. His poems were published in 4to. Strasburg, 1512, under the title of 'Opuscula Bebeliana.' His Latin dissertations of the historical kind are inserted in Scharde's 'Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.' A posthumous work of his, 'De Necessitate Linguæ Latinæ,' was published with his life, at Augsburgh in 1801.

BEBIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Bæbius*.

BEBRIACUM (*Geog.*) or *Bedriacum*, a village between Cremona and Verona, now *Caneto*, 16 miles from the confluence of the Addua and the Po, where Vitellius overcame Otho. *Juv. Sat.* 2; *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1.

BEBRYCE (*Myth.*) Βεβρύκη, one of the daughters of Danaus, who is said by Eustathius to have spared her husband. *Eustath. in Dionys.*

BEBRYCES (*Geog.*) a nation of Asia, of Thracian origin, where the Argonauts are said to have landed in their expedition. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*

BEBRYX (*Myth.*) a king of Spain, whose daughter Pyrene is said to have given her name to the Pyrenees. *Sil. Ital.* l. 3.

BEC (*Hist.*) or *Bec-Crespin*, a noble and ancient house in Normandy, which derives its name from a celebrated abbey founded by Gilbert de Brienne in 1034. From this house have sprung many distinguished persons, among whom was a marshal of France, a cardinal, several archbishops of Rheims and Narbonne, and bishops of Paris, Laon, Nantes, &c. &c.

BECAN, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, was born in 1561, and died in 1624. His works, which are mostly controversial, and written to support the power of the pope against king James I, were published in 2 vols. fol. Mentz. 1630; but he pushed the doctrine of the papal authority so far, that he fell under the censure of Paul V, and his works were condemned by the parliament of Paris to be burnt.

BECANUS, *John* (*Biog.*) vide *Beka*.

BECCADELLI (*Hist.*) or *Beccatelli, Anthony*, surnamed *Panormita*, from *Panormus*, i. e. *Palermo*, his native place, was born in 1394, and died in 1471, after having enjoyed the favour of the emperor Sigismund and Alphonso, king of Naples, in whose service he had executed missions of great importance. As an author, his principal work is 'De Dictis et Factis Alphonsi Regis Libri IV,' 4to. Pis. 1485.

BECCADELLI, *Lewis* (*Ecc.*) of a noble family, was born at Bologna in 1502, and after having been employed by cardinal Pole on a legation to Venice and Augsburg, and been entrusted by Cosmo I, grand duke of Tuscany, with the education of his son, he was made archbishop of Ragusa, and died in 1592. His principal work is the life of cardinal Pole, in Italian, translated by Duditius into Latin, and thence by Maucroix into French; since which it has been translated into English by the Rev. Benjamin Pye. He also wrote a life of Petrarch.

BECCAFAMI (*Biog.*) or *Mecherino Dominique*, a painter in the 16th century, whose St. Sebastian was among his most admired pieces.

BECCARIA, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a monk and professor of mathematics at Palermo, died at Turin in 1781. He published, 1. 'Experimenta quibus Electricitas Vindex latè constituitur,' &c. 4to. Turin, 1771. 2. 'Electricismo Artificiale,' 4to. 1772, translated into English, 4to. London, 1776; besides an essay on the Cause of Storms and Tempests, and several pieces on the Meridian of Turin, &c.

BECCARIA, *James Bartholomew*, a physician of Bologna, died in 1766, aged 84. He published among other things, 1. 'Parere Intorno al Taglio della Macchia di Viareggio,' 4to. Lucca, 1739. 2. 'De Longis Jejuniis Dissertatio,' fol. Patav. 1743, &c.

BECCARIA, *Cæsar Bonesana Marquis*, a political writer, was born at Milan in 1765, and died in 1794. He was the author of a well-known work on crimes and punishments, entitled 'Delle Delitti e delle Pene,' 12mo. 1764, which is said to have gone through upwards of 50 editions.

BECEVIA, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a Spanish sculptor and painter in fresco, the pupil of Raphael, died in 1570. His best piece is a Virgin, made by order of Isabella, of Valois.

BECHER (*Bibl.*) בכר, son of Ephraim, and chief of a family. *Numb.* xxiv. 35.

BECHER, son of Benjamin, and father of Zemim, &c. *Gen.* xlvi. 21.

BECHER, *John Joachim* (*Biog.*) was born at Spires in 1645, and died in 1685. He wrote, 1. 'Physica Subterranea,' 8vo. Francof. 1669; Lips. 1703, 1759. 2. 'Experimentum Chymicum Novum,' 8vo. Ibid. 1671. 3. 'Institutiones Chymicæ,' &c. 8vo. Mogunt. 1662; Francof. 1664, &c.

BECKET, *Thomas à* (*Ecc.*) a native of London in 1119, was educated at Oxford and Merton, and rose by his abilities and intrigues to the see of Canterbury, but provoking the displeasure of king Henry II by his unparalleled insolence, he was banished the kingdom, and on his being restored to favour, and to his see, was at length assassinated in 1170. Few men have had more biographers than Becket, of whom Bale, Pitts, and Leland, have given a list.

BECKETT (*Her.*) a family of Yorkshire, which at present enjoys a baronetcy, sir John Beckett having been created a baronet in 1813. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a fess between three boars' heads couped *ermine*.

*Crest.* On a wreath of the same colour, a boar's head couped *or*, crossed by a cross pattée fitchée erect *sable*.

BECKINGHAM, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, was born in 1699, and died in 1730. He was author of 'Scipio Africanus,' and 'Henry IV of France,' both tragedies that were performed before he had attained his 20th year.

BECKINGTON (*Ecc.*) *Bekyngton* or *De Bekington, Thomas*, an English prelate, was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, in 1403, and died bishop of Lincoln in 1464. He was a benefactor to his see, and also to Lincoln, and New college, in Oxford.

BECKWITH (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys a baronetcy. It is descended from Hugo de Malebisse whose descendants changed their name to Beckwith in the reign of Edward III. Sir Roger Beckwith, the 19th in descent from him, was created a baronet in 1681. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron between three hinds' heads erased *gules*.

*Crest.* An antelope *proper*, with a branch in its mouth *vert*.

*Motto.* "Jouir en bien."

BECKWITH, *Thomas*, an antiquary, died in 1786, leaving a work entitled 'A Walk in and about the City of York,' after the manner of Mr. Gostling's 'Walk in and about Canterbury.'

BECQUET, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a monk of the Celestine Order at Paris, and their librarian, died in 1730. His principal work is a history of his order, which was written in Latin, and published in 4to. Paris, 1719.

BECTAS, *Aga* (*Hist.*) a general of the Janissaries, who intrigued with Kiosem, the queen-regente, grandmother of Mahomet IV, during the minority of this prince, against the queen-mother. At the death of Kiosem he fled, but was taken and strangled. *Ricaut. L'Empire Ottoman.*

BECTIVE, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Headfort.

BECTOS, *Claude de* (*Biog.*) a learned abbess in the time of Francis I, whose works, Latin and French, in prose and verse, were published after his death, which happened in 1547.

BEDA (*Biog.*) or *Bede*, surnamed the *Venerable*, was born at Wearmouth, or Yarrow, in the county of Durham, and died in 735, aged 63. He has given at the end of his ecclesiastical history a catalogue of his writings, which are all in Latin, and have been published together at different times, namely, in 3 vols. fol. Paris, 1544; and again in 8 vols. 1554; also at Basle, 1563, and Cologne, in 1612, and 1688. The treatises of Beda were published by Mr. Wharton, from three MSS. in the library at Lambeth, under the title of 'Bedæ Venerabilis Opera quædam Theologica,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1693.

BEDA, *Noel* (*Biog.*) a French divine of the 16th century, died in exile, with the reputation of being a violent declaimer, and a vexatious adversary. His works were all controversial, in which he attacks Erasmus and others. It is said to have been through his influence that the Sorbonne did not sanction the divorce of Henry VIII.

BEDAD (*Bibl.*) בדד, father of Hadad, the Edomite. *Gen.* xxxvi.

BEDDOES, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born in 1780, and died in 1808. Of his numerous works, the principal are, 1. 'A Translation of Spallanzani's Dissertations on Natural History,' 1784; reprinted in 1790. 2. 'A Translation of Bergman's Essay on Elective Attractions,' 1785. 3. 'Translations of Scheele's Chemical Essays,' 1786. 4. 'Chemical Experiments and Opinions,' extracted from a work published in the last century, &c.

BEDEIAH (*Bibl.*) בדיה, an Israelite, who separated from his foreign wife on his return from Babylon. *Ezra* x. 35.

BEDELL, *William* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Black Notley, in Essex, in 1570, matriculated in Edmund college, Cambridge, in 1584; and after passing through various preferments in the church, was promoted to the see of Kilmore and Ardagh; but died in confinement in 1641, during the rebellion, from the effects of which he was not protected by his virtues, or the veneration in which his character was held. He wrote a few theological works.

BEDFORD, *John, Duke of* (*Hist.*) third son of Henry IV, king of England, was regent in France during the minority of Henry VI, and general of the English armies, died at Rouen in 1435, after having defeated the French in several engagements.

BEDFORD, *John, Earl of,* son of James Russell, esq. died in 1554, after having been high in favour with the kings Henry VIII, Edward VI, and queen Mary, by all of whom he was employed on many important negotiations, and as a reward for his services he was raised to the dignity of earl of Bedford. [Vide *Bedford,* under *Heraldry*] He was a great promoter of the Reformation, from which he received no small benefit to the increase of his wealth. [Vide Plate VII]

BEDFORD, *Francis, Earl of,* son of the preceding, was at the battle of St. Quintin, in the glory and danger of which he had a full share. And after being employed by Elizabeth on several important concerns of state, died in 1585, aged fifty-eight.

BEDFORD, *Francis, fourth Earl of,* was a great assertor of the liberty of the subject, by which, contrary to his intention, he paved the way for the grand rebellion, which he did not live to witness, he dying in 1641. [Vide Plate VII]

BEDFORD, *William, fifth Earl of, and first Duke,* sided as his father had done with the Parliament, and fought against his sovereign; but mistrusting the party to which he had attached himself, he went over to the king, and made his peace. At the restoration he had an accession of honours, and was raised to the dignity of duke of Bedford, after which he died in 1700, in his 87th year. A farther account of this family may be found in the following article, and also under the head of *Russell.*

BEDFORD, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1485 on Jasper Tudor, son of Owen Tudor, by Catherine, widow of King Henry V, which at his death, in 11 Henry VII, 1497, became extinct. This title was afterwards conferred on the Russell family, by whom it is at present enjoyed. John Russell, esq. the first of his family who was ennobled, [vide *Russell* and *Bedford,* under *History*] was created in 1538 baron Russell, of Chenys, co. Bucks, and earl of the county of Bedford in 1549. Sir William Russell, a descendant of his, was created baron Russell, of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton, in 1603, 1 Jac. I. His grandson, the fifth earl of Bedford, was in 1694 created marquis of Tavistock, and duke of Bedford in 1694, and baron Howland, of Streatham, co. Surrey, in 1695, 7 Will. III. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Russell, duke of Bedford, marquis of Tavistock, earl of Bedford, lord Russell, baron Russell of Cheneys, baron Russell of Thornhaugh, and baron Howland of Streatham.

*Arms.* *Argent,* a lion rampant *gules,* on a chief *sable,* three escalops of the first.

*Crest.* On a wreath a goat passant *argent,* armed *or.*

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a lion, on the sinister an antelope both *gules;* latter gorged with a ducal collar chained, armed, crested, tufted, and hoofed, *or.*

*Motto.* "Che sara, sara."

BEDFORD, *Hilkiah* (*Biog.*) son of Hilkiah Bedford, a quaker, was born in 1663, educated at Cambridge, deprived of his preferment for refusing to take the oaths at the revolution, and died in 1724, after having been fined a thousand marks for publishing 'The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted;' the real author of which was one George Harbin, a nonjuring clergyman. He translated 'Fontenelle's History of Oracles,' and the 'Life of Dr. Barwick.'

BEDFORD, *Thomas,* second son of Hilkiah, was educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, and died in 1773, a nonjuror. He prepared for the press an edition of Simeon of Durham's History, and wrote an Historical Catechism, in 1742.

BEDFORD, *Arthur,* a clergyman, was born in 1668, at Tiddenham, in Gloucestershire, admitted of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, in 1684, and died chaplain to the Haberdashers' Hospital in 1745. His principal works are, 1. 'The Evil and Danger of Stage Plays,' 8vo. Bristol, 1706; republished under the title of 'A serious Remonstrance in Behalf of the Christian Religion, against the horrid Blasphemies,' &c. 2. 'Scripture Chronology, demonstrated by Astronomical Calculations, in eight Books,' fol. London, 1741. 3. 'Horæ Mathematicæ Vacuæ,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1748.

BEDINGFIELD, *Sir Henry, Bart.* (*Hist.*) son of sir Henry Bedingfield, knt. a distinguished loyalist in the time of the rebellion, suffered with the rest of his family to the amount of upwards of 47,000*l.* He was rewarded at the restoration with a baronetcy.

BEDINGFIELD (*Her.*) a family of undoubted antiquity, which derives its name from a town in Suffolk. Ogerus de Pugeys, a Norman, came over with William the Conqueror; he was one of the four knights of the lord Mallet, lord of the manor of Eye, who gave him the manor of Bedingfield, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Bedingfield. Sir Henry Bedingfield, before-mentioned, a worthy descendant of his, was created a baronet in 1660, which title is at present enjoyed by the family, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Ermine,* an eagle displayed *gules.*

*Crest.* A demi-eagle with wings expanded *gules.*

BEDLOE, *Captain William* (*Hist.*) a low adventurer, who, encouraged by the success of Oates, discovered a pretended popish plot, for which the Commons voted him 500*l.*

BEEK (*Biog.*) vide *Bek.*

BEELZEBUB (*Bibl.*) the same as Baalzebub, mentioned in the Old Testament. *Math.* ix. 24.

BEERAH (*Bibl.*) בארה, head of the tribe of Reuben, carried captive by Tiglath-pileser.

BEERI (*Bibl.*) בארי, father of the prophet Hosea. *Hos.* i.

BEERI, father of Judith, wife of Esau. *Gen.* xxvi.

BEERING, *Vitus* (*Hist.*) a Danish navigator, in the service of Russia, was sent by Peter I to explore the north coasts of America, and on his third voyage thither, in 1741, he struck on an island on the coast of Kamschatka, and being reduced to the greatest extremities, was one among the number of those who perished there. The island and the adjacent straits still bear his name.

BEEROTH (*Bibl.*) בארות, a city of the Gibeonites, afterwards belonging to the tribe of Benjamin. *Josh.* ix. 17, &c.

BEERSHEBA (*Bibl.*) באר־שבע, a place which was given by Joshua to Judah, and afterwards transferred to Simeon. Abraham made an alliance with Abimelech, king of Gerar, at this place; and in Scripture the limits of the Holy Land are often expressed by the terms of "From Dan to Beersheba," Dan being the northern, and Beersheba the southern, extremity of the land. *Josh.* xv. 28; 2 *Sam.* xvii. 11, &c.

BEEVON (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity in Yorkshire, which at present enjoys a baronetcy, sir Thomas Beevon being created a baronet in 1783. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Party per pale *or* and *argent,* on a chief *sable,* three lions rampant of the second.

*Crest.* A beaver passant *proper.*

BEGA, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a painter of Haerlem, died in 1664, aged 45. His landscapes and cattle were much admired.

BEGER (*Biog.*) or *Bæger, Lawrence*, librarian to the elector of Brandenburgh, was born at Heidelberg in 1653, and died in 1705. His principal works are, 1. 'Thesaurus ex Thesauro Palatino Selectus,' &c. fol. 1685. 2. 'Spicilegium Antiquitatis,' fol. 1692. 3. 'Thesaurus, sive Gemmæ Numismata,' &c. 8 vols. fol. 1696 and 1701. 4. 'Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata,' fol. 1700. 5. 'Numismata Pontificum Romanorum,' fol. 1703.

BEGON, *Michael* (*Hist.*) a native of Blois in 1638, distinguished himself as an officer in the marine, and also as governor of the West India Islands, &c., and died much regretted in 1710. He collected memoirs of celebrated men, whose portraits he caused to be engraved.

BEGUILLET (*Biog.*) or *Beguiller, Edmund*, an advocate of Parliament of Dijon, died in 1786, leaving among his works, 1. 'Des Principes de la Vegetation,' &c. 8vo. 1769. 2. 'Memoire sur les Avantages de la Mouture Economique,' &c. 8vo. 3. 'Œnologie, ou Traité de la Vigne et des Vins,' 12mo. 1770. 4. 'Traité de la Connoissance Generale des Grains,' 3 vols. 8vo., and 4to. 1775. 5. 'Traité General des Subsistances et des Grains,' 6 vols. 8vo. 1782. 6. 'Histoire des Guerres des deux Bourgognes,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

BEHAM (*Hist.*) *Behaim*, or *Behem, Martin*, a geographer and mathematician of the 15th century, died in 1506, after having made such discoveries on the ocean as led to the discovery of America by Columbus. He was made a knight and governor of the island of Fayal, where he landed, by John I, king of Portugal, in reward for his services.

BEHAM (*Biog.*) or *Behaim Hans*, or *John Sibald*, an engraver in the 16th century, and a successful imitator of Albert Durer, left among his most admired works a set of prints for a book, entitled, 'Biblicæ Historiæ Artificiosissimæ Depictæ,' &c.

BEHMEN (*Biog.*) vide *Bæmen*.

BEHN, *Aphra* (*Biog.*) an English poetess of a good family, of Canterbury, was born in the reign of Charles I, and died in 1689, after having passed through many adventures not much to her credit. Whatever may be the merit of her works, which consist of plays and novels, it is altogether lost by the want of decency which is their prevailing characteristic.

BEHRENS, *Conrad Bertold* (*Biog.*) a physician of Hildesheim, was born in 1660, and died in 1736. His principal works are, 1. 'De Constitutione Artis Medicæ,' 8vo. Helmst. 1696. 2. 'Der Legalische Arzt.' 8vo. Helmstadt. 3. 'Selecta Medica de Medicinæ Natura et Certitudine,' Francof. et Lips. 1708. 4. 'Selecta Diatætica,' &c. 4to. Francof. 1710.

BEICH, *Joachim Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter of Suabia, died in 1748, aged 83. His landscapes and battles were much admired.

BEIDHAVI (*Biog.*) a cadi of Schiraz, in Persia, who died in the year of the Hegira 685, A. D. 1295, is better known as the author of a literal commentary on the Alcoran.

BEIER, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) a native of Jena, died in 1712, leaving among his works, 1. 'Tyro Prudentiæ Juris opificialii Præcursorum Emissarius,' 4to. Jen. 1685, 1688; and a third edition, which is the best, by Struvius, 4to. 1717. 2. 'Tractatus de Jure prohibendi, quod competit Opificibus in Opifices,' 4to. Jena, 1721. 3. 'Boethus, peregre Redux Conspectibus et Judice Conspicuus,' 4to. Jen. 1685 and 1717.

BEIERLINK (*Biog.*) vide *Beyerlinck*.

BEISCH (*Biog.*) vide *Beich*.

BEITHAR (*Biog.*) or *Ebn Beithar*, surnamed *Aschab*, or the *Botanist*; died in the 646th year of the Hegira, A. D. 1256. He wrote 'Giamé al Adviat al Mofredat,' in 4 vols. being a general history of simples, ranged in alphabetical order.

BEK (*Ecc.*) *Bec* or *Beak, Anthony*, was elected bishop of Durham in 1283, assisted king Edward I in his war against John Baliol, and was employed by that king on different matters, ecclesiastical and civil. He died in 1310, after having expended large sums in building.

BEK (*Biog.*) *Beck*, or *Beek, David*, a painter of Delft, was born in 1621, and died in 1656. He had once, while on his travels, been laid out as a corpse, and was accidentally restored to life by one of his servants pouring some liquor down his throat. His merit, as a painter, was fully acknowledged throughout Europe, for he received no less than nine golden chains, and several medals of gold of a large size, from different princes; while in the service of Christina, queen of Sweden, he took the portraits of all the princes in France, England, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Denmark.

BEKA (*Biog.*) or *Bec, John de*, in Latin *Becanus*, a canon of the church of Utrecht in the 14th century, wrote a Chronicle of his Church from St. Willibrod, first bishop of Utrecht to 1346: the best edition of this chronicle is that of Buchellius entitled 'De Episcopis Ultrajectinis,' fol. Ultraj. 1643.

BEKINSAU, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Wiltshire, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1559, aged 63. He was in favour with Henry VIII, and Edward VI, and wrote a book entitled 'De Supremo et Absoluto Regis Imperio,' in order to prove the king's supremacy over the power of the pope; but, in the reign of Mary, he returned to the Romish church, and remained in that persuasion to his death. His work was printed in 8vo. London, 1546, and afterwards in the first volume of 'Monarchia Romani Imperii,' &c. by Melchior Goldast Hamensfeldius, fol. Francof. 1621.

BEKKER, *Balthasar* (*Biog.*) a Dutch divine, was born in 1634, and died in 1698. Among his works, which are of a speculative and sceptical cast, the one which made him most known in his day was entitled 'De Betover Wereld,' i. e. the world bewitched, published in 4to. and 8vo. 1691.

BEKTEKIR (*Hist.*) a successful general under Al Azîz Bi'llah, the fatemite caliph of Egypt, conquered Syria in the year of the Hegira 372, A. D. 982.

BEL, *John James* (*Biog.*) a native of Bourdeaux, died in 1738, aged 45. His principal publication was his 'Dictionnaire Neologique,' since enlarged by Des Fontaines.

BEL, or *Belius, Matthew*, an ecclesiastic of Hungary, was born in 1684, and died in 1749. His principal works are, 1. 'De Vetere Literatura Hunno-Scythica Exercitatio,' 4to. Lips. 1718. 2. 'Hungariæ Antiquæ et Novæ Prodromus,' fol. Norimb. 1723. 3. 'De Peregrinatione Linguæ Hungariæ in Europam.' 4. 'Adparatus ad Historiam Hungariæ, in several volumes fol. Poson. 1735—1746. 5. 'Notitia Hungariæ Novæ Historico-Geographica,' 4 vols. fol. with maps, Vindob. 1735, and the following years.

BEL, *Andrew Charles*, son of the preceding, was author of a work entitled 'De Vera Origine et Epocha Hunnorum,' 4to. 1757.

BELA (*Bibl.*) בלע, son of Beor, king of Dinhabah, in the east of Edom. *Genes.* xxxvi. 32.

BELA, son of Benjamin, chief of a family. *Numb.* xxvi. 38.

BELA, son of Azaz. 1 *Chron.* v. 8.

BELA I (*Hist.*) son of Boleslaus, king of Hungary, succeeded his father on the throne of Hungary, after having expelled his brother Andrew, who was partner in the kingdom, and died after a reign of three years in 1063.

BELA II, son of Almus, surnamed the *Blind*, because his eyes had been put out by his uncle Coloman, succeeded the latter on the throne of Hungary in 1131, and died in the 10th year of his reign: his effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



BELA III, succeeded his brother Stephen III

in 1173, and died after a reign of 23 years, during which he cleared the country of robbers.

Bela IV, son of Andrew II, succeeded his father in 1235, and died in 1260. He was troubled during his reign with the revolt of his son Stephen V, with whom he was reconciled by Clement IV; and still more so by the inroads of the Tartars, against whom he had the assistance of the knights of Rhodes. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure. *Bonfin. de Reb. Ung. Dec.* 2, l. 7; *Krantz. Metropol.* l. 4.



BELASYSE (*Hist.*) *Belasise, Bellasyes, Bellas,* &c. and in Latin *Belasius;* the family name of the present viscount Fauconberg [vide *Fauconberg*], so called from the town of *Belasyse,* in the bishopric of Durham, of which the ancestors of the present viscount Fauconberg were proprietors soon after the conquest. Belasius, a Norman knight, came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and was sent with some forces against Egelwinus, bishop of Durham, earl Morcar, and others, who betook themselves to the isle of Ely, and held out until they were reduced to obedience by this Belasius.

Belasyse, *Rouland de,* a descendant of the forementioned Belasius, was knighted at the battle of Lewes, when the king was taken prisoner by Simon Montford, earl of Leicester, and other barons.

Belasyse, *Sir Henry,* was created a baronet in 1611, at the first institution of that order by king James.

Belasyse, *John,* second son of Sir Thomas Belasyse, first lord viscount Fauconberg, was, for his loyalty, prudence, and courage, promoted to several commands of great trust by their majesties king Charles I and II; and, in consideration of his conduct and courage in many gallant actions during the rebellion, was created lord Belasyse of Worlaby, in the county of Lincoln. Of this family more may be learnt under the head of *Fauconberg.*

Belasyse, *Lord* (*Her.*) *of Worlaby,* co. Lincoln, a title conferred on John Belasyse as before-mentioned [vide *Belasyse* under *History*], which became extinct at his death, he leaving no male issue.

BELCARIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Beaucaire.*

BELCHIER, *John* (*Biog.*) a distinguished surgeon, and pupil of Chesselden, was born in 1706, and died in 1785.

BELENUS (*Myth.*) a deity of the Gauls, supposed to be the same as the Apollo of the Greeks. *Tertull. Adv. Gent.* c. 24; *Scalig. Auson. Lect.* l. 1, c. 9; *Voss. de Theolog. Gentil.* l. 2.

BELEPHANTES (*Biog.*) a Chaldean, who predicted to Alexander that his entrance into Babylon would be attended with fatal consequences to him. *Diod.* l. 17.

BELESIS (*Hist.*) Βελέσις, a priest of Babylon, who was made governor of that city by Arbaces, as a reward for his having predicted that he should succeed Sardanapalus, A. C. 826. *Diod.* l. 2; *Paterc.* l. 1, c. 6; *Justin.* l. 1.

BELFAST, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Donegal.

BELGÆ (*Geog.*) a warlike people of ancient Gaul separated from the Celtæ by the rivers Matrona and Sequana. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, c. 1, &c.; *Strab.* l. 4; *Mela,* l. 3, c. 2.

BELGICA (*Geog.*) the third part of Gaul, according to Cæsar, of which Belgium was the capital. The word has since been applied to Holland, Flanders, and the Low Countries.

BELGIOJOSO, *Evido II, de* (*Hist.*) of the noble and ancient house of Belgiojoso, in Italy, assisted the emperor Frederic Barbarossa in his Italian wars.

Belgiojoso, *Alberio IV, de,* surnamed the *Great,* cleared Italy of the banditti which infested that country under the name of Companies, and performed many other signal services for Venice, Milan, and for the pope.

Belgiojoso, *Louis II, de,* assisted Francis Sforza in the conquest of Milan.

Belgiojoso, *Charles I, de,* was employed on many important negotiations by Lewis Sforza, who rewarded him with the town and castle of Monza.

Belgiojoso, *Louis III, de,* a great warrior in the service of Francis I, distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia; after which he entered into the service of the emperor Charles V, and was made viceroy of Sicily.

Belgiojoso, *John James de,* distinguished himself in Flanders under Alexander Farnese, and afterwards against the Turks in Hungary in the service of the emperor Rodolph.

BELGIUS (*Hist.*) the third king of the ancient Gauls, according to Berosus.

Belgius, a Gaulish captain, made himself very formidable to the Illyrians and Macedonians. He likewise defeated Ptolemy Ceraunus; and, having taken him prisoner, the Gauls cut off his head, and stuck it on a lance, in the 124th Olympiad; soon after which Belgius was killed. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Justin.* l. 24; *Paus.* l. 2.

BELGRADE (*Geog.*) a famous fortress of European Turkey in Servia, near the conflux of the Save, and the Danube, 150 m. S. S. E. Buda, 440 N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 20° 10′ E. lat. 44° 43′ N.

*History of Belgrade.*

*Belgrade,* in the Latin of the middle ages *Alba Græca,* or *Alba Bulgarica,* is supposed to have been the ancient *Taurinum,* or to have been built very near the site of this city. It was sold by the despot of Servia to Hungary, and was besieged, but without any effect, by Amurath II and Mahomet II in 1442 and 1456. Solyman II at length made himself master of it in 1522, from whom it was retaken by the Imperialists under the elector of Bavaria in 1688, but again lost in 1690. It remained with the Turks until 1717, when it surrendered by capitulation to prince Eugene, and was secured to the emperor by the peace of Paparowitz. In 1739 it was again surrendered to the Turks on condition that the new fortifications erected by the Austrians should be demolished; but in 1789 it was retaken by the Imperialists under Marshal Loudon, but restored to the Turks by the peace of 1791. In the year 1806 the Servian insurgents laid siege to Belgrade, which, after many fruitless efforts, they succeeded in carrying. The bishop's see, which was formerly erected here, is removed to Semendria.

BELGRADO, *James* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Udina in 1704, and died in 1789. His principal works are, 1. 'Ad Disciplinam Mechanicam, Nauticam, et Geographicam, Acroasis Critica et Historica,' &c. Parm. 1741. 2. 'Ad Disciplinam Hydrostaticam Acroasis,' &c. ibid. 1742. 3. 'De Altitudine Atmosphæræ,' &c. ibid. 1743. 4. 'I Fenomeni Elettrici con I Corollari da lor Dedotti,' Parma, 1749. 5. 'Della Reflessione de Corpi dall' Acqua,' ibid. 1759. 6. 'Della Architettura Egiziana Dissert.' ibid. 1786, &c.

BELGRAVE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl Grosvenor.

Belgrave, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a writer of the 14th century, whose principal work was 'Theological Determinations.'

BELHAVEN (*Her.*) and *Stenton, Lord,* the title enjoyed by the Hamiltons of Broomhill, sir John Hamilton of Broomhill having been created lord Belhaven and Stenton in 1647. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Hamilton, lord Belhaven and Stenton.

*Arms.* Quarterly first and fourth *gules,* a mullet *argent,* between three cinquefoils *ermine,* as a third son of the Hamilton family; second and third *gules* a man's heart *proper* shadowed *or,* between three cinquefoils *ermine,* for Hamilton of Raploch.

*Crest.* A horse's head and neck *argent*, bridled *gules*.
*Supporters.* Two horses *argent*, bridled *gules*.
*Motto.* "Ride through."

BELIDOR, *Bernard Forest de* (*Biog.*) an engineer, was born in 1697, and died in 1761. He wrote, 1. 'Sommaire d'un Cours d'Architecture Militaire,' &c. 12mo. 1720. 2. 'Nouveau Cours de Mathematique à l'Usage de l'Artillerie,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1725. 3. 'La Science des Ingenieurs,' 4to. 1724. 4. 'Le Bombardier François,' 4to. 1731. 5. 'Architecture Hydraulique,' 4 vols. 4to. 1735—1737. 6. 'Dictionnaire Portatif de l'Ingenieur,' 8vo. 1738. 8. 'Traité des Fortifications,' 2 vols. 4to. 9. 'La Science des Ingenieurs dans la Conduite des Travaux des Fortifications,' 4to. 1749.

BELING, *Richard* (*Hist.*) son of sir Henry Beling, knt., was born in 1613 at Belingstown, in the county of Dublin, and early engaged in the Irish rebellion for the purpose of supporting the Roman Catholic cause, in which persuasion he was born; but, finding his party disjointed, he submitted to the king's authority, and at the Restoration obtained his estates, where he died in 1677. He wrote in Latin in two books, 'Vindiciarum Catholicorum Hiberniæ,' which contained an account of the Irish rebellion from 1641 to 1649; besides some replies to those who wrote against him on the same subject.

BELISAMA (*Myth.*) the name of Minerva among the Gauls. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.*

BELISARIUS (*Hist.*) a celebrated general in the reign of Justinian, who renewed the victories and triumphs by which Rome had risen to such a height of grandeur; but, being accused of entering into a conspiracy against the emperor, he was stripped of all his goods, and his eyes were put out, in which condition he is said to have died in 565. The story of his disgrace and misfortunes are however supposed to be either false or exaggerated. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.* l. 3, c. 1; *Agathias, Glycas, Zonaras, &c.*

BELISTIDA (*Biog.*) the name of a female who gained a prize at the Olympic games. *Paus.* l. 5, c. 8.

BELIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Bel.*

BELL, *William* (*Hist.*) archdeacon of St. Alban's, was born in 1625, was educated at Merchant Taylor's school, elected thence scholar of St. John's, Oxford, in 1643; driven from his college by the rebels in 1648; and after various preferments at the restoration, died in 1683 highly esteemed and deeply regretted. His only publications were a few sermons.

BELLA, *Stefano de la* (*Biog.*) an engraver, was born at Florence in 1610, and died in 1664. He is said to have engraved no less than 1400 plates, many of which gained him the highest credit.

BELLAMY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1745, and died in 1800. He was the projector of the 'Monthly Mirror,' and published both a play called 'The Friends,' and a novel entitled 'Sadaski.'

BELLAMONT, *Richard Coote, Earl of* (*Hist.*) was attainted by the parliament of king James II, but was afterwards appointed governor of New York by William III, in whose interest he had been deeply concerned, and died at his government in 1700 highly respected for the zealous discharge of his duty.

BELLAMONT, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred in 1696 on Richard Coote above-mentioned, son of Richard the third son of sir Charles Coote, and brother of the first earl of Mountrath. This title became extinct at the death of the third earl in 1766, but was revived in the person of Charles Coote of Cootehill, esq. in 1770, which became extinct again in 1800.

BELLARMIN, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, and one of the greatest controversialists of any age, was born in 1542, and died in 1621. His body of controversy, in 4 vols. folio, was written in defence of the Romish religion, but he is not considered by some to have been happy in his mode of defence. He has however been an object of attack for every one who has written against the church of Rome, and even for some who are on its side.

BELLAY (*Hist.*) a noble house of great antiquity in France, of whom mention is made in the time of king Lotharius.

BELLAY, *Hughes VII, du*, was killed at the battle of Agincourt, as was also his son Bertrand; and his eldest son John II du Bellay, was killed at the battle of Crevant; his youngest son Peter at the battle of Verneuil.

BELLAY, *William du*, called *seigneur de Langei*, eldest son of Louis du Bellay, signalized himself by his courage and conduct on many occasions, and died in 1543 worn out in the service of his sovereign Francis I. He was also a writer, and left among his works 'Histoire de son Temps.' *Paul. Jov. de Vir. Illust.*; *Thuan. Hist.*

BELLAY, *Martin du*, third son of Louis du Bellay, was also in the service of Francis I, by whom he was employed on many important occasions civil and military. He wrote memoirs of his own time, which, with his brother's work, was printed at Francfort in one volume, fol. 1574, under the title of 'Gulielmi et Martini Bellaiorum Historia Latine facta ab Hugone Suræo.' He died in 1559.

BELLAY, *John du* (*Ecc.*) brother of the preceding, successively bishop of Bayonne and of Paris, and archbishop of Bourdeaux, was created a cardinal by Paul III in 1535, and died in 1560, after having been employed by Francis I on the most important missions; and also by the pope Clement VII, by whom he was sent into England twice to negotiate with Henry VIII.

BELLAY, *Eustachius du*, nephew of the preceding, succeeded his uncle in the see of Paris in 1561, and died in 1565, after having resigned his charge.

BELLAY, *Joachim du* (*Biog.*) eldest son of John du Bellay, and a distinguished poet, styled *Pater Elegantiarum*, *Pater omnium Leporum*, was born in 1524, and died in 1560. His French poems were printed in 4to. Paris, 1561, and 12mo. 1597; his Latin poems in 4to. Paris, 1569.

BELLEAU, *Remi* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born in 1528 at Nogent le Rotrou, and died in 1577. His poems were collected and published in 2 vols. 12mo. Rouen, 1604.

BELLEFOREST, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) a French historical compiler, was born in 1530, and died in 1583, having made not less than 50 compilations, among which was the history of the nine Charles' of France.

BELLEFORIERE, *Maximilian Anthony de* (*Hist.*) of a noble family, died in 1679, after having filled several high posts, both civil and military.

BELLEGARDE, *Roger de Saint Lari de* (*Hist.*) marshal of France, distinguished himself against the Turks and the Hugonots, and on several other occasions; but having embroiled himself with Catherine de Medicis, died of poison in 1579.

BELLEGARDE, *Duc de*, was in favour with Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII, in whose service he acquitted himself to their satisfaction, but he at length fell into disgrace.

BELLEGARDE, *Octavius de* (*Ecc.*) was nominated by Louis to the bishopric of Conserans in 1614, and to the archbishopric of Sens in 1623, and died in 1646, after having been a zealous defender of the church.

BELLEGARDE, *John Baptist Morvan de* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, made himself known in his day by his numerous translations from the works of the fathers and others.

BELLENDEN (*Biog.*) or *Ballenden John*, a Scottish writer of the 16th century, died in 1550. He is principally known as the translator of Hector Boëthius' History of Scotland.

BELLENDEN, *William*, called in Latin *Gulielmus Belendenus*, master of the requests to James VI, was also the author of 1. 'Ciceronis Princeps,' Paris, 1608. 2. 'Ciceronis Consul,' Paris, 1612; and a second edition in 1616. 3. 'De

Tribus Luminibus Romanorum;' under which he comprehended Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny. This work was published in London in 1787.

BELLENGER, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, died in 1749, aged 61. He published, 1. A French Translation of Dionysius Halicarnassus, Rowe's Continuation of Plutarch's Lives, and Derham's Astro-Theology. 2. An edition of the Vulgate Psalms. 3. A critical Essay on the Works of Rollin; the Translators of Herodotus; and the Dictionary of la Martinière.

BELLEROPHON (*Myth.*) Βελλεροφόντης, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre, who passed through many adventures, and by the help of the winged horse Pegasus, conquered the Chimæra; after which he wandered upon the earth till the day of his death. *Hor.* l. 4, od. 11.

*—— Et exemplum grave præbet ales*
*Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus*
*Bellerophontem.*

*Hom. Il.* l. 6; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 325; *Apollod.* l. 2, c. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 157; *Juv. Sat.* 10; *Schol. Pind. in Olymp.*

BELLEROPHON (*Numis.*) the image of this hero, mounted on Pegasus, and contending with the Chimæra, is depicted on many medals, or coins, of Alexander the Great, and of many of the emperors, as in the annexed figure. He was also one of the symbols of Corinth, and represented on medals struck by the inhabitants of Crotone, &c. *Morell. Thes. Impp.; Haverk. Num. Contorn.; Haym. Thes. Brit.*



BELLIENUS (*Hist.*) a Roman, whose house was set on fire at Cæsar's funeral. *Cic. Phil.* ii. c. 36.

BELLISMES (*Ecc.*) or *Belles Mains, John*, archbishop of Lyons in the 13th century, received Thomas à Becket during his exile.

BELLIEVRE (*Hist.*) a family originally of Lyons, of which there were many distinguished members.

BELLIEVRE, *Pomponius de*, son of Claude de Bellievre, was distinguished as a great negotiator in the reigns of Charles IX, Henry III, and Henry IV, in Germany, England, Poland, and other countries of Europe. He died at Paris in 1607, aged 78.

BELLIEVRE, *Eustace de*, son of the preceding, was also employed on several important missions by Henry IV.

BELLIEVRE, *Pomponius II de*, son of Claude de Bellievre, and grandson of the first Pomponius, was employed by Louis XIII and XIV in negotiations in England, and on other important missions, and died in 1675.

BELLIEVRE, *Albert de* (*Ecc.*) son of Pomponius de Bellievre, the first mentioned, was archbishop of Lyons, which he gave up to his brother Claude in 1604, and died in 1621. This latter died in 1612.

BELLIN, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an engineer, was born in 1703, and died in 1772. His principal work was his 'Hydrographie Francoise,' consisting of 80 marine charts.

BELLINGHAM, *Henry* (*Hist.*) of the family of the Bellinghams, in Ireland, [vide *Bellingham*, under *Heraldry*] commanded a regiment of cavalry, which was raised for suppressing the rebellion in Ireland.

BELLINGHAM, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, raised a regiment of cavalry, and served king William in person; on which account king James's army set fire to Bellingham Castle.

BELLINGHAM (*Her.*) the name of a family of Castle-Bellingham, in Ireland, which at present enjoys a baronetcy, and is descended in the direct male line from Alan de Bellingham, who lived in the time of the Conqueror. Of this family was Henry and Thomas Bellingham, before-mentioned, and also sir William Bellingham, who was created a baronet in 1796. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, three bugle-horns *sable*, stringed and garnished *or*.

*Crest.* A buck's head couped *or*.

BELLINI, *Gentile* (*Biog.*) a Venetian painter, who died in 1501, aged 80. He went over to Constantinople at the solicitation of Mahomet II, and adorned that capital with specimens of his art. His best piece was the decollation of John the Baptist, which Mahomet considered as not a correct representation, and to satisfy the artist ordered a slave to be beheaded in his presence, which spectacle so terrified the latter that he solicited his dismissal, and returned to Venice.

BELLINI, *Giovanni*, or *John*, brother to the preceding, surpassed both him and his father Giacopo Bellini, in every branch of the art, and is reckoned the founder of the Venetian school. He was born in 1422, and died in 1512.

BELLINI, *Laurence*, a physician, was born in 1643, and died in 1703. His principal works are, 1. 'Exercitatio Anatomica de Structura et Usu Renum,' 12mo. Amst. 1665. 2. 'Gustus Organum novissimè deprehensum,' &c. 12mo. Bonon. 1665. 3. 'De Urinis,' &c. 4to. Bonon. 1683; Francf. et Lips. 1685.

BELLINUS (*Hist.*) a king of the ancient Britons, who, according to some authors, was the brother of Brennus, the great Gaulish captain.

BELLINUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Padua, who was driven from his see by the nobility, on account of the severity of his discipline.

BELLISLE, *Charles Louis Augustus, Count of* (*Hist.*) more known by the name of *Marechal Bellisle*, grandson of Nicholas Fouquet, the disgraced marquis Bellisle, and superintendant of the finances, was born in 1684; and after signalizing himself in every rank of the army in which he served, and displaying equal prudence and capacity as prime minister, he died in 1761.

BELLOCQ, *Peter* (*Biog.*) valet de chambre to Louis XIV, and a great poet, was born in 1625, and died in 1704. The most esteemed of his poems are 'Les Petits-Maitres,' 'Les Novellistes,' and 'Hotel des Invalides.'

BELLOI (*Biog.*) or *Belloy, Peter*, advocate-general of the parliament of Toulouse in the 16th century, wrote, among other things, 1. 'Apologie Catholique contre les Libelles,' &c. 1585; and afterwards translated into Latin. 2. 'Declaration du Droit de Légitime Succession sur le Royaume de Portugal,' &c. 8vo. Antwerp and Paris, 1582. 3. 'Brieve Explication de l'An Courant 1583, selon le Calendier Gregorien,' 8vo. Paris, 1583. 4. 'Supputation des Temps depuis la Creation du Monde jusqu'en 1582, separée en deux Colomnes diverses,' Paris, 1584. 5. 'Petri Beloii Variorum Juris Civilis Libri IV, et Disputatio de Successione ab Intestato,' &c. Paris, 1583. 6. 'De l'Origine et Institution de diverse Ordres de Chevalerie, tant Ecclesiastiques que Profanes,' &c.

BELLOI, *Peter Lawrence Buyrette du*, was born at St. Flour, in Auvergne, and died in 1775. He wrote several pieces for the stage, of which his 'Siege of Calais' was the most popular. His works were published in 6 vols. 8vo. 1779.

BELLONA (*Myth.*) the sister of Mars, and feigned to be the goddess of war, was worshipped particularly by the Cappadocians and the Romans, who had a temple dedicated to her near the Porta Carmentalis. She is commonly represented by the poets as armed with a bloody whip. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 702.

*Et scissâ gaudens vadit Discordia pallâ;*
*Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.*

*Lucan.* l. 7, v. 568.

*Sanguineum veluti quatiens Bellona flagellum.*

*Hor.* l. 2, sat. 3.

*Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis.*

*Tibull.* l. 3, el. 6.

*Hæc, ubi Bellona motu est agitata, nec acrem*
*Flammam, non amens verbera torta timet.*

At the gate of her temple was a small column, called "The Column of War," against which a spear was thrown whenever war was declared against an enemy.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 6.

*Hinc solet hasta manu, belli prænuntia mitti,*
*In regem et gentes, cum placet arma capi.*

Her priests, called Bellonarii, used to cut themselves with knives when they consecrated themselves to her service. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 5; *Stat. Theb.* l. 2; *Tertull. de Pall.; Lactant. de Fals. Relig.* c. 21.



BELLONA (*Numis.*) this goddess is represented on medals of the Bruttii, &c. as in the annexed figure, hastening with a shield in both her hands, and a spear resting on her shoulders. *Goltz. Magn. Græc.* tab. xxiv.; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* tom. i.

BELLORI, *John Peter* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born at Rome about 1616, and died in 1696. His principal works are, 1. 'Notæ in Numismata,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1658. 2. 'Fragmenta vestigii Veteris Romæ,' &c. fol. ibid. 1673. 3. 'La Colonna Trajana,' &c. oblong, fol. ibid. 4. 'Le Pitture antiche del Sepolcro de Nasoni,' &c. fol. ibid. 1680. 5. 'Gli antichi Sepolcri, ovvero Mausolei Romani et Etruschi,' &c. fol. Rome, 1699 and 1704, Leyden, 1728. This was translated into Latin by Alexander Duken, and published in fol. Lugd. Bat. 1702. 6. 'Le antiche Lucerne Sepolcrali,' &c. fol. ibid. 1691. 7. 'Veteres Arcus Augustorum,' &c. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1690. 8. 'Vite de Pittori, Scultori, et Architetti Moderni,' 4to. Leyden, 1672. 9. 'Veterum Philosophorum Poetarum, &c. Imagines,' fol. Rom. 1685.

BELLOSTE (*Biog.*) or *Beloste, Augustin*, was born in 1654, and is principally known by a work entitled, 'Le Chirurgien de l'Hopital,' Paris, 1695, 1705, which was translated into English, and most of the modern languages.

BELLOVACI (*Geog.*) a people of ancient Gaul, who inhabited the country called *Beauvais*. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 8, ep. 1.

BELLOVESUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Celtæ, who, in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, was sent at the head of a colony to Italy, by his uncle Ambigatus, and is supposed to have been the founder of Milan, and also the first Gaul that crossed the Alps. *Liv.* l. 5, c. 34.

BELLOY (*Hist.*) a very ancient and noble house in France, was so called from the land which they possessed. This family was no less distinguished by the high posts which they filled, particularly in a military capacity.

BELLOY, *Peter* (*Biog.*) vide *Belloi*.

BELMEIS (*Hist.*) or *Beaumes, Richard I de*, bishop of London in the reign of Henry I, expended the whole revenues of his bishopric on the structure of St. Paul's Cathedral, and died in 1127.

BELMEIS, (*Ecc.*) or *Beaumes, Richard II de*, nephew to the preceding, and son of Walter de Belmeis, was advanced to the see of London in 1151, and died in 1162, leaving a reputation for singular eloquence. He has been said to be the author of the 'Codex Niger,' or Black Book of the Exchequer.

BELMEYS, *John* (*Ecc.*) commonly called *Joannes Eboracensis*; or *John of York*, a divine of the 12th century, was made bishop of Poitou, in France, in 1159, and afterwards archbishop of Lyons. He is said to have vehemently opposed Becket in his contests with Henry II.

BELMORE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by the family of Corry, derived from Armar Corry, who was created, in 1781, baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Tyrone, viscount Belmore in 1789, and earl of Belmore in 1797. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Corry, earl of Belmore, viscount and baron Belmore, of Castle Coole.

*Arms.* *Gules*, a saltire *argent*, and in chief a rose *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a cock *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two cats ducally gorged and chained *or*.

*Motto.* "Virtus semper viridis."

BELOCHUS (*Hist.*) ninth king of Assyria after Belus, began to reign in 2022, and occupied the throne for 33 years.

BELON, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a physician and naturalist, was born about 1518, and was assassinated from private resentment near Paris, in 1564. His principal works are, 1. 'De Arboribus coniferis,' 4to. Paris. 1553. 2. 'Histoire de la Nature des Oiseaux,' fol. 1555. 3. 'Portraits d'Oiseaux,' 4to. 1557. 4. 'Histoire des Poissons,' 4to. 1551, with plates. 5. 'De la Nature et Diversité des Poissons,' 8vo. 1555.

BELSHAZZAR (*Bibl.*) בלשאצר, in Greek Βαλτάσαρ, son of Evil-merodach, and grandson to Nebuchadnezzar, to whom Daniel explained the writing on the wall. *Dan.* v. 1, &c.

BELTESHAZZAR (*Bibl.*) בלטשאצר, the name given to Daniel at the court of Nebuchadnezzar. *Dan.* i.

BELSUNCE, *Henry Francis Xavier de* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Marseilles, of the noble and ancient family of Belsunce, in Navarre, distinguished himself by the assistance he rendered to the inhabitants during the plague which desolated that city. He died in 1755, closing a life of the most active benevolence, with the utmost devotion and resignation. He wrote, 1. 'L'Histoire des Evêques de Marseille.' 2. 'Des Instructions pastorales,' &c.

BELVOIR-CASTLE (*Geog.*) in Latin *Bellus Visus*, or *Beverum Castrum*, a castle in Lincolnshire, belonging to the family of Rutland, which was built upon the ruins of the ancient *Margidunum*.

BELUS (*Myth.*) the father of Danaus and Ægyptus. *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

BELUS, a grandson of Agenor, who reigned in Phœnicia, one of whose descendants of the same name was father to Dido. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1.

BELUS (*Hist.*) one of the most ancient kings of Babylon, about 1800 years before the age of Semiramis, was worshipped as a god after his death, and was fabled to be the son of Osiris. The tower of Babel, said to have been built by this king was converted into a temple, dedicated to the worship of him. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 181, &c.; *Diod.* l. 1, &c.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 10; *Arrian. Alex. Exped.* l. 7; *Euseb. in Chron.; Eustath. in Dionys. Per.; Steph. Byz.; Usser. Annal.; Selden de Diis Syr.*

BELUS, king of the Orkney Isles, who, being defeated by Evenus II, king of Scotland, killed himself, to escape falling into the hands of the enemy. *Buchan. Hist.*

BEMARCHIUS (*Biog.*) a sophist of Cæsarea, who wrote an account of Constantine, in ten books. *Suidas; Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 2.

BELYN O'LEYN (*Hist.*) a British chief, who signalized himself against Edwin in 620.

BEMBO, *Pietro* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Petrus Bembus*, was the son of Bernardo Bembo, a noble Venetian, and a statesman, who had been employed in embassies to Florence. He was born in 1470, was chosen by Leo X as his secretary in 1513, made a cardinal by Paul III in 1538, and bishop of Bergamo some time after, where he died in 1547, in consequence of bruises received on his side against a wall, while on horseback. His works, consisting of a History of Venice, in 12 books, letters, poetical pieces, &c. Latin and Italian, were published in 4 vols. fol. Venice, 1729. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 3; *Ughel. Ital. Sac.*

BEME (*Hist.*) or *Besmes*, a Bohemian by birth, and the

murderer of admiral Coligni, was rewarded by the cardinal de Lorraine with the hand of one of his illegitimate daughters; but being taken by the protestants, in 1575, he was killed by his keeper, when he was attempting to make his escape.

BEMMEL, *William Van* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter of Utrecht, was born in 1630, and died in 1708, at Nuremberg, where specimens of his skill were long to be seen.

BEMMEL, *Charles Sebastian*, a landscape painter, probably of the same family, was born at Bamberg in 1745, and died in 1796. His favourite subjects were sea views, tempests, fires, &c.

BEN-ABINADAD (*Bibl.*) בן־אבנדב, governor of the country of Dor, who married Taphath, daughter of Solomon. 1 *Kings* iv. 11.

BENACUS (*Geog.*) one of the largest lakes of Italy, in the state of Venice, now *Lago di Garda.*

*Virg. Georg.* l. 2.

*Anne lacus tantos? te, Lari maxime, teque,*
*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens, Benace, marino?*

*Claudian in Epigram.*

*Proxima cui nigri Verona remotior Indis*
*Benacumque putat litora Rubra lacum.*

*Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 2, c. 103; *Ptol.* l. 2.

BENAIAH (*Bibl.*) בניהו, son of Jehoida, captain of David's guards, was sent by Solomon to kill Joab, in whose place he was made generalissimo. 1 *Kings* i. 36.

BENAIAH, son of Paath-Moab, separated from his foreign wife, as did also Banaiah, son of Banai, and Benaiah, son of Parosh. *Ezra* x.

BENAVIDIO, *Marc* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Marcus Mantua*, a lawyer, was born at Padua in 1489, and died in 1582. His principal works are, 1. 'Dialogus de Concilio,' 4to. Venet. 1541. 2. 'Epitome Illustrium Jurisconsultorum,' 8vo. Patav. 1553; printed afterwards in Fichard's Lives of Lawyers, Patav. 1665; and in Hoffman's edition of Pancirollus, 4to. Lips. 1721. 3. 'Illustrium Jurisconsultorum Imagines,' fol. Rom. 1566; Venet. 1567. 4. 'Observationes Legales,' 8vo. Venet. 1745. 5. 'Polymathiæ Libri Duodecim,' Venet. 1558, &c.

BENBOW, *John* (*Hist.*) an English admiral of an ancient family, reduced by its adherence to Charles I, was born in 1650, and died, after displaying undaunted valour in many gallant actions, of the wounds he received in an engagement with the French fleet off the Spanish coast. He was robbed of a decisive victory on this occasion by the misconduct of his officers, some of whom were shot and cashiered.

BENBOW, *John*, son of the preceding, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar the same year that his father died, and on his return to England, he died in privacy in 1729.

BENCI (*Biog.*) or *Bencis, Francis*, an orator and poet, was born at Aquapendante in 1542, and died in 1594. An edition of his works was published at Lyons in 1603.

BENCIVENNI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) of a noble and ancient family of Tuscany, was born in 1728, and died in 1808. He wrote the eloges of many eminent characters, among which was the life of Dante.

BENCIUS (*Biog.*) or *de Benciis Hugo*, a physician of Ferrara, died at Rome in 1438. His principal works are, 1. 'Aphorismi Hippocratis,' &c. fol. 1498, 1517, and 1523. 2. 'Consilia saluberrima,' &c. fol. Venet. 1518, &c. An edition of his works was published in 2 vols. fol. Venet. 1518.

BENDA, *George* (*Biog.*) a musician and native of Bohemia, master of the chapel of the duke of Saxe Gotha, died in 1795, aged 74. Of all his musical compositions his Ariadne in Naxos is most admired.

BEN-DEKAR (*Bibl.*) בן־דקר, governor of several cities under Solomon. 1 *Kings* iv. 9.

BENDER, *Blaise Columban de* (*Hist.*) a field-marshal in the Austrian service, was born in 1713, and died in 1798, after a long and honourable life of military command.

BENDIST, *Bridget* (*Hist.*) daughter of general Ireton, and grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, whom she resembled in dress and manners, died in 1727, revering the memory of her grandfather as a hero and a saint.

BENDLOWES (*Biog.*) or *Benlowes, Edward*, a poet, was born in 1613, educated at Cambridge, and died at Oxford in reduced circumstances from his own imprudence. His principal works are, 1. 'Sphinx Theologica,' &c. 8vo. Cantab. 1626. 2. 'Honorifica Armorum Cessatio,' &c. 8vo. 1643. 3. 'Theophila,' or Love sacrificed, &c.

BENEDICT, *St.* (*Ecc.*) founder of the order of Benedictines, was born at Norcia, formerly an episcopal see in Umbria, about 480, and died about 542. He retired at the age of 14 to Sublace, 40 miles from Rome, and devoting himself to the most rigorous austerities, he collected a crowd of followers, and built 12 monasteries, to which he gave rules for their government. His 'Regula Monachorum,' which is his only genuine work, has gone through several editions.

BENEDICT, the name of 14 different popes.

BENEDICT I, surnamed *Bonosus*, succeeded John III in 574, and died in 578, after having witnessed the calamities of a famine, and the invasion of the Lombards.

BENEDICT II, succeeded Leo II in 684, and died in 685.

BENEDICT III, succeeded Leo IV in 855, notwithstanding the opposition of Anastasius, and died in 858.

BENEDICT IV, succeeded John IX in 903, and died in 906.

BENEDICT V, was elected in opposition to Leo VIII in 964, and died in 965.

BENEDICT VI, succeeded John XIII in 972, and was strangled by his rival Boniface in 974.

BENEDICT VII, succeeded Benedict VI, after the expulsion of Boniface in 975, and died in 983.

BENEDICT VIII, of the noble family of the counts of Tusculanum, bishop of Porto, succeeded Sergius IV in 1012, in opposition to Gregory, and died in 1024, after having driven the Saracens completely out of Italy, and defeated the Greeks, who ravaged Apulia.

BENEDICT IX, otherwise called *Theophilactus*, the son of Alberic, count of Frescati, succeeded his uncle John XX, although only an infant; but disgracing himself by his vices and inexperience, he was obliged to resign his charge, and died in 1054.

BENEDICT X, one of the antipopes of the same family as the preceding, was placed in the papal chair through the influence of his family, in opposition to Nicholas II, who was duly elected, but resigned soon after in favour of the latter. He died in 1059.

BENEDICT XI, whose name was Nicholas Bocasin, the son of a shepherd, succeeded Boniface VIII in 1303, and died in the same year of poison, which some cardinals administered to him in a bason of figs.

BENEDICT XII, whose name was James Fournier, succeeded John XXII in 1334, and died in 1342, leaving a high reputation for moral worth.

BENEDICT XIII, of the noble family of Ursini, dukes of Gravina, was elected to succeed Innocent XIII in 1724, and died in 1736, aged 81, after having confirmed the famous bull 'Unigenitus.' He narrowly escaped with his life when the town of Benevento was ruined by an earthquake, which destroyed his palace.

BENEDICT XIV, of the family of the Lambertini, was created a cardinal in 1728, promoted to the archbishopric of Bologna in 1740, elected successor of Clement XII in 1740, and died in 1758, aged 83.

BENEDICT, *René* or *Renatus* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, died in 1608, leaving among his works, 'Apologie Catholique,' the object of which was to prove that Henry, of

Navarre, was not disqualified by his religion to succeed to the throne of France.

BENEDICTUS (*Biog.*) or *Beneditti, Alexander*, a physician of the 15th century, wrote, 1. 'Collectiones Medicinæ, sive Aphorismi de Medici et Ægri Officio,' Lugd. Bat. 1506. 2. 'Anatomiæ, sive de Historia Corporis Humani Lib. V,' Venet. 1493, and often reprinted. 3. 'De omnium a Capite ad Calcem Morborum Causis,' &c. fol. Venet. 1500, and often reprinted. All his works were published in fol. Venet. 1533; 4to. Basil. 1539; and fol. 1549, and 1572.

BENEDICTUS, *Peter*, a great orientalist, was born at Gusta, in Phœnicia, in 1663, of a noble family, and died in 1742. He published the first volumes of the edition of St. Ephraim, which has been completed by M. Assemani.

BENEFIELD, *Sebastian* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Prestonbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1559, admitted of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, at the age of 17, and died rector of Meysey Hampton. He was strongly infected with Calvinism, as may be seen in his works, which are all theological.

BENEVOLI, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a surgeon, was born in the duchy of Spoletta in 1685, and died in 1756. He wrote, 1. 'Lettera sopra Cataratta Gleucomatosa,' 8vo. Florence, 1722. 2. 'Nuova Propozitione intorno alla Caruncula dell' Uretra et della Cornosita,' &c. 12mo. ibid. 1724. 3. 'Dissertazioni sopra l'Origine dell' Ernia Intestinale,' &c. 4to. 1747.

BENEVENTO (*Geog.*) a city of Italy, included in the kingdom of Naples, but in reality the capital of a duchy of the same name, which belongs to the states of the church. It is situated on a declivity near the confluence of the Sabato, and Caloro, 35 m. N.E. Naples, lon. 14° 47′ E., lat. 41° 8′ N.

*History of Benevento.*

This town, which contains more vestiges of antiquity, with the exception of Rome, than any other city of Italy, was a Roman colony by the name of *Beneventum*. It was ruined by Totila in 545, and afterwards repaired by the Lombards, by whom it was erected into a duchy. Charlemagne conquered it in 787. In 1053 the emperor Henry III gave this duchy to the pope Leo IX, since which time it has always belonged to the holy see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the pope Benedict XIII, then its archbishop, was dug out of the ruins of his palace. The antiquities of this place, which are exceedingly numerous, and in good preservation, have been described by Giovanni de Vita, in his work entitled 'Antiquitates Beneventaniæ.' In a plain near this town Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and killed his rival Manfred, in 1266.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

Benevento has been the see of an archbishop since the year 969, and reckons St. Januarius among the number of its metropolitans. It likewise gave birth to the popes Felix IV, and Gregory VIII. In 1087 pope Victor III held a council here, at which the antipope Gilbert was excommunicated with his adherents. Urban II held another on the same subject in 1091.

BENEVENTUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Hirpini, built by Diomedes, 28 miles from Capua. Its name was changed from *Maleventum* to Beneventum, when it became a Roman colony, and is now known by the name of Benevento. [Vide *Benevento*] This town assisted the Romans against Annibal, by whom it was almost destroyed. *Liv.* l. 9, c. 27, &c.; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 11; *Solin.* c. 8.

BENEZET, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an American, who died in 1784, was the author of 'A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies,' in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes, &c. 8vo. 1767; also 'Some Historical Account of Guinea,' &c. 8vo. 1772.

BENGEL (*Biog.*) or *Bengelius, John Albert*, a German divine, was born in 1687, and died in 1752. He published a complete criticism on the New Testament, besides, 1. 'Cyclus, sive de Anno Magno,' &c. 8vo. Ulm. 1745. 2. 'Ordo Temporum,' &c. Stutgard. 1753.

BEN-GABER (*Bibl.*) בן־גבר, son of Gaber, of Manasseh, possessed the cities of Jair, and the region of Argob, beyond Jordan. 1 *Kings* iv. 13.

BEN-HADAD (*Bibl.*) בן־הדד, son of Tabrimon, king of Syria, came to assist Asa, king of Juda, against Baasha, king of Israel. 1 *Kings* xv. 18.

BENHADAD, king of Syria, son of the preceding, made war on Ahab, king of Israel.

BENHADAD, son and successor of Hazael, king of Syria, from whom Jehoash, king of Israel, recovered all that Hazael had taken from his predecessor Jehoahash. 2 *Kings* xiii.

BENI, *Paul* (*Biog.*) professor of eloquence in the university of Padua, was born in 1553, at Candia, and died in 1625. Among his works are, 1. 'Commentarii in VI Lib. Priores Virgilii.' 2. 'Commentarii in Aristotelis Poeticam, et Lib. Rhet.' 3. 'Commentarii in Sallustium.' A collection of his writings was made in 5 vols. fol. Venice, 1622.

BENJAMIN (*Bibl.*) בן־ימין, the twelfth and last son of Jacob and Rachel, and brother of Joseph. *Gen.* xxxv. 16, 17, &c.

BENJAMIN (*Ecc.*) a deacon and martyr, suffered for the faith about 422, in the reign of Veranes, king of Persia, who was a great persecutor of the Christians. *Theodoret.* l. 5, c. 39.

BENJAMIN (*Biog.*) surnamed *of Tudela*, from the place of his birth, a Jewish rabbi of the 12th century, was the author of an itinerary, which was translated from the Hebrew into the Latin by Benedict Arius Montanus, and printed by Plantin, 8vo. Antv. 1575. Constantine, the emperor, also published it with a Latin version and notes, which was printed by Elzevir, 8vo. 1633. J. P. Baratier translated it into French, 2 vols. 8vo. 1734; and the English translation, by the Rev. B. Gerrans, was published in 1783.

BENIGNUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) the apostle of Burgundy, and a martyr, was sent into this country as is supposed by St. Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, and suffered martyrdom at Dijon, in the reign of the emperor Aurelius.

BENIGNUS, archbishop of Armagh, and the immediate successor of St. Patrick, in 455, died about the year 468. To him are ascribed the following works, 1. 'A Book, partly in Latin and partly in Irish, on the Virtues and Miracles of St. Patrick.' 2. 'An Irish Poem, written on the Conversion of the People of Dublin to the Christian Faith.' 3. 'The Munster Book of Reigns.' But of this prelate and his works nothing certain is known.

BENIMERINIS (*Hist.*) the name of an African race of kings, of which was Aben-Joseph, king of Fez. *Marmol. l'Afrique.* l. 1.

BEN MERODACH (*Hist.*) the surname of one of the eight kings of Babylon.

BENIVIENI, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) a poet of Florence, who died in 1542, aged 89, was author of, 1. 'Commenti di Hieronime Benivieni,' &c. fol. Florence, 1500. 2. 'Canzone dell' Amor Celeste e Divino,' 8vo. Florence, 1519.

BENN, *William* (*Biog.*) a native of Cumberland in 1600, was educated at Oxford, and after having been busy in expelling others, was ejected himself for nonconformity from his rectory at Dorchester, and died in 1680. He wrote some sermons, and 'An Answer to Mr. Francis Bampfield's Letter, in Vindication of the Christian Sabbath, against the Jewish,' 8vo. London, 1672.

BENNET, *Sir John, Knight* (*Hist.*) second son of Richard Bennet, of Clapcot, was created doctor of laws by the university of Oxford, in 1589; placed in the commission with

lord keeper Egerton, and the lord treasurer Buckhurst, for the suppression of heresy in 42 Eliz.; sent ambassador to Brussels in 1617, and died in 1627, after having acted as judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and chancellor to the archbishop of York, for many years.

BENNET, *Henry, Earl of Arlington,* vide *Arlington.*

BENNET (*Her.*) the name of a family at present enjoying the title of earl of Tankerville. [Vide *Tankerville*] This family was originally seated in Berkshire, where John Bennet in 1433 was returned among the gentlemen of that county, who made oath for the observance of the laws then made for themselves and retainers. The honours of the present family are derived from sir John Bennet, the eldest son of the sir John mentioned under *History.* His brother, sir Henry, also before-mentioned, was raised to the peerage by the titles of baron Arlington, viscount Thetford, and earl of Arlington, which titles are at present enjoyed by the duke of Grafton, through the marriage of Isabella, only daughter of the earl of Arlington, with Henry Fitzroy, natural son of Charles II, and afterwards duke of Grafton.

BENNET, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist minister, educated at Oxford, was ejected from his rectory of Waddesden for his nonconformity in 1662, and died in 1687. He wrote 'A Theological Concordance of the Synonymous Words in Scripture,' 8vo. 1657.

BENNET, *Christopher,* a physician, and native of Somersetshire, who died in 1655, aged 38, was the author of, 1. 'Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1654. 2. 'Exercitationes Diagnosticæ,' &c. in which he assumed the Latin name of *Benedictus.*

BENNET, *Thomas,* an English divine, and a native of Salisbury, was born in 1673, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1728. Among his numerous writings, which are principally controversial, are, 1. 'A Confutation of Popery in Three Parts,' 8vo. Cambridge, 1701. 2. 'A Discourse of Schism,' &c. 8vo. Cambridge, 1702. 3. 'A Paraphrase with Annotations upon the Book of Common Prayer,' 8vo. London, 1708. 4. 'A Hebrew Grammar,' 8vo. London, 1726.

BENNING, *John Bodecher* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, was born in the village of Loosdrecht in 1606, and died in 1642. His poems were published under the title of 'Johannis Bodecheri Benningii Poemata,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat, 1637.

BENNON (*Ecc.*) a cardinal created by the anti-pope Clement III, wrote many things against the popes Sylvester II, Gregory VI and VII.

BENOIT, *Elias* (*Biog.*) a Calvinist, and a refugee at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, wrote, 1. 'Histoire de l'Edit de Nantes,' 5 vols. 4to. Delft. 1693—1695. 2. 'Histoire et Apologie de la Retraite des Pasteurs à Cause de la Persecution,' 12mo. Francfort, 1687, &c.

BENOZZO, *Gozzoli* (*Biog.*) vide *Gozzoli.*

BENSERADE, *Isaac de* (*Biog.*) a French poet of Upper Normandy, was born in 1612, and died in 1691. His whole works, including his Rondeaus from Ovid, were printed in 2 vols. 12mo.

BENSON, *George* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born in 1699, and died in 1763. He published, 1. 'A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle to Philemon,' 4to. 1731; which was followed by Paraphrases on the Epistles to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, and to Titus. 2. 'A History of the First Planting of Christianity taken from the Acts of the Apostles, and their Epistles,' 2 vols. 4to.

BENSON, *William,* son of Sir William Benson, once sheriff of London, an English critic, was born in 1682, and died in 1754. He published, among other things, 1. 'Virgil's Husbandry, with Notes Critical and Rustic,' 1724. 2. 'Letters concerning Poetical Translations,' &c. 1739. 3. 'An Edition of Arthur Johnston's Psalms, accompanied with the Psalms of David,' 1740 and 1741.

BENTHAM, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was born in 1513 at Shirebourne, in Yorkshire, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, ejected from his fellowship in the reign of queen Mary, nominated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry in 1559, and died in 1578. He is said to have translated the Book of Psalms at the command of queen Elizabeth.

BENTHAM, *Edward* (*Biog.*) canon of Christ church, was born at Ely in 1707, educated at Christ church, Oxford, and died in 1776. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'An Introduction to Moral Philosophy,' 8vo. 1745 and 1746. 2. 'A Letter to a Young Gentleman,' 8vo. 1748. 3. 'A Letter to a Fellow of a College,' 8vo. 1749. 4. 'Reflections on Logic,' 8vo. 5. Τῶν Παλαιῶν, &c. Επιτάφιοι, i. e. Funeral Eulogies upon Military Men from Thucydides, &c. 8vo.; of which the second edition appeared in 1768. 6. 'De Studiis Theologicis Prælectis,' 1764. 7. 'An Introduction to Logic,' 8vo. 1773. 8. 'De Tumultibus Americanis,' occasioned by some members of parliament having censured the University for addressing the king in favour of the American war.

BENTHAM, *James,* brother to the preceding, died prebendary of Ely in 1794, aged 86. He wrote 'The History and Antiquities of the Church of Ely, from the Foundation in 675 to 1771,' 4to. Cambridge 1771 and 1812.

BENTINCK, *William* (*Hist.*) earl of Portland. [Vide *Portland*]

BENTINCK (*Her.*) the name of a Dutch family, which at present enjoys the title of duke of Portland, &c. Of this family was the William Bentinck mentioned under *History,* who was created in 168; baron Cirencester, viscount Woodstock, and earl of Portland; and Henry Bentinck, the second earl, was promoted in 1716 to the dignities of marquis of Titchfield, co Southampton, and duke of Portland. [Vide *Portland*]

BENTIVOGLIO (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family, the origin of which is deduced by some from Entius, king of Sardinia. It was allied to the kings of Arragon, the dukes of Milan, and several other sovereigns, and for sometime held the seignory of the city of Bologna.

BENTIVOGLIO, *John I,* son of Anthony Bentivoglio, made himself master of the city of Bologna in 1400, and was killed in battle in 1402.

BENTIVOGLIO, *Annibal,* recovered possession of Bologna in 1445, where he was assassinated by some of his enemies in the church of St. John.

BENTIVOGLIO, *John II,* succeeded his father Annibal, and after signalizing himself in arms against all his enemies, he was at length driven from Bologna by the pope Julius II, when some of his children were put to death, and his house demolished, after which the family retired first to Milan, and afterwards to Ferrara.

BENTIVOGLIO, *Hercules,* grandson of the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1506, and died in 1572, after having been employed by Alphonso I, duke of Ferrara, in many negotiations. He was a poet of some distinction in his day, and his works were published collectively under the title of 'Opere Poetiche del Sig. Ercole Bentivoglio,' 12mo. Paris, 1719.

BENTIVOGLIO, *Cornelio,* signalized himself in the service of Alphonso II, duke of Ferrara.

BENTIVOGLIO, *Hyppolito,* of Arragon, son of the preceding, died in 1685, after distinguishing himself in Flanders, and at the siege of Pavia. His works, as a writer, consisted of dramas and lyric poems, the latter of which were published in different collections, principally in 'Rima Scelte de' Poeti Ferraresi.'

BENTIVOGLIO, *Frances,* wife of Galeote Manfredi, prince of Forli, in Italy, was stimulated by jealousy to assassinate her husband with the assistance of two physicians, whom she had suborned for the purpose.

BENTIVOGLIO, *Guy* (*Ecc.*) son of Cornelio Bentivoglio beforementioned, was born at Ferrara in 1579, created cardinal by Paul V in 1621, and died in 1644, after having served the popes Paul V and Clement VIII on many important missions. His works, as an author, are, 1. 'Relazioni del Card. Bentivoglio in Tempo dell sue Nunciature di Fiandra e di Francia,' &c. 4to. Antwerp, 1629, Cologne, 1630, and Paris, 1631; translated into English by Henry, earl of Monmouth, fol. London, 1652. 2. 'Della Guerra di Fiandra,' in six books, the best edition of which is that of Cologne, 4to. 1639; the translation by the earl of Monmouth in folio, 1654. 3. 'Raccolta di Lettere Scritte in Tempo delle sue Nunziature,' &c. 4to. Cologne, 1631, Cambridge, 1727, and 12mo. Paris, 1807, with French notes. 4. 'Memorie, Ovvero Diario del Cardinal Bentivoglio,' 8vo. Amst. 1648. The whole of his works, with the exception of the latter, were published in folio, Paris, 1645, Venice, 4to. 1668.

BENTIVOGLIO, *Cornelio*, son of Hyppolyto, was born at Ferrara in 1668, promoted to the archbishopric of Carthage in 1712, created cardinal by Clement XI in 1719, and died in 1732, after having acted as nuncio in France, and as minister for Spain at the court of Rome. He cultivated poetry and the fine arts; and, besides his orations delivered on several occasions, he wrote a translation of Statius, entitled 'La Tebaida di Stazio Tradotto in Verso Sciolta da Selvaggio Porpora,' 4to. Rome, 1729, 2 vols. 4to. Milan, 1731; and also some sonnets of his published in collections.

BENTLEY, *James* (*Hist.*) a captain in king Charles' army, had his house plundered by the rebels, his estate confiscated, and himself carried prisoner to Pomfret castle, where he died.

BENTLEY, *Richard* (*Biog.*) grandson of the preceding, regius professor of divinity, and master of Trinity college, Cambridge, distinguished himself no less by the severity than by the acumen of his criticisms. He was born in 1661, and died in 1742, after having brought upon himself a host of enemies, both in and out of the university, by whom he was deposed from his office, but afterwards honourably restored. His editions of Terence and Horace, and his annotations on Callimachus, and a part of Aristophanes, &c. entitle him to high consideration as a classic; but he is best known to the public by the controversy which he maintained with the honourable Charles Boyle, against the authenticity of the epistles of Phalaris, which produced his 'Dissertation upon the Epistles of Themistocles, Socrates, Euripides, Phalaris, and the Fables of Esop;' also an answer to Boyle, commonly known by the name of 'Bentley against Boyle,' which was reprinted in 1777 by Bowyer and Nichols.

BENTLEY, *Richard*, son of the preceding, was the author of, 1. 'Patriotism,' a satirical poem against Wilkes and his friends. 2. 'Epistle to Lord Melcombe;' besides some dramas. He died in 1782.

BENVENUTI, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, physician, and mathematician, was born in 1716, and died in 1789. His works are, 1. An Italian Translation of Clairaut's Geometry, 8vo. Rome, 1751. 2. 'Synopsis Physicæ Generalis,' 4to. Rome. 1754. 3. 'De Lumine Dissertatio Physica,' 4to. ibid. 1754; besides a defence of the Jesuits in a pamphlet entitled 'Riflessioni sur Gesuitismo.'

BENVENUTI, *Joseph*, a surgeon, and native of Lucca, wrote, 1. 'De Luccensium Thermarum Sale Tractatus,' 8vo. Lucc. 1758. 2. 'Riflessioni sopra gli Effetti del Moto a Cavallo,' 4to. Lucca, 1760. 3. 'Observationum Medicarum quæ Anatomiæ superstructæ sunt Collectio Prima,' 12mo. Lucc. 1764.

BENYOWSKY, *Count Mauritius Augustus de* (*Hist.*) one of the Magnates of Hungary, was born in 1741; and, after various adventures in Russia, where he was imprisoned and exiled to Siberia, he made his escape, and attempted to form a settlement on the island of Madagascar, but was killed in 1786 in an engagement with some forces which had been sent against him from the Isle of France.

BENZEL, *de Sternau Anselm Francis de* (*Hist.*) chancellor, of the state of Mentz, was born in 1738, and died in 1784, after having contributed to the schools and universities of Germany.

BENZELIUS, *Eric* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Upsal, was born in 1642, and died in 1709. He wrote an Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, and a Translation of St. Chrysostom, besides superintending a Swedish translation of the Bible, published by order of Charles XII in 1703.

BENZELIUS, *Eric*, one of the sons of the preceding, died archbishop of Upsal in 1743. He wrote, 1. 'Monumenta Historica Vetera Ecclesiæ Sueco-Gothicæ,' 4to. Upsal. 1704. 2. 'Johannis Vastovii Vitis Aquilonia,' &c. 4to. ibid. 3. 'Dissertatio de Alexandria Ægypti,' 8vo. ibid. 1711. 4. 'Dissertatio de Re Litteraria Judæorum,' 4to. ibid. 1716. 5. Acta Litteraria Sueciæ,' ab. 1720, usque ad 1733, 3 vols. 4to. ibid. 6. 'Periculum Runicum,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1724, &c.

BENZELIUS, *Henry*, brother to the preceding, was born in 1689, died archbishop of Upsal in 1758. He was the author of a journal made during his travels in the East, part of which remains in MS. at Upsal, and part was published in a Latin collection entitled 'Syntagma Dissertationum in Academia Lundensi Habitarum,' 4to. Lips. 1745.

BENZELIUS, *Jacob*, succeeded his brother Henry in the archbishopric of Upsal, wrote in Latin an Abridgment of Theology, and a Description of Palestine, &c.

BENZELIUS, *Jasper*, of the same family, died bishop of Strengnes at the end of the last century, wrote a life of John Dury in Latin, who travelled about Europe for the purpose of reconciling the Lutherans and Calvinists.

BENZIO, *Trisone* (*Biog.*) a poet of Assiso, who wrote poems in Latin and Italian, and died about 1570.

BENZONI, *Jerom* (*Biog.*) a Milanese of the 16th century, wrote a History of the New World in Italian, 4to. Venice, 1565, and 8vo. 1572, which was afterwards translated into Latin, French, German, and Flemish.

BEOLCO, *Angelo* (*Biog.*) surnamed *Ruzzante*, a poet of Padua, was born about 1502, and died in 1542. His rustic farces and poems were published under the title of 'Tutte de Opere de Famosissimo Ruzzante,' 12mo. 1584, and often reprinted since.

BEPOLITANUS (*Hist.*) a youth whose life was saved by the delay of the executioner, who did not wish to stain his fine clothes with blood. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

BERA (*Bibl.*) ברע, king of Sodom, in the time of Abraham, by whom he was assisted to recover the spoil that had been taken by Chedorlaomer. *Gen.* xiv.

BERARDIER, *de Bataut Francis Joseph* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, and deputy from the clergy of Paris in the constituent assembly, died one of the nonjuring priests in 1794. He wrote, 1. 'Precis de l'Histoire Universelle,' which has gone through several editions. 2. 'Principes de la Foi sur le Gouvernement de l'Eglise, en Opposition à la Constitution Civile du Clergé, ou Refutation de l'Opinion de M. Camus,' of which 14 editions were printed in six months, and it has since been published under the title of 'Vrais Principes de la Constitution du Clergé.'

BERAUD, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, an astronomer, and a Jesuit of Lyons, was born in 1703, and died in 1777. His writings, which consist of detached papers, were inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy to which he was astronomer.

BERAULT (*Biog.*) or *Berauld, Nicholas*, in Latin *Biraldus*, preceptor to cardinal and admiral Colagni, and the friend of Erasmus, was born at Orleans in 1475, and died in 1550. Among his works are, 1. 'Oratio de Pace Restituta,' &c.

8vo. Paris. 1528. 2. 'Metaphrasis in Œconomicon Aristotelis,' 4to. Paris without date. 3. 'A Greek and Latin Dictionary.' 4. 'Syderalis Abyssus,' Paris. 1514, &c.

Berault, *Michael*, professor of theology at Montauban, was chosen to enter into a conference with cardinal du Perron at Mantes in 1593, and, in 1598 wrote against him. 'Brieve et Claire Defense de la Vocation des Ministres de l'Evangile,' 8vo.

Berault, *Claude*, who succeeded D'Herbelot as professor of the Syriac in the royal college, and died in 1705, is best known by his edition of Statius, 2 vols. 4to. 1685.

BERAULT-BERCASTEL, *Anthony Henry* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of the last century, who died during the revolution, wrote an Ecclesiastical History in 24 vols. 12mo. of which a second edition was published in 1811; besides some poems, &c.

BERCHEM, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a painter of Haerlem, was born in 1624, and died in 1683. There was such a demand for his works that he was generally paid before-hand, and they are still sold at a very high price whenever they are to be met with.

BERCHET, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French painter, who executed the ceiling in the chapel of Trinity college, Oxford. He died in 1324, the very day after he had finished the 'Bacchanalian.'

BERCHORIUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Bercheure*, *Berchoire*, &c.; a Benedictine of Poittou, died prior of the monastery of St. Elvy in 1362. His works which remain were published under the title of Reductorium Repertorium, et Dictionarium Morale Utriusque Testamenti,' 3 vols. fol. Argentorab. 1474, Noremb. 1499, and Colon. 1631—1692.

BERCHTOLDE (*Hist.*) the name of several dukes of Zeringhen.

Berchtolde III, who succeeded Berchtolde II in 1111, founded the city of Friburg, and was killed in 1122.

Berchtolde IV, founder of the city of Brisac, succeeded his father Conrad in 1152, and died in 1186.

Berchtolde V, completed the building of the city of Berne, and, after having accompanied Frederick Barbarossa into Palestine, and subdued the rebels in Switzerland, died in 1238.

BERCKRINGER, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) professor of philosophy at Utrecht, died in 1667, leaving among his works, 1. 'Exercitationes Ethicæ,' &c. Ulltraj. 1664. 2. 'Dissertatio de Cometis,' &c. 12mo. Ulltraj. 1665. 3. 'Examen Elementorum Philosophicorum de bono Cive;' a treatise against Hobbes, which remains in MS.

BEREBISTAS (*Hist.*) a valiant commander among the Getæ, who obtained the kingdom in the time of Augustus, was killed in a sedition at the time that the Romans were going to send an army against him.

BEREGANI, *Nicholas, Count* (*Biog.*) a poet and historian of Vincenza, was born in 1627, and died in 1713. He wrote, 'Istoria delle Guerre d'Europa delle Comparsa delle Armi Ottomanne nell' Ungheria l'Anno 1683,' 2 vols. 4to. Venice. 2. 'Composizioni Poetiche Consistente in Rime Sacre,' &c. 12mo. Venice, 1702. 3. 'Opere de Claudio Claudiano Tradotte ed Arrichite di Erudite Annotozioni,' 2 vols. 8vo. Venice, 1716.

BERENGARIUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Berenger*.

BÉRENGER (*Hist.*) son of Eberard, duke of Friulo, caused himself to be declared king of Italy in 893, and in 915 had interest to be elected emperor; but, being defeated by his rival, Rodolph of Burgundy, in a dreadful battle in 922, he was assassinated two years after.

Berenger II, grandson of the preceding, obtained the kingdom of Italy in 939; but, being deposed for his cruelties by the emperor Otho, he died in Germany in 966.

Berenger, or *Berenger-Raimond*, count of Provence, was killed in battle against the lords of Baux, whom he wished to deprive of their lands in 1145.

Berenger, *Raimond*, thirteenth grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, died in 1373, after having done much mischief to Alexandria in Egypt, and also to the town of Tripoli.

Berenger (*Ecc.*) archdeacon of Angers, maintained that the bread and wine were not the real body and blood of Christ, but merely human blood, for which he was condemned at Rome and at Paris, and compelled to make a public recantation. He died in 1088, but his doctrine did not die with him.

Berenger, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) a native of Poictiers, and disciple of the famous Abelard, wrote a Defence of his Master, which was very severe against St. Bernard, and he promised a second part, but he was compelled to desist.

Berenger, *James*, in Latin *Berengarius*, a physician of Modena, died in 1527, leaving among his works, 1. 'Commentaria, cum Amplissimis Additionibus super Anatomia Mundini,' 4to. Bologna, 1521 and 1552; translated into English by Jackson, London, 1664. 2. 'Isagogæ Breves in Anatomiam Corporis Humani,' &c. 4to. Bonon. 1522, and often reprinted. 3. 'De Cranii Fractura,' &c. 4to. Bonon. 1528, and often reprinted.

Berenger, *de la Tour*, a French poet, and a native of Albenas in the Vivarais, in the reign of Francis I, wrote, 1. 'Le Siécle d'Or,' 8vo. Lyons, 1551. 2. 'Choreide,' 8vo. ibid. 1556. 3. 'L'Amie des Amies,' 8vo. ibid. 1558. 4. 'L'Amie Rustique,' 8vo. ibid. 1558.

Berenger, *John Peter*, a miscellaneous writer of Geneva in 1470, died in 1807. His principal works are, 1. 'Histoire de Geneve,' &c. 6 vols. 12mo. 1772, 1775. 2. 'Geographie de Busching,' &c. 12 vols. 8vo. 1776—1779. 3. 'Collection de tous les Voyages faits autour du Monde,' &c. 9 vols. 8vo. 1788–90, &c.

Berenger, *Richard*, gentleman of the horse to his late majesty George III, wrote 'The History and Art of Horsemanship,' 2 vols. 1771, with plates.

BERENICE (*Bibl.*) or *Bernice*, Βερνίκη, as it is rendered in the Acts of the Apostles, the daughter of Agrippa, as mentioned under *History*, was, with her father, at the preaching of St. Paul. *Acts* xxvi.

Berenice (*Hist.*) the name of several queens and princesses.

Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Soter I, the founder of the dynasty of the Lagidæ, and the mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was famous for her beauty. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 14; *Paus.* l. 1.

Berenice, a daughter of Philadelphus, married Antiochus, king of Syria, on the divorce of his former wife Laodicea, who, on the death of Philadelphus, gained the ascendancy with her husband, when she caused him and Berenice, with her infant son, to be put to death. *Polyæn. in Strat.* l. 8; *Appian. in Syriac.*

Berenice, daughter of Magas, king of Cyrene, and wife of Ptolemy Evergetes, was put to death by her own son, A. C. 221. Her hair, which she had vowed to Venus on the safe return of her husband from an expedition, was, by the fictions of the poets, transported among the constellations. *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*; *Justin.* l. 26.

Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Soter II, reigned in Egypt for six months, after the death of her father, when she was killed by her cousin Alexander after she had lived with him as his wife for 19 days.

Berenice, daughter or sister of Ptolemy Auletes, mounted the throne on the expulsion of the latter, but was put to death by his order when he was restored. *Strab.* l. 12.

Berenice *of Chios*, wife of Mithridates, took poison by order of this prince that she might escape falling into the hands of Lucullus, the Roman consul, but the poison not taking effect, she was strangled, A. C. 71. *Plut. in Mithridat.*

Berenice, the mother of Agrippa, and daughter-in-law of Herod the Great, contributed to the death of her husband,

and afterwards married Antipater, another son of Herod. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 1, c. 1.

**Berenice**, the daughter of Agrippa, and the princess mentioned in Scripture, was first married to her uncle Herod, and afterwards to Polemon, king of Cilicia, whom she left to live with her brother. She was the mistress of Titus, who would have married her if it had not been displeasing to the Romans. *Juv. Sat.* 6; *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 20; *Tac. Hist.* l. 2; *Suet. in Tit.*

**Berenice** (*Numis.*) several medals bear either the effigy or the name of the Egyptian queens above-mentioned. On fig. 1 are represented the heads of Ptolemy Soter I, with his queen Berenice; and on the obverse, those of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and his queen Arsinoe; inscription ΘΕΩΝ

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



for the former, because they were honoured as gods, and ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ, i. e. *fratrum*, because Philadelphus and Arsinoe were brother and sister. Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy Soter II, is represented on fig. 2; inscription on the reverse ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ. Berenice, the mistress of Titus, is represented on some of his medals under the figure of Venus Victrix. *Vaill. Num. Impp.; et Reg. Ægypt. Spanh. Dissert.*

**Berenice** (*Biog.*) a woman, whose father, brother, and son having been crowned at the Olympic games, was in consequence admitted as a spectatrix. *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 10.

**BERENICIUS** (*Biog.*) an adventurer in Holland in 1670, who was suffocated in a bog in a fit of drunkenness. Although he got his bread by knife-grinding and sweeping chimneys, yet he is said to have been a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages, into which he could translate from others extempore.

**BERESFORD** (*Her.*) or *Bereford*, an ancient family which has flourished for many centuries in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Leicester, but was originally of Beresford, in the parish of Abenfield, in the county of Stafford. John de Beresford, the first mentioned in deeds, was seized of the manor of Beresford, or Bereford, 1087; and from Thomas Beresford, the second son of John Beresford, in the reign of Henry IV, descended sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraine, who, by Charles II, was created a baronet in 1665. Sir Marcus Beresford, the fourth baronet, was created earl of Tyrone, &c.; and sir George de la Poer Beresford, his son, was raised to the dignity of marquis of Waterford. [Vide *Waterford*]

**Beresford**, *Baron*, of Albuera, one of the titles conferred in 1814 on the right honourable sir William Carr Beresford, second son of sir George de la Poer, the first marquis of Waterford, for his signal services in Portugal. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Beresford, baron Beresford, of Albuera and Dungarvon, co. Waterford (duke of Elvas, marquis of Campo, major and count of Francoso, in Portugal).

*Arms.* The same as those of the marquis of Waterford, with the difference.

*Motto.* "Nihil nisi cruce."

**Beresford**, another branch of the same family, also enjoys, at present, a baronetcy, this dignity having been conferred in 1814 upon sir John Poer Beresford, rear-admiral of the Blue, another son of George, marquis of Waterford.

**BERETIN** (*Biog.*) vide *Berretini.*

**BERG**, *Matthias Vanden* (*Biog.*) a [illegible] in 1687, aged 72.

**Berg**, *John Peter* (*Biog.*) a divine of Bremen, was born in 1737, and died in 1800, leaving, 1. 'Specimen Animadversionum Philologicarum ad Selecta Veteris Testamenti Loca,' Lugd. Bat. 8vo. 1761. 2. 'Symbolæ Literariæ Duisbergenses,' &c. 2 vols. 1783, &c.

**BERGALLI**, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a monk of Palermo, who died in 1679, wrote 'De Objectis Philosophiæ,' 4to. 1649.

**Bergalli**, *Louisa*, a poetess of Venice, who was born in 1703, wrote, 1. 'Agide Re di Sparta,' a musical drama, 12mo. Venice, 1725. 2. 'La Teba,' a tragedy, 8vo. ibid. 1728. 3. 'L'Elenia,' 12mo. ibid. 1730. 3. 'Le Comedie di Terenzio Tradotto in Versi Sciolti,' 8vo. ibid. 1733. 4. 'Componimenti Poetici delle piu Illustri Rimatrici d'Ogni Secolo,' 12mo. ibid. 1726.

**BERGAMO** (*Biog.*) vide *Foresti.*

**BERGANTINI**, *John Peter* (*Biog.*) a priest of Venice, who was born in 1685, wrote among other things, 1. A translation of Thuanus de Re Accipitra and of Bargeo's 'Ixeuticon,' under the title of 'Il Falconiere di Jacopo Aug. Thuano,' &c. 4to. Venice, 1735. 2. A translation of Vaniere's 'Prædium Rusticum,' entitled, 'Della Possessione di Campagna,' 8vo. Venice, 1748. 3. A translation of Cardinal de Polignac's 'Anti-Lucretius,' 8vo. Verona, 1752, &c.

**BERGELLANUS**, *John Arnold* (*Biog.*) author of a poem on printing, about 1540, of which there have been six editions separately.

**BERGEN**, *Charles Augustus de* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and botanist of Francfort, was born in 1704, and died in 1760. His principal works are, 1. 'Elementa Physiologiæ,' 8vo. 1749. 2. 'Anatomes Experimentalis, Pars Prima et Secunda,' 8vo. Francof. 1755, 1758. 3. 'Flora Francofurtana.' 8vo. Ibid. 1750. 4. 'Classes Conchyliorum,' 4to. Noremb. 1760.

**BERGER**, *John Henry de* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Gera, was born in 1657, and died in 1732. Among his works are, 1. 'Electa Processus Executivi,' &c. 4to. Lips. 1705. 2. 'Electa Disceptationum Forensium,' 3 vols. 4to. 1738. 3. 'Œconomia Juris,' fol. 1731, &c.

**Berger**, *John William*, brother to the preceding, who died in 1751, wrote, 1. 'Dessertat. sex de Libanio,' 4to. Wittemb. 1696, 1698. 2. 'De Antiqua Poetarum Sapientia,' 4to. 1699. 3. 'Disciplina Longina Selecta,' 4to. 1712. 4. 'De Mysteriis, Cereris, et Bacchi,' 4to. 1723, &c. A fuller list of his dissertations may be found in Saxius.

**Berger**, *Theodore*, was born in 1683, and died in 1773. His 'Algemeine Geschichte,' fol. Coburg, passed through five editions, and has been continued by professor Wolfgang, fol. Jaeger, 1781.

**BERGERAC**, *Savinien Cyrano de* (*Biog.*) was born in 1620, in the castle of Bergerac, in Perigord, and died in 1655. He wrote among other things, 1. 'L'Histoire Comique des Etats et Empires de la Lune,' 1656. 2. 'L'Histoire Comique des Etats et Empires du Soleil,' 1661. 3. 'Entretiens Pointus,' &c.

**Bergerac** (*Geog.*) in the Latin *Bergeracum*, a town of Perigord, in France, in the modern department of Dordogne, situated on the road from Auvergne and Limousin to Bourdeaux, so as to form one of the most convenient passages across the Dordogne, which rendered it formerly a post of great importance, 23 m. S. S. W. Perigueux, and 48 E. Bourdeaux, lon. 0° 34′ E., lat. 44° 51′ N.

*History of Bergerac.*

The English fortified this place very strongly in the 14th century, and gained a victory over the French near it in 1344; but the latter, under the duke of Anjou, got possession of the town in 1371. During the wars of religion it formed a strong hold for the Hugonots, and was

[illegible] retaken; but being finally reduced by Louis XIII its fortifications were demolished.

BERGHIM, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) vide *Berchem*.

BERGIER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Rheims, was born in 1557, or, as some say, in 1567, and died in 1623. His principal work is his 'Histoire des Grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain,' 4to. 1622; and 2 vols. 4to. Brussels, 1728; translated into English, 8vo. London, 1712; and also into Latin. He wrote also, 1. 'Le Point du Jour, ou Traité du Commencement des Jours,' &c. 12mo. Rheims, 1629. 2. 'Le Bouquet Royal,' 8vo. Paris, 1610; 4to. Rheims, 1637. 3. 'Police Generale de la France,' 1617; besides his Latin and French poems.

BERGIER, *Nicholas Sylvester*, an ecclesiastic of Franche-Comte, was born in 1718, and died in 1790. He wrote, 1. 'Elemens Primitifs des Langues,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1764. 2. 'Origine des Dieux du Paganisme,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1767. 3. 'La Certitude des Preuves du Christianisme,' 12mo. 1768, which went through three editions in one year. 4. 'Le Deisme refuté par lui-même,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1765, 1766, 1768. 5. 'Apologie de la Religion Chrétienne,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1769, &c.

BERGION (*Myth.*) a giant, and son of Neptune, who, with his brother Albion, were killed by Hercules in their attempt to oppose him, as he was crossing the Rhine. *Mela*, l. 2.

BERGIUS, *John Henry Louis* (*Biog.*) a German writer, who died in 1781, published among other things, 'A Collection of the Principal German Laws, relative to Police and Administration,' 4 vols. Francfort, 1780, 1781.

BERGIUS, *Peter Jonas*, a physician of Stockholm, who died in 1791, was the author of 'Flora Capensis,' besides a Materia Medica, &c.

BERGLER, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Hermanstadt, in Transylvania, in the 17th century, assisted Fabricius in his 'Bibliotheca Græca;' and finding in the library of John Nicholas, prince of Wallachia, a MS., containing the introduction and first three chapters of Eusebius' 'Evangelical Demonstration,' it was printed by Fabricius, in his 'Delectus Argumentorum.'

BERGMAN, *Torbern* (*Biog.*) the chemist, was born at Catherineberg, in West Gothland, in 1735, and died in 1784. His principal works are, 1. A Physical Description of the Earth, 2 vols. 8vo. 1770—1774; translated into the Danish, German, and Italian languages. 2. Various 'Eloges' of the Members of the Academies of Stockholm. 3. An edition of Scheffer's 'Physic.' 4. 'Opuscula Physica et Chemica,' 1779—1790; part of which was translated by Dr. Cullen, under the title of 'Physical and Chemical Essays,' 2 vols. London, 1786.

BERGOMASCO (*Biog.*) vide *Castello*.

BERIGARD (*Biog.*) or *Beauregard, Claude Guillermet Sinor de*, was born at Moulins in 1578, and died in 1663, leaving 1. 'Circulus Pisanus,' 4to. Florent. 1641. 2. 'Dubitationes in Dialogum Galilæi pro Terræ Immobilitate,' 4to. 1632.

BERING, *Vitus* (*Hist.*) vide *Beering*.

BERING, *Vitus* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, and native of Denmark, was born in 1617, and died in 1675. His poetry was collected in the second volume of 'Deliciæ quorundam Danorum,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1693; besides which, in his character of historiographer to the king, he published 'Florus Danicus, sive Danicarum Rerum a Primordio Regni ad Tempora usque Christiani I,' fol. 1698; republished with the fresh dates of 1700 and 1709.

BERINGHEN, *Henry* (*Hist.*) son of Peter Beringhen, of the duchy of Cleves, served Louis XIII as governor of Marseilles, and in various other capacities, and after having been banished from France, through the intrigues of Richelieu, was restored to favour, and died in 1692, aged 89.

BERKELEY, *Thomas de* (*Hist.*) son of Maurice de Berkeley, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the service of Edward I and Edward II, in all the wars of that time, and was taken prisoner at the fatal battle of Bannockburne.

BERKELEY, *Maurice*, first lord Berkeley, delighted in arms from his youth, and was engaged in all the wars of that time, as also in several tournaments. He joining with Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, was taken prisoner and sent to Wallingford, where he died in 1326.

BERKELEY, *Sir Thomas*, son of the preceding, and second lord Berkeley, had for some time the custody of the unfortunate king Edward II. He was afterwards constantly in the service of Edward III, whom he attended into France, and was at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, and that of Poictiers, under the Black Prince, where he took so many prisoners, that with their ransom he rebuilt Beverstone Castle, in Gloucestershire.

BERKELEY, *Sir Maurice*, his son, and third lord Berkeley, was much wounded at the battle of Poictiers.

BERKELEY, *Thomas*, fourth lord Berkeley, took an active part in all concerns, both civil and military, in the reign of Richard II and Henry IV, in which latter reign he burnt 15 sail of French ships, which were sent to the assistance of Owen Glendourdwy, and took the senechal of France, with eight officers, prisoners. He died in 1416.

BERKELEY, *Maurice*, eighth lord Berkeley, attended the lady Mary, daughter of Henry VII, into France, on her marriage with Louis XII.

BERKELEY, *Thomas*, ninth lord Berkeley, had a command in the English army in 1513, at the celebrated battle of Flodden, and for his gallantry there received the honour of knighthood from Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey. He was one of the lords who subscribed the letter to Clement VII, importuning him to give his definitive sentence in that cause of matrimony touching the king and queen Catherine.

BERKELEY, *Sir John*, of Bruton, descended from a younger son of Maurice lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, who died in 1326, distinguished himself for his loyalty to Charles I, and in reward thereof was created lord Berkeley, of Stratton, in 1678.

BERKELEY, *Sir Robert*, one of the justices of the King's Bench in the time of Charles I, and the second son of Rowland Berkeley, esq. of Spetchley, in Worcestershire, descended by the female line from Thomas Mowbray, was not less distinguished for his loyalty than his birth. He was one of the eleven brethren who gave his opinion in favour of ship-money, and on that account was singled out by the rebels as a particular object of their vengeance. After being fined 20,000*l.*, and his house burnt down to the ground, he converted his stables into a dwelling-house, and living contentedly on the wreck of his fortune, died in 1656.

BERKELEY, *Sir William*, of the same family, distinguished himself as vice-admiral in the dreadful engagement with the Dutch, in 1666, when he led the van, and fell in his cabin, overpowered with numbers.

BERKELEY, *Sir William*, youngest son of sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of John lord Berkeley, of Stratton abovementioned, was sent as governor to Virginia by Charles I, whither he invited many of the royalists during the rebellion. He was deprived of his government by the rebels, but restored to it again in 1660. He returned to England in 1676, and died in 1677. His writings are, 1. 'The Lost Lady,' a tragic comedy, fol. London, 1639. 2. 'Description of Virginia,' fol.

BERKELEY, *George*, first earl of Berkeley, and thirteenth lord Berkeley, contributed greatly to the restoration, for which he was rewarded by Charles II, with the additional dignities of a viscount and an earl. He was of the privy council in the reigns of Charles II, James II, and William III, and died in 1698. This nobleman made a present of the valuable library collected by sir Robert Coke,

to Sion College; and left, as a memorial of his piety, a work entitled, 'Historical Applications and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects, written by a Person of Honour,' 12mo. 1670; wherein are given the testimonies of many eminent men in favour of a religious life, and the consolations of religion in the hour of death. A third edition of this work was published in 1680.

BERKELEY, *Charles*, the second earl of Berkeley, went in 1689 in quality of envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of Holland; in 1699 was appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland, and died in 1710, after holding several high posts in the reign of queen Anne.

BERKELEY, *James*, third earl of Berkeley, vice-admiral of the blue, distinguished himself in many gallant actions at sea, in the reign of queen Anne; and after serving king George I as first lord of the Admiralty, custos rotulorum, &c. died in 1736.

BERKELEY, *George* (*Ecc.*) an Irish prelate, son of William Berkeley, of Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny, whose family having suffered for their loyalty to Charles I, went over to Ireland after the restoration, and there obtained the collectorship of Belfast. He was born in 1684, educated at Dublin, promoted to the see of Cloyne in 1733, and died in 1753; of whom Atterbury declared "That he did not think so much understanding, so much knowledge, so much innocence, and so much humility, had been the portion of any but angels, until he saw Mr. Berkeley." His principal works are, 1. 'Arithmetica absque Algebra, aut Euclide Demonstrata,' 1707. 2. 'Theory of Vision,' 1709. 3. 'The Principles of Human Knowledge,' 1710. 4. 'Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous.' 5. 'Three Sermons in Favour of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance,' 1712, which went through three editions. 6. 'A Proposal for converting the Savage Americans to Christianity,' &c. 1725. 7. 'The Minute Philosopher,' 2 vols. 8vo. 8. 'The Analyst,' written against the doctrine of fluxions and mathematics in general as favourable to infidelity; which gave rise to a controversy, in which the bishop answered his objectors in a tract, entitled, 'A Defence of Free-thinking in Mathematics,' 1735. 9. 'The Querist,' 1735. 10. 'A Discourse addressed to Magistrates,' 1736. 11. 'Siris; a Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Enquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar Water,' 1744 and 1747; which was followed by 'Further Thoughts on Tar Water,' 1752. In 1784 a new edition of the bishop's entire works was published in 2 vols. 4to. Dublin and London.

BERKELEY (*Her.*) the original name of this family, of which many distinguished members have been noticed under *History*, was Fitzhardinge, which was changed for that of Berkeley, from Berkeley Castle, their seat, in the county of Gloucester, which, Robert Fitzhardinge, a powerful man in his time, obtained from Henry, duke of Normandy, afterwards king Henry II, it being taken from Roger de Berkeley on account of his adherence to king Stephen. This barony has since that time remained in the male line of this family to the present day. Maurice Berkeley before-mentioned, was the first who had summons to Parliament as lord Berkeley, of Berkeley, in 1295, and his successors took their seat among the barons, until they were raised to the dignity of earls. William Berkeley, the sixth lord Berkeley, was advanced by Edward IV to the honour of viscount Berkeley in 1481, to that of earl of Nottingham in 1483, and to that of marquis of Berkeley in 1489. He dying without male issue these titles became extinct, except that of earl of Nottingham, which was enjoyed by the Mowbrays, his maternal ancestors. George Berkeley, the thirteenth lord Berkeley, was in reward for his loyalty advanced to the dignity of both a viscount and an earl, by the titles of viscount Dursley, and earl of Berkeley. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles*. Berkeley, earl of Berkeley, viscount Dursley, baron Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, and baron Mowbray, Segrave, and Breaus of Gower, in Glamorganshire.

*Arms*. *Gules*, a chevron between ten crosses *pattée*, six above and four below *argent*.

*Crest*. On a wreath a mitre *gules*, garnished *or*, charged with the paternal coat.

*Supporters*. Two lions *argent*, the sinister having a ducal crown, and plain collar and chain *or*.

*Motto*. "Dieu avec nous."

BERKELEY, *Marquis of*, a title conferred on William, sixth lord Berkeley, which became extinct at his death, as before-mentioned.

BERKELEY, *Lord Berkeley, of Stratton*, a title conferred on sir John Berkeley before-mentioned, under *History*, which became extinct at the death of John, fifth lord Berkeley, without issue, in 1773.

BERKELEY, *George* (*Biog.*) second son of bishop Berkeley, was born in 1733, old style, educated at Oxford, and after various preferments in the church died prebendary of Canterbury in 1795. He published two or three single sermons, one of which was preached on the anniversary of king Charles's martyrdom, in 1785, entitled, 'The Danger of violent Innovations in the State, how specious soever the Pretence, exemplified from the Reigns of the two first Stuarts;' which went through six editions.

BERKELEY, *Eliza*, wife of the preceding, who died in 1800, published, in 1799, the 'Poems' of her son, George Monck Berkeley, and contributed much herself to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

BERKELEY, *George Monck*, son of the preceding, wrote, besides the poems before-mentioned, an amusing volume of anecdotes, entitled, 'Relics,' 1789.

BERKHEYDEN, *Job* and *Gerard* (*Biog.*) two Dutch painters of Haerlem, the eldest of whom excelled in landscapes, and the younger in representing towns. The former was drowned in one of the canals in Holland, at the age of 70, in 1698, and the latter died in 1693.

BERKENHOUT, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Leeds, was born about 1730, and died in 1791. His principal works are, 1. 'Pharmacopœia Medici,' 12mo. 1766; the third edition in 1782. 2. 'Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain,' in 3 vols. 1770—1771; reprinted in 1773, and again in 1778, in 2 vols. 8vo. 3 'Biographia Literaria,' &c. 4to. 1777. 4. 'Lucubrations on Ways and Means,' &c. 1780. 5. 'On the Bite of a Mad Dog.' 6. 'Symptomatology.' 7. 'First Lines of the Theory and Practice of Philosophical Chemistry,' 1788; besides a Botanical Lexicon, entitled, 'Clavis Anglica Linguæ Botanicæ,' which appeared in 1765.

BERKSHIRE, *Thomas Howard, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) second son of the first earl of Suffolk, who was made master of the horse to Charles, prince of Wales, was afterwards steady in his adherence to his royal master to the close of his life, and died in 1669, after having reaped the rewards of his loyalty.

BERKSHIRE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by the earl of Suffolk, which was originally conferred on Thomas Howard above-mentioned.

BERKSHIRE (*Geog.*) called, in the time of Alfred, *Berocshire*, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Oxford and Buckingham, E. by Surrey, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. Its principal towns are Abingdon, Reading, Wallingford, Windsor, Maidenhead, Newbury, Faringdon, &c. Its principal rivers the Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Ock, Lambourn, &c. Berkshire was originally inhabited by the people called the *Atrebates*, and in its southern part by the *Bibroci*.

BERLIN (*Geog.*) in the Latin of the middle ages *Berolinum*, capital of Prussia, situated on the Spree, 25 m. E. Brandenburg, and 300 N. by W. Vienna; lon. 13° 22' E., lat.

52° 32' N.] Berlin was built in 1142, by Albert, surnamed the *Bear*, of the house of Anhalt, fortified by John the *Prudent*, in [illegible]22, and embellished by Frederic II, surnamed the *Great*. It was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and by Bonaparte in 1806, after the battle of Jena.

BERNAERT, *Nicasius* (*Biog*) a Dutch painter, died in 1663, aged 70.

BERNARD (*Hist.*) son of Pepin, and grandson of Charlemagne, was crowned king of Italy in 810; but conspiring against his uncle Louis, surnamed the *Debonaire*, to dethrone him, he was seized and his eyes put out, three days after which he died, in 818.

BERNARD, count of Barcelona, and grand chamberlain to the emperor Louis the *Debonaire*, was put to death in 844, on suspicion of his having a criminal intercourse with the queen Judith.

BERNARD, eldest son of Albert, surnamed the *Bear*, was the founder of the house of Saxony, with the duchy of which he was invested by Frederick Barbarossa, in 1180.

BERNARD, *Sir Francis, Bart.*, descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, was educated at Westminster school, and at Oxford, appointed governor of New Jersey and Massachusets Bay, and died in 1779. [Vide *Bernard*, under *Heraldry*] His 'Case before the Privy Council,' in 1770, and his 'Select Letters,' in 1774, satisfactorily explain his conduct during the progress of the American revolution. Sir Francis published 'Antonii Alsopi Odarum Libri Duo,' 4to. 1752.

BERNARD (*Ecc.*) or *Bern-Hart*, *St.*, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, was born in 1778, of a noble family in Dauphiny, elected archbishop in 810, and died in 842.

BERNARD, *Uberti, St.*, of the noble family of Uberti, was made cardinal by Urban II, and died in 1133, after having been employed on several legations by Paschal II.

BERNARD, a patriarch of Antioch, was promoted to that see after the recapture of the city from the infidels in 1097, and died in 1136.

BERNARD, *St.*, one of the fathers of the church, and a monk of the Cistertian Order, and abbot of Clairval, was born in 1091, and died in 1153, after having acquired the greatest authority in the church of any person in his time. He was the opponent of the famous Abelard, and the zealous encourager of the crusades. The best edition of the works of St. Bernard, who is regarded as the last of the fathers, is that of Mabillon, 2 vols. fol. 1690.

BERNARD, *of Menthon*, a monk in the 10th century, who died in 1008, at the age of 85, is now principally remembered by the *hospitia* hotels, or monasteries, which he built on mount Jura, or *Mons Joris*, so called from a temple erected there in honour of Jupiter, which he caused to be pulled down.

BERNARD, *of Thuringia*, a fanatical hermit in the 10th century, announced the immediate end of the world, which, in consequence of an eclipse of the sun happening at the time, obtained universal belief, and the people fled in consternation to caves and mountains.

BERNARD (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Bandon. [Vide *Bandon*]

BERNARD, *Viscount*, the title borne by the eldest son of the Earl of Bandon.

BERNARD, also the name of a family which at present enjoys a baronetcy, derived from sir Francis Bernard, the first baronet above-mentioned. [Vide *Morland*]

BERNARD, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) successively poet laureat of Henry VII and VIII, was a native of Toulouse, and an Augustan monk. All his pieces which are now to be found, that were written in the character of poet laureat, are in Latin, namely, 'A New Year's Gift for 1515,' in the Library of New College, Oxford; and 'Verses, wishing Prosperity to his Majesty's Thirteenth Year,' in the British Museum, &c.

BERNARD, *Charles*, historiographer of France, was born in 1571, and died in 1640. He wrote, 1. 'La Conjonction des Mers,' 4to. 1612. 2. 'Discours sur l'Etat des Finances,' 4to. Paris, 1614. 3. 'Carte Genealogique de la Maison Royale de Bourbon,' &c. fol. Paris, 1634 and 1646. 4. 'Histoire de Louis XIII,' &c. fol. 1646.

BERNARD, *Claude*, commonly called *Father Bernard*, or the *Poor Priest*, was born in 1588, and died in 1641. He had acquired such a character for piety and charity, that the clergy of France solicited that he might be enrolled in the calendar of saints. After his death appeared 'Le Testament du Reverend Pere Bernard, et ses Pensées Pieuses,' 8vo. Paris, 1641.

BERNARD, *Richard*, is known only as the author of an entire translation of Terence's comedies in the reign of queen Elizabeth, published in 4to. 1598, and frequently afterwards.

BERNARD *of Brussels*, a painter of the 16th century, excelled in hunting pieces, into which he introduced his patron Charles V.

BERNARD, *Richard*, an English divine of the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Thesaurus Biblicus,' formerly much used as a concordance. 2. 'The Isle of Man,' &c. 1635, an allegory after the manner of Pilgrim's Progress, which is supposed to have originated from it; this went through 10 editions.

BERNARD, *Edward*, a critic and astronomer, was born in 1638, and died in 1696. His principal works are, 1. 'Tables of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Fixed Stars.' 2. 'De Mensuris et Ponderibus Antiquis Libri Tres,' 8vo. Oxon, 1688. 3. 'Orbis eruditi Literatura à Charactere Samaritico deducta,' printed at Oxford, from a copper-plate, on one side of a broad sheet of paper, presenting at one view the alphabets of different nations. 4. 'Etymologicum Britannicum,' &c. printed at the end of Dr. Hick's 'Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1689. 5. 'Chronologiæ Samaritanæ Synopsis,' in two tables, besides notes on part of Stephanus Byzantinus; on Cotelerius' edition of the ancient fathers and others.

BERNARD, *Samuel*, an historical painter and engraver, died at Paris in 1687, aged 82, leaving a son, who became so rich as to be denominated the Lucullus.

BERNARD, *Catharine*, a poetess of Rouen, who died in 1712, obtained the prize of the French Academy, and a pension of 200 crowns from Lewis XIV. Her tragedies of Brutus and Laodamia were received with applause on the stage.

BERNARD, *Peter Joseph*, surnamed *le Gentil Bernard*, for the elegance of his poetry, died in 1775, leaving some operas and light pieces.

BERNARDI, *John* (*Hist.*) commonly called *Major Bernardi*, an adventurer, was after numerous adventures confined in Newgate, on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate king William, for which he was confined for 40 years, during the reign of four sovereigns, and by the express decree of six parliaments; and died in confinement in 1736.

BERNARDI, *del Castel Bolognese John* (*Biog.*) an engraver on precious stones, so called from the place of his birth in Romania, was born in 1495, and died in 1555. His 'Fall of Phaeton,' and 'Tityus with the Vulture,' from designs by Michael Angelo, engraven on crystals, have excited the admiration of all connoisseurs who have seen them.

BERNARDIN, *St.* (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic of Massa, in Tuscany, was born in 1380, and died in 1444. He founded or repaired not less than 300 monasteries, and was canonised by pope Nicholas, in 1450. His works were published in 4 vols. 4to. Venice, 1591, and 5 vols. fol. Paris, 1636, and Venice, 1745.

BERNARDONI, *Peter Anthony* (*Biog.*) a poet of Vignola,

was born in 1672, and died in 1714. He published a collection of poetry entitled 'I Fiori, primizie Poetiche, divise in Rime Amorose, Sacre,' &c. 12mo. Bologna, 1694; besides several tragedies, &c.

BERNAZZANO (*Biog.*) a painter of Milan, in the 16th century, who excelled in landscapes. Among his numerous paintings, that of the Baptism of our Saviour is most admired.

BERNEZZER, *Matthias* (*Biog.*) a critic, was born in 1582, and died in 1640. He published an edition of Tacitus and Pliny, and translated Galileo from the Latin, besides which he wrote, 'De Jure eligendi Reges et Principes,' 4to. 1635.

BERNERS, *Juliana* (*Biog.*) vide *Barnes*.

BERNEY (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys a baronetcy, so called from Berney, near Walsingham, in Norfolk, where it has been seated since the time of the Norman conquest. Sir Richard Berney, the first baronet, was created in 1620. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms*. Quarterly, *gules* and *azure*, over all a cross engrailed *ermine*.

*Crest*. On a wreath, *ermine* and *gules*, a plume of ostrich feathers, per pale *azure* and *gules*.

*Motto*. "Nil temere, neque timore."

BERNI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Berna* or *Bernia*, an Italian poet of the 16th century, who died as is supposed of poison, administered by Alexander de Medici, duke of Florence, in 1535. He wrote, 1. 'The Orlando Innamorato,' of count Bojardi, remodelled and reformed, 4to. Venice, 1541; 8vo. Milan, 1542; 4to. Venice, 1545, Florence, 1725; 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1768. 2. 'Rime burlesche,' 8vo. Venice, 1538; 2 vols. 8vo. Florence, 1548, 1555. 3. 'La Catrina, alto Scenico Rusticale,' 8vo. Florence, 1567; also printed in a collection of comedies of the 16th century, 8vo. Naples, 1731. 4. 'Carmina,' to be found in the 'Carmina Quinque Etruscorum Poetarum,' 8vo. Florent. 1562; also in the 'Carmina Illustrium Poetarum Italorum,' 8vo. ibid. 1719.

BERNI, *Count Francis*, a poet, orator, and lawyer, of Ferrara, was born in 1610, and died in 1673. His works, which were principally dramatical, were printed in 1 volume 12mo. Ferrara, 1666.

BERNIER, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Blois, was born in 1622, and died in 1698. He wrote among other things, 'Histoire de Blois,' 4to. Paris, 1682.

BERNIER, *Francis*, a physician of Angers, in the reign of Louis XIV, wrote, 1. 'Histoire de la Dernière Revolution des Etats du Grand-Mogul,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1670, 1671, often reprinted under the title of 'Voyages de François Bernier,' and translated into English, 8vo. 1671, 1675. 2. 'Memoires sur le Quiétisme des Indes,' &c.

BERNIER, *Nicholas*, a musician, was born in 1664, and died in 1734, leaving five books of Cantatas and Songs, &c.

BERNINI, *John Lawrence* (*Biog.*) called the *Cavalier Bernin*, died in 1680, in the 82d year of his age, distinguished for his excellence in painting, statuary, and architecture, but particularly the latter. No less than 15 of his pieces adorn St. Peter's at Rome, of which the altar, the tabernacle, and St. Peter's chair, are the most admired. His tomb of Alexander VII is also one of his master-pieces.

BERNIS, *Francis Joachim de Pierres* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal of a noble and ancient family, died in 1794, at the age of 81, after having been employed as ambassador to Venice and Rome, by Louis XV, and plundered of all his possessions by the revolutionists. His works, which are principally poetical, form 2 vols. 8vo. or 18mo.

BERNOULLI, *James* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and an astronomer, was born in 1654, and died in 1705. His works were collected and printed in 2 vols. 4to. Genev. 1744.

BERNOULLI, *John*, also a mathematician, and brother of the preceding, was born in 1667, and died in 1748. His writings, which were scattered in the periodical works of the day, were collected and published in 4 vols. 4to. Lausanne and Geneva, 1742.

BERNOULLI, *Daniel*, a physician, and son of John Bernoulli, the preceding, was born in 1700, and died in 1782. He wrote, 1. 'Exercitationes Mathematicæ,' 1724. 2. 'Hydrodynamica,' 4to. Argentorat. 1738.

BERNOULLI, *John*, an astronomer, and grandson of the preceding John, was born in 1744, and died in 1807. He wrote, 1. 'Recueil pour les Astronomes,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1772—1776. 2. 'Lettres sur les differens Sujets,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1777—1779. 3. 'Description d'un Voyage en Prusse, en Russie,' &c. first published in German, 6 vols. 1779; afterwards in French, Warsaw, 1782. 4. 'Lettres Astronomiques,' 1781. 5. 'A Collection of Voyages,' &c. in German, 16 vols. 1781, and 1785, &c.

BERNSTORF, *John Hartwig Ernest, Count* (*Hist.*) a statesman of Denmark, was born in 1712, and died in 1772, after having been employed on different embassies, and acted in the capacity of prime minister to Charles VI.

BERNSTORF, *Andrew Peter, Count*, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1735, and died in 1797, after having displayed no less abilities than his uncle, both as a negotiator and a minister. His state papers on the 'Principles of the Court of Denmark concerning Neutrality,' in 1780, and his 'Declaration to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin,' in 1772, were much admired.

BERNULPHUS (*Hist.*) king of Mercia, in England, usurped the throne from his predecessor Ceolulphus, in 828, and was killed after a reign of three years.

BEROALDE, *John* (*Ecc.*) of Palermo, was promoted to the see of Telesus in 1548, and to that of Agatha in 1556. In 1557 he was chosen arbitrator with cardinal Bozzati, to settle the differences between Charles V and Philip II of Spain, and died in 1566, after having been actively engaged in the affairs both of church and state.

BEROALDE, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) or *Beroald*, a native of St. Denis, was made bishop of Agen, but turning Protestant he was obliged to fly to Geneva, after having assisted at the siege of Rochelle. He wrote among other things 'Chronicon Sacræ Scripturæ Auctoritate constitutum.'

BEROALDE, *de Verville Francis*, son of the preceding, returned to the Romish church, and died, as is supposed, about 1612. His principal works were collected and published under the title of 'Apprehensions Spirituelles.'

BEROALDO, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a critic, was born at Bologna in 1453, and died in 1505. He published, 1. 'Propertii Opera cum Commentariis,' fol. Bonon. 1487, Venet. 1493; Paris. 1604. 2. 'Annotationes in varios Autores Antiquos,' fol. Bonon. 1488, Venet. 1489, Bres. 1496. 3. 'Orationes,' Paris. 1490; Lugd. 1490, and 1492, Bonon. 1491, &c.; also a second collection, 4to. Paris. 1505, &c. 3. 'Declamatio Ebriosi Scortatoris et Aleatoris,' 4to. Bonon. 1499; Paris, 1505, &c.; besides his editions of Suetonius, Apuleius, Aulus Gellius, Lucan, and some other classics, with notes.

BEROALDO, *Philip, the Younger*, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1472, and died in 1518. He edited 'Taciti Annalium Libri Quinque Priores,' fol. Rom. 1515; Lugd. 1542; and Paris. 1608; and published besides 'Odarum Libri Tres,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1530, which had no less than six translators into the French.

BEROE (*Myth.*) an old woman of Epidamnus, and nurse to Semele, whose form Juno assumed when she wanted to dissuade the latter from carrying on an intrigue with Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5.

BEROE, the wife of Doryclus, in whose form Isis instigated the Trojan women to burn the fleet. *Virg. Æn.* l. 5, v. 260.

BEROLDINGEN, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) a mineralogist of St.

Gall, was born in 1740, and died in 1798, leaving several works in German on the object of his pursuit, among which was one on the Volcanos of Ancient and Modern Times, 8vo. Manheim. 1791.

BEROLINUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Berlin.

BEROSUS (*Biog.*) priest of the temple of Belus, at Babylon, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was author of a History of Chaldea, frequently quoted by Josephus and others. The book published by Annius Viterbo in 1545, under the name of Berosus, was soon discovered to be a forgery.

BERQUIN, *Louis de* (*Ecc.*) a gentleman of Artois, and counsellor to Francis I, who imbibing Protestant notions, persisted in his determination to avow them, for which he was at length strangled and burnt, in 1529, notwithstanding he had twice escaped, through the interference of the king and his friends at court. Among his works are, 1. 'Le Vrai Moyen de bien et catholiquement se confesser,' a translation from the Latin of Erasmus, 16mo. Lyons, 1542. 2. 'Le Chevalier Chretien,' 1542, another translation from Erasmus, besides other works of a controversial nature, in which he maintained the opinions of the Protestants.

BERQUIN, *Arnaud* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer of Bourdeaux, was born in 1749, and died in 1791. His principal works are his 'Idyls,' and his 'Ami des Enfans,' which appeared first in 1784, since which it has been frequently reprinted and translated into many languages.

BERRETINI, *Petro da Cortona* (*Biog.*) an artist of Cortona, was born in 1596, and died in 1669. Some of his master-pieces in fresco are in the Barberini palace, at Rome; and of his oil paintings, the altar-piece of Ananias healing St. Paul, in the church of the Conceziene, at Rome, is reckoned the best.

BERRETONI, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a painter of Macerata, died in 1682, aged 65. His historical pieces were much admired.

BERRI (*Geog.*) vide *Berry*.

BERRIEDALE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title of the eldest son of the earl of Caithness.

BERRIMAN, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1688, educated at Oxford, and died rector of St. Andrew-Undershaft, and fellow of Eton College, in 1749-50. He published among other things, 'An Historical Account of the Trinitarian Controversy,' in eight sermons delivered at lady Moyer's lecture, in 1723 and 1724.

BERRIMAN, *John*, brother of the preceding, who died rector of St. Albans, in 1768, published among other things 'Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture,' entirely of a critical kind, giving an account of above 100 Greek MSS. of St. Paul's epistles, many of them not before collated.

BERRUGUETE, *Alonzo* (*Biog.*) a painter, sculptor, and architect, of Parades de Nava, near Valladolid, died in 1545, after obtaining a high reputation, and a great fortune.

BERRY, *Sir John, Knight* (*Hist.*) a naval commander, of Devonshire, was born in 1635, and died of poison in 1691, after having been successful against the Buccaneers, and distinguished himself at the demolition of Tangier, as also on other occasions.

BERRY, *Sir Edward*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, signalized himself as a naval commander at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, that of the Nile, and that of Trafalgar, besides other smaller engagements, for which he was raised to the dignity of a baronet.

BERRY (*Her.*) the name of a family which is said to have come originally from the north, and enjoys at present a baronetcy: Sir Edward Berry, above-mentioned, having been created a baronet in 1806, as a reward for his brilliant naval services. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Ermine*, on a fesse engrailed *azure*, three fleurs de lis *or*; in chief two branches of palm in saltire *vert*; in base a sphynx couchant *proper*.

*Crest.* On a wreath of the colours, between two wings elevated *ermine*, an eastern eagle's head, couped at the neck *proper*, gorged with an oriental crown *or*, in the beak a palm-branch *vert*.

*Motto.* "Per ardua."

BERRY (*Geog.*) or *Berri*, in the Latin *Bituricensis Provincia*, a province of France, bounded on the S. by La Marche; W. by Touraine and Poitou, N. by the Blaisois, Sologne, &c. and E. by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois.

*History of Berry.*

Berry, which formed a part of Aquitania, was taken from the Romans in 475, and shortly after by Clovis, when it had its own counts, but was afterwards, in 1360, erected into a duchy by king John, in favour of his third son, John of France, since which time it has remained united to the crown.

BERTAUT, *John* (*Ecc.*) chaplain to queen Catherine de Medicis, and bishop of Sees, was born at Caen in 1522, and died in 1611. His 'Œuvres Poetiques,' were printed at Paris, 8vo. 1602, and with additions in 1605; but the Paris editions of 1620, and 1623, in 8vo. are the most esteemed.

BERTEL (*Biog.*) or *Bertels, John*, in Latin *Bertelius*, was born in 1576, and died in 1607. He wrote 'Historia Luxemburgensis,' &c. 4to. Colon. 1605.

BERTHA (*Hist.*) or *Edithberga*, daughter of Charibert, king of France, became the wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who, although a Pagan, was persuaded by her to invite St. Augustin into England.

BERTHA, daughter of Charibert, count of Laon, and wife of Pepin, was by him the mother of Charlemagne.

BERTHA, daughter of Lotharius II, and wife first of Thibaut, count of Arles, and afterwards of Adalbert, marquis of Tuscany, was no less distinguished for her policy than her wit and beauty.

BERTHA, daughter of Conrad I, and wife of Robert, of France, was divorced from him by order of pope Gregory V, because they were within the prohibited degrees of affinity.

BERTHA, daughter of Fleurl I, count of Holland, was the wife of Philip I, king of France, by whom she had Lewis the Fat.

BERTHAULD, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an historian of Sens, was born in 1600, and died in 1681. His 'Florus Gallicus,' and 'Florus Franciscus,' were long esteemed the best abridgments of French history; but his dissertation 'De Ara,' Nannet. 1633, established his reputation for learning; he likewise left some pieces of Latin poetry.

BERTHELIER (*Hist.*) a native of Geneva, who, for opposing the duke of Savoy in his claims of governing the city, was arrested and beheaded, in 1519.

BERTHIER, *William Francis* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, was born in 1704, and died in 1782, leaving among his works, 1. 'Œuvres Spirituelles,' 5 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1811. 2. 'Refutation du Contrat Social,' 12mo. 1789.

BERTHOLON, *de St. Lazare* (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Lyons, who died in 1799, wrote, 1. 'D'Electricité du Corps Humain,' &c. 8vo. 1781. 2. 'D'Electricité des Vegetaux,' 8vo. Paris, 1783. 3. 'D'Electricité des Meteores,' &c. 1787.

BERTHOUD, *Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) a French marine clockmaker, was born in 1727, and died in 1807, leaving among other things on the subject of clocks, 1. 'Essai sur l'Horlogerie,' 2 vols. 4to. 1763, and 1786. 2. 'Traité des Horologes Marines,' 4to. 1773. 3. 'De la Mesure du Temps,' 4to. 1787, &c.

BERTI, *Alexander Pompey* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Lucca, was born in 1686, and died in 1752, leaving among other things, 1. 'La Caduta de Decemviri della Romana ... combs' Lucca, 1717. 2. 'Canzone per le Vittorie ...

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or*, five arrows *proper*, with heads downwards feathered *gules*, one in pale, the other in saltire enveloped with a snake *proper*.
*Supporters.* On each a lion reguardant *proper*.
*Motto.* "Pro rege, lege, grege."

BESCHBIEN, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) of an ancient family of Blois, was born in 1380, chosen bishop of Chartres in 1443, and died in 1459. He had been physician to Maria, queen of Sicily, according to the fashion of the times.

BESIERS, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a canon of St. Sepulchre's, at Caen, died in 1782, leaving, 1. 'Chronologie Historique des Baillis et des Gouverneurs de Caen,' 12mo. 1769. 2. 'Histoire Sommaire de la Ville de Bayeux,' 12mo. 1773. 3. 'Memoires Historiques sur l'Origine et le Fondateur de la Collegiale du St. Sepulcre à Caen,' &c.

BESLER, *Basil* (*Biog.*) a botanist, was born in 1561, and died in 1629, leaving a beautiful botanical work, entitled, 'Hortus Eystettensis,' fol. Noremb. 1613 and 1640; in the execution of which he had the assistance of his brother Jerome.

BESLER, *Michael Robert*, the son of Jerome Besler, and a physician of Nuremberg, was born in 1601, and died in 1661. He wrote, 1. 'Admirandæ Fabricæ Humanæ Mulieris Partium, &c. Delineatio,' fol. Noremb. 1640. 2. 'Gazophylacium Rerum Naturalium,' &c. fol. Noremb. 1642; Lips. 1733. 3. 'Observatio Anatomica-medica,' 4to. ibid. 1642. 4. 'Mantissa ad Viretum Stirpium Eystettense Beslerianum,' fol. ibid. 1646 and 1648.

BESLY, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Poitou, was born in 1572, and died in 1644. He wrote, 1. 'Histoire des Comtes de Poitou et Ducs de Guienne,' fol. Paris, 1647. 2. 'Des Evêques de Poitiers avec les Preuves,' 4to. 1647, &c.

BESOIGNE, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1686, and died in 1763. He wrote, among other things, 'Histoire de l'Abbaye de Port Royal;' besides some theological works.

BESOLD (*Biog.*) or *Besoldus Christopher*, a lawyer of Ingolstadt, was born in 1577, and died in 1638, leaving among his works, 1. 'Sinopsis Rerum ab Orbe condita Gestarum usque ad Ferdinandi Imperium,' 8vo. Franck. 1698. 2. 'Historia Imperii Constantinopolitani et Turcici.' 3. 'Series et Succincta Narratio Rerum a Regibus Hierosolymarum,' &c. 4. 'Dissertationes Philologicæ,' 4to. 1642. 5. 'Documenta Rediviva Monasteriorum,' Wirtemb. 4to. Tubing. 1636; fol. Vindob. 1723 and 1726; the last editions including also, 'Prodromus Vindicarum Ecclesiast.' Wirtemberg, &c. 6. 'Virginum Sacrarum Monumenta.' 7. 'Documenta concernentia Ecclesiam Collegiatam Stuttgardiensem.' 8. 'Documenta Ecclesiæ Backenang,' &c.

BESPLAS, *Joseph, Mary Anne Gros de* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1734, and died in 1783. He was the author of a Treatise on the Causes of Public Happiness, 2 vols. 12mo. 1769 and 1778; and also on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, the second edition of which appeared in 1778.

BESSARION, *John* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal patriarch of Constantinople, and archbishop of Nice, died in 1472, after having been employed by the popes Eugene IV, Nicholas V, Calixtus III, Pius II, and Sixtus IV, on many important negotiations, particularly in regard to the union of the Greek and Latin churches. He translated Xenophon's Memorabilia, and Aristotle's Metaphysics; besides a number of works which he wrote on theological subjects.

BESTIA, *L.* (*Hist.*) a Roman who joined the conspiracy of Catiline. *Cic.* 2; *Phil.*

BESSUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Bractiana, who murdered his master Darius after the battle of Arbela, and being delivered by Alexander to Oxatres, the brother of Darius, this prince ordered his hands and ears to be cut off, and his body to be hung on a cross to be shot at by the soldiers. *Justin.* l. 12; *Q. Curt.* l. 6.

BESTON (*Biog.*) or *Bessodunus, John*, a divine of the 15th century, and prior of the monastery of Carmelites, at Lynn, in Norfolk, wrote, 1. 'Compendium Theologiæ Moralis.' 2. 'De Virtutibus et Vitiis Oppositis.' 3. 'Rudimenta Logices,' &c.

BETERRA (*Geog.*) or *Biterra*, called by Ptolemy Βαιτίραι, by Mela *Bæterra*, now *Beziers*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, which in the time of the Romans was a place of some note. In an inscription it is called Bæterra, as M. JULIO PHILIPPO NOBILISSIMO CAESA. PRINCIPI JUVENTUTIS SEP. BAETERR. &c. *Mel.* l. 2, c. 9; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Not. Gal.* &c.

BETHABARA (*Bibl.*) Βηταβαρὰ, the place beyond Jordan where John baptized. *John* i. 28.

BETHAM, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and died fellow of Eton College, and rector of Greenford, in Middlesex, is worthy of notice for his liberal donations on different occasions, namely, 2000*l.* for the better maintaining the Botanical garden at Cambridge, and 700*l.* for a bust of Henry VI, the founder of Eton College; besides endowing a charity school in his parish, &c.

BETHANY (*Bibl.*) Βηθανία, a place fifteen furlongs, or about two miles from Jerusalem, where Martha and Mary dwelt with their brother Lazarus. *John* xi. 18.

BETHEL (*Bibl.*) בית-אל, a city west of Hai, on the confines of the tribes of Benjamin and Ephraim, where Jacob slept, and had a dream of great consolation to him. *Gen.* xii. 8, and xxviii. 10.

BETH-EMEK (*Bibl.*) בית-עמק, a city of Asher. *Josh.* xix.

BETHENCOURT, *John de* (*Hist.*) a native of Normandy, discovered five of the Canary Isles, of which he made himself master, with the assistance of Henry III, of Castille, who gave him the sovereignty. He took the title of king, and had for his successors Menaud, his nephew, Peter Barbe, Fernandez, Pernazza, and Diego de Herrera.

BETHESDA (*Bibl.*) Βηθεσδὰ, the pool at Jerusalem, where those who stepped in first, after the troubling of the waters, were cured of their disease, whatever it was. *John* v.

BETHLEHEM (*Bibl.*) בית-לחם, a city of Judah, *Josh.* xvii. 7, generally called Bethlehem-Judah, or Bethlehem of Judah, to distinguish it from another Bethlehem in Zebulon, *Judges* xix. 1, 15; 1 *Sam.* xvi. 4; *Micah* v. 2; *Matth.* ii. 1; *Luke* ii. 4; *John* vi. It is likewise called Ephratah, Ephrath, or Bethlehem-Ephratah, and its inhabitants Ephrathites. *Gen.* xlviii. 7; *Mic.* v. 2. Bethlehem is situated on the declivity of a hill, about two leagues from Jerusalem, and at present is furnished with convents, not only of the Latin, but also of the Greek church, as well as Armenians.

BETH-PEOR (*Bibl*) בת-פעור, a city of Moab, given to Reuben. *Deut.* iv. 46.

BETHPHAGE (*Bibl.*) בת-פגע, Βηθφαγεὶ, a small village at the foot of the mount of Olives, between Bethany and Jerusalem. *Matth.* xx. 1, &c.

BETHSAIDA (*Bibl.*) Βηθσαϊδὰ, a place at the north end of the lake of Gennesareth, frequently mentioned in the New Testament. *Matth.* xv. 21; *John* i. 44. This place, which was at one time only a village, was enlarged into a magnificent city by Philip the Tetrarch, who gave it the name of Julias, in honour of Julia, the daughter of Augustus Cæsar. It is now almost ruined. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18, c. 3, &c.

BETHSHEAR (*Bibl.*) or *Bethshen*, ביתשן, a town of the tribe of Manasseh. *Josh.* xvii. 11, 16.

BETHSHEMESH (*Bibl.*) בית-שמש, a city belonging to the priests in the tribe of Judah. *Josh.* xv. 10.

BETHSHEMESH, a city of Issachar. *Josh.* xix. 22.

BETHUEL (*Bibl.*) בתואל, son of Nahor and Milcah, was

Abraham's nephew, and father to Laban and Rebecca, the wife of Isaac. *Gen.* xxiv. 50.

BETHUL (*Bibl.*) בתול, a city of Simeon. *Jos.* xix. 4.

BETHULIA (*Bibl.*) a city celebrated for its siege by Holofernes, who was killed there by Judith. *Judith* vi. 7.

BETHUNE (*Hist.*) an illustrious house of France, from whom sprung the duke de Sulli, one of the ministers of Henry IV. [Vide *Sully*]

BETHUNE, *Francis de,* and father of the duke de Sulli, took the side of the Protestants in France; and attaching himself to the prince of Condé during the civil wars, was taken prisoner at the battle of Jarnac, and died in 1575.

BETHUNE, *Philip de,* son of the preceding, was also in the service of Henry IV, and died in 1649, after having been employed in many negotiations.

BETHUNE, *Francis Gaston,* was employed by Louis XIV as a negotiator, and died in 1692.

BETHUNE, *Louis de,* a distinguished general, after having spent his life in the service of Louis XIII and XIV, died in 1681.

BETHZAIDA (*Bibl.*) vide *Bethsaida.*

BETIS (*Hist.*) vide *Batis.*

BETIS (*Geog.*) vide *Bœtis.*

BETTERTON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a celebrated English actor, was born in Westminster in 1635, and died in 1710. He wrote some dramatic pieces, as 'The Woman made a Justice,' a Comedy; 'The Unjust Judge, or Appius and Virginia,' a Tragedy, written originally by Mr. John Webster, and altered by Betterton; and 'The Amorous Widow, or the Wanton Wife.'

BETTI, *Zachary* (*Biog.*) a poet of Verona, was born in 1732, and died in 1788. He wrote, 1. 'Del Baco da Seta,' 4to. Verona, 1756. 2. 'Le Cascine,' which was probably not printed.

BETTINELLI, *Saverio,* or *Xavier* (*Biog.*) a poet of Mantua, was born in 1718, and died in 1808. He published a new edition of his works, in 24 vols. 12mo. Venice, 1799—1801.

BETTINI, *Mario* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Bologna, was born in 1582, and died in 1637, leaving 1. 'Rubenus, Hilarotrajœdia Satyra Pastoralis,' 4to. Parm. 1614. 2. 'Clodoveus, sive Lodovicus,' &c. 16mo. Parm. 1622. 3. 'Lycæum Morale,' &c. 4to. Venet. 1626. 4. 'Apiaria Universæ Philosophiæ,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Bonon. 1641—1656, &c.

BETTS, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Winchester, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from which he was driven by the rebels; but after the Restoration was the king's physician. He wrote, 1. 'De Ortu et Natura Sanguinis,' 8vo. Lond. 1669; and again in 1662, with additions. 2. 'Anatomia Thomæ Parri,' &c. i. e. the Anatomy of Old Parr, whose longevity is noted. According to Anthony Wood, this piece was drawn up by Dr. Harvey.

BETULEIUS, *Sixtus* (*Biog.*) or *Xystus,* whose German name was Birck, was born at Memmingen, in Suabia, in 1500, and died in 1554. He wrote, 1. 'Notes on Lactantius,' printed with the works of that father, fol. Bas. 1563. 2. Commentaries on Cicero 'De Natura Deorum,' 8vo. ibid. 1550. 3. Three Dramatic Pieces inserted in the 'Dramata Sacra,' 2 vols. 8vo. Bas. 1547. 4. 'Novi Testamenti Concordia Græca,' Bas. 1546. 5. 'Oracula Sybillina Gr. cum Castigationibus,' 8vo. Bas. 1545.

BETURIA (*Geog.*) a part of Bœtica, in Spain, north of the river Bœtis. *Liv.* l. 39, c. 30.

BETUSSI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer of the 16th century, left among his writings, 1. 'Dialogo Amoroso,' &c. 2. A translation of Boccacio's Latin works, 'De Casibus Virorum,' &c. 8vo. Venet. 1545; 'De Claris Mulieribus,' 1547; and 'De Genealogia Deorum,' 4to. of which last there have been 13 editions. 3. 'La Leonora,' &c. 8vo. Lucca, 1557. 4. 'Ragionamento sopra il Catajo,' &c. 4to. Padua, 1573; Ferrara, 1669, with additions. 5. 'L'Immagine del Tempio di Dorina Giovanna d'Aragona, Dialogo,' 8vo. Venice, 1557; besides letters and poems, &c. in different collections.

BEVER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a civilian, and native of Berkshire, was born in 1725, educated at Oxford, promoted to be judge of the Cinque Ports in 1758, and died in 1791. He wrote among other things 'The History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State,' &c. 4to. London, 1781.

BEVERIDGE, *William* (*Ecc.*) bishop of St. Asaph, was born in 1636-7, at Barrow, in Leicestershire, where his grandfather, father, and brother were vicars; was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1653; promoted to the see of St. Asaph in 1704, and died in 1708. Among his numerous works the principal are, 1. 'De Linguarum Orientalium, &c. Præstantiâ et Usu,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1658. 2. 'Institutionum Chronologicarum Libri Duo,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1669. 3. 'Συνόδικον, sive Pandectæ Canonum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Oxon. 1672. 4. 'Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1679. 5. 'The Church Catechism Explained,' 4to. Lond. 1704; besides many theological works, published after his death.

BEVERLEY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) the title conferred in 1790 on Algernon Percy, second lord Lovaine, and second son of the duke of Northumberland. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Percy, earl of Beverley, lord Lovaine, of Alnwick.

*Arms, Crest, Supporters,* and *Motto,* the same as those of the duke of Northumberland, with the difference.

BEVERLEY (*Ecc.*) or *St. John of Beverley,* in Latin *Beverlacius,* archbishop of York, was born of a noble family among the English Saxons, at Harpham, in Northumberland, was educated at Oxford, promoted to the see of Hexham in 685, translated to that of York in 687; resigned his episcopal dignity after having governed his see for thirty-four years, and died four years after, in 725. He left some few pieces on theology, as 'Pro Luca exponendo,' 'Homilia in Evangelia,' &c.

BEVERINI, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a writer of Lucca, was born in 1629, and died in 1686, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Rime,' 12mo. Lucca, 1654; and Rome, 1666, with additions. 2. 'Eneide di Virgilio, transportata in Ottavo Rima,' 12mo. ibid. 1680. 3. 'Syntagma de Ponderibus et Mensuris,' 8vo. Lucca, 1711, &c.

BEVERWICK, *John de* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Beverovicius,* a physician of Dort, was born in 1594, and died in 1647. He wrote, 1. 'De Termino Vitæ, Fatali an Mobili,' 8vo. Rotterd. 1644; 4to. Ludg. Bat. 1651. 2. 'De Excellentia Sexûs Fœminei,' 8vo. Dordrac. 1639. 3. 'De Calculo,' 8vo. Ludg. Bat. 1638-41. 4. 'Introductio ad Medicinam Indigenam,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1663. His entire works were printed in Flemish, 4to. Amsterdam, 1656.

BEUF (*Biog.*) vide *Le Beuf.*

BEUGHEM, *Cornelius de* (*Biog.*) a bookseller of Emmerich, in the 17th century, published several books, under the title of 'Bibliographia,' which are not sufficiently complete to be of use to bibliographers.

BEVIN, *Elway* (*Biog.*) a musician in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who composed sundry services and a few anthems, besides a book, entitled, 'A Briefe and Short Instruction of the Art of Musicke,' &c.

BEULANIUS (*Biog.*) a divine and historian of the seventh century, and a North Briton by birth, was the author of a work, 'De Genealogiis Gentium.'

BEULANIUS, *Samuel,* son of the preceding, and also an historian, wrote, 1. 'Annotationes in Nonnium.' 2. 'De Gestis Regis Arthuri, et Historia Itineraria.'

BEUTHER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Carlstadt, was born in 1522, and died in 1587. His principal works are, 1. 'Ephemeris Historica,' Paris. 1550. 2. 'Animadver-

siones Historicæ et Chronographicæ.' 3. 'Opus Fastorum Antiquitatis Romanæ,' 4to. Spir. 1600. 4. 'Fasti Hebræorum, Atheniensium, et Romanorum.' 5. 'Animadversiones in Taciti Germaniam.' 6. 'Commentarii in Livium, Sallustium, Velleium Paterculum,' &c.

BEXON, *Gabriel Leopold Charles Amé* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in 1748, and died in 1784. He wrote, 1. 'Système de la Fermentation,' 8vo. 1773. 2. 'Catechisme d'Agriculture,' &c. 12mo. 1773. 3. 'Histoire de Lorraine,' 8vo. 1777.

BEYER, *George* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and bibliographer of Leipzig, was born in 1665, and died in 1714, leaving, 1. 'Notitiæ Auctorum Juridicorum et Juris Arti inservientium, Tria Specimina,' 8vo. Lips. 1698—1705; 8vo. 1726, 1738, 1749, 1756, and 1758. 2. 'Declinatio Juris Divini, Naturalis, et Positivi Universalis,' 4to. Wittemb. 1712; 4to. Lips. 1716, 1726.

Beyer, or *Beier, Augustus*, a bibliographer and divine, was born in 1707, and died in 1741. He wrote, 1. 'Memoriæ Historico-criticæ Librorum rariorum,' 8vo. Dresd. 1734. 2. 'Arcana Sacra Bibliothecarum Dresdensium,' 8vo. Dresd. 1738 and 1740.

BEYERLINCK, *Lawrence* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Antwerp, was born in 1578, and died in 1627, leaving among his works, one entitled, 'Magnum Theatrum Humanæ Vitæ;' a mass of theology, history, politics, and philosophy, in 8 vols. fol., which had been previously published by Zwinger, in 1 vol. fol. 1565; 3 vols. 1571; and 4 vols. fol. 1586; Beyerlinck's edition was reprinted at Lyons, in 1678; and Venice, 1707.

BEYS, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a French poet of Paris, was born in 1610, and died in 1659. His poetical works were printed in 8vo. Paris, 1651.

BEZA, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) a violent partisan in favour of Calvin and Calvinism, was born at Vezelai, a town of Nivernais, in 1519, and died in 1605, after a life of political and religious dissension. Among his numerous works are, 1. 'Histoire Ecclesiastique des Eglises Reformées au Royaume de France, depuis l'An 1521 jusqu'en 1563,' 3 vols. 8vo. Antwerp, 1580. 2. 'Icones Virorum Illustrium,' 4to. 1580. 3. 'Tractatio de Repudiis et Divortiis,' 8vo. Genev. 1590. 4. His Translation of the New Testament, with the original Text and Notes, fol. Cambridge, 1642, which is reckoned the best edition. He had also a share in the Geneva translation of the Bible; and published besides some poems and polemical works in aid of his favourite cause.

BEZALEEL (*Bibl.*) בצלאל, an artificer, and son of Uri. *Exod.* xxxi. 2, &c.

Bezaleel, one of the sons of Pahath-Moab. *Ezra* x. 30.

BEZER (*Biog.*) a Greek Christian, who turned renegado in order to recover his liberty from the Saracens, by whom he had been taken prisoner, was afterwards in the service of the emperor Leo, surnamed the *Isaurian*, whom he stimulated to abolish the worship of images.

BEZETH (*Geog.*) a city on this side Jordan, which Bacchides having surprized, threw all the inhabitants into a pit. 1 *Mac.* vii.

BEZIERS (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Lower Languedoc, in France, on the great canal of Languedoc, 14 m. N. E. Narbonne, 38 S. W. Montpelier, and 470 S. by E. Paris, lon. 3° 17′ E., lat. 43° 20′ N.

*History of Beziers.*

Beziers, which was distinguished by the Romans by the names of *Beterra*, [vide *Beterra*] *Baterra, Batira, Civitas Beterrensium*, was taken by the Goths in the fifth century, who, according to their custom, destroyed there the finest monuments of Roman grandeur. It was afterwards rebuilt, but suffered much from the Saracens in the eighth century, and still more from Charles Martel, who having taken it from these barbarians, entirely destroyed it, that it might not fall into their hands again. It however regained its importance in the reign of Pepin and his successors, and had at length its own princes, by the title of viscounts. Amauri, the last viscount of Beziers, yielded his rights to Louis VIII, in 1222, since which time it has been united to the crown of France. It suffered much during the civil wars about religion, and its citadel was destroyed in 1633.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

Before the revolution Beziers was a bishop's see, and it had been the place of assembly for some councils or synods. The Arians are said to have held a synod there in 356, at which they were opposed by S. Hilarius. A council was held on the subject of the Albigenses in 1246, at which John de Burnin, archbishop of Vienne, presided; and William de Broa assembled his suffragans there in 1255, for the promulgation of the laws made by S. Louis; and in 1351 there was another synod, for the purpose of making some canons.

BEZOUT, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Nemours in 1730, and died in 1783. He published, among other things, 1. 'Cours des Mathematiques pour l'Usage de la Marine,' &c. 6 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1764 and 1781-2. 2. 'Theorie Generale des Equations Algebraiques,' 4to. Paris, 1779.

BIACCA, *Francis Maria* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Parma, was born in 1673, and died in 1735. He wrote, 1. 'Trattenemento Istorico e Chronologico,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Naples, 1728. 2. 'Ortographia Manuale,' &c. 12mo. Parma, 1714. 3. 'Notizie Istoriche di Rinuccio Cardinal Pallavicino,' &c. printed in vol. I. and II. of 'Notizie Istorische degli Arcadi Morti,' 8vo. Rome, 1720. 4. 'Le Selve de Stazio,' &c.

BIANCHI, *Vendramino* (*Hist.*) a nobleman of Padua, who served the republic of Venice in the capacity of its secretary, and also in that of resident at Milan, and ambassador in England, Switzerland, &c. He wrote, 1. 'Relazione del Paese de' Svisseri e loro Alleata, &c. 8vo. Venice, 1708; which was translated into English and French, and often reprinted. 2. 'Istorica Relazione della Pace di Paparowitz,' 4to. Padua, 1718 and 1719.

Bianchi (*Ecc.*) or *Le Blanc Gerard*, son of a labourer in the dutchy of Parma, was created a cardinal by Nicholas III in 1278, sent by Martin II as legate into Sicily after the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers, and died in 1302, after having been sent into France in the same capacity.

Bianchi, *Archangel*, was elevated to the dignity of cardinal by Pius V, in 1570.

Bianchi, *Francis Ferrari* (*Biog.*) called *Il Frari*, a painter and sculptor, who died in 1510, has the reputation of having had Corregio for his disciple.

Bianchi, *John*, called in Latin *Janus Plancus*, a physician of Rimini, was born in 1693, and died in 1775. He wrote, 1. 'Lettere Intorno alla Cataratta,' 4to. Rimini, 1720. 2. 'De Monstris et Rebus Monstrosis,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1749. 3. 'De Conchis minus notis Liber,' 4to. Venet. 1739, &c.

Bianchi, *John Anthony*, called by Fabroni *Blanchius*, was born in 1686, and died in 1758. He wrote, 1. 'Tragedie Sacre e Morali,' 8vo. Bologna, 1725; besides other tragedies published separately from 1734 to 1738. 2. 'De' Vizj e dei Diffeti del Moderno Teatro,' &c. Rome, 1753. 3. 'Della Potesti e Polizia della Chiesa,' &c. 5 vols. 4to. 1745—1751.

Bianchi, *John Baptist*, an anatomist of Turin, was born in 1681, and died in 1761. Among his works are, 1. 'Historia Hepatica,' &c. 4to. Taurin. 1710, 1716; and again in 2 vols. 4to. Genev. 1725. 2. 'Ductus Lacrymalis,' &c. Anatome,' 4to. Taurin. 1715. 3. 'De Naturali in Humano

Corpore Vitiosa, Morbosaque Generatione Historia,' 8vo. ibid. 1761.

BIANCHI, *Anthony*, a self-taught poet of Venice in the last century, wrote, 1. 'Il Davide, Re d'Israele,' &c. fol. Venice, 1751, and reprinted in the same year. 2. 'Il Tempio ovvero il Salomone Canti X,' 4to. Venice, 1753.

BIANCHINI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and astronomer of Verona, was born in 1662, and died in 1729, after having been in the favour and in the service of Alexander VIII, Clement XI, and Innocent XIII. He wrote, 1. 'De Emblemate, Nomine atque Instituto Alethophilorum,' &c. Veron. 1687. 2. 'Istoria Universale provata con Monumenti,' &c. 4to. Rome, 1697. 3. 'De Kalendario et Cyclo Cæsaris,' &c. fol. Rom. 1703, 1704. 4. 'Camera e Iscrizioni Sepolcrali,' &c. fol. Rome, 1727. 5. 'Fr. Bianchini Astronomicæ et Geographicæ Observationes selectæ ex ejus Autographis,' &c. fol. Veron. 1737; besides his poems in the collection entitled 'Academici Concordi,' 12mo. Bologna, 1687; and many astronomical memoirs and dissertations, &c. in the 'Acta Eruditorum' of Leipzig, and the 'Memoirs of the Academy of Paris,' &c.

BIANCHINI, *Joseph*, nephew of the preceding, and also an ecclesiastical antiquary, wrote, 1. 'Vindiciæ Canonicarum Scripturarum Vulgatæ Latinæ Editionis,' fol. Rom. 1740. 2. 'Evangeliarum quadruplex Latinæ Versionis Antiquæ,' &c. fol. Rom. 1749. 3. 'Demonstratio Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ,' &c. fol. ibid. 1752. 4. 'Delle Porte e Mura di Roma,' 4to. ibid. 1747. 5. 'Parere sopra la Cagione della Morte della Sig. Contessa Cornelia Zangari,' who was found almost consumed in her room, without any external marks of fire about her, which was attributed to her immoderate use of camphorated brandy.

BIANCHINI, *Joseph Maria*, a scholar of Tuscany in the last century, wrote, 1. 'De' Gran Duchi di Toscana dell' Real Casa de Medici,' fol. Venice, 1741. 2. 'Della Satira Italiana,' &c. 4to. Massa, 1714, Florence, 1729, &c.

BIANCOLINI, *John Baptist Joseph* (*Biog.*) an historian of Verona, was born in 1697, and died in 1780. He published, 1. A New Edition and Supplement of Zagata's Chronicle of the City of Verona, 2 vols. 4to. 1745 and 1747. 2. 'Notizie Istoriche delle Chiese di Verona,' 4to. 1749—1752, and reprinted in 6 vols. 4to. 3. 'Dei Vescovi e Governatori di Verona,' &c. 4to. 1757.

BIANCONI, *John Lewis* (*Biog.*) a physician of Bologna, was born in 1717, and died in 1781. He published, 1. An Italian Translation of Winslow's Anatomy, in 6 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Due Lettere di Fisica,' &c. 3. 'Journal des Nouveautes Literaires d'Italie,' 8vo. Amsterdam, 1748, 1749; besides his Eloges, Letters, &c.

BIANOR (*Myth.*) a son of Tiberius and Manto, the daughter of Tiresias, who built the town of Mantua, as is said, and called it after his mother's name. *Serv. in Virg. Ecl.* 9, &c.

BIANOR, one of the centaurs killed by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

BIAS (*Myth.*) Βίας, son of Amythaon and Idomene, was king of Argos, married Perone, daughter of Neleus, king of Pylos, after having procured some oxen for the latter, which he demanded. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 9; *Paus.* l. 2, c. 6.

BIAS (*Biog.*) one of the seven wise men of Greece, son of Teutamidas, and a native of Priene, which he long saved from ruin by his wise counsels. He flourished A. C. 566, and died in the arms of his grandson. *Cic. in Amic.* c. 16; *Val. Max.* l. 7; *Plut. in Sympos.*; *Pausan.* l. 10; *Diog.* l. 1.

BIBACULUS, *M. Furius* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Cremona, who was intimate with Gallus and Cato. His poems were admired in his day, but were afterwards satirized by Horace. *Horat.* l. 2, sat. 5, v. 41; *Plin. Præf. Nat. Hist.*; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Suet. in Cæs.*; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 6, c. 1.

BIBARS (*Hist.*) fourth sultan of the first dynasty of the Mamluks, succeeded Cottus, whose death he is supposed to have conspired, in the year of the Hegira 658, A. D. 1268, and died of poison after a prosperous reign of 17 years.

BIBARS II, twelfth sultan of the first dynasty of the Mamluks, was strangled after a reign of only 11 months in the year of the Hegira 709, A. D. 1319.

BIBERACH (*Geog.*) vide *Bibrac.*

BIBESIA (*Myth.*) a deity among the Romans, who presided over drinking at meals. *Donat. in Virg. Eclog.* 3; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 4, c. 2.

BIBIENA, *Bernardo de* (*Ecc.*) a Roman in the service of the Medici family, who, by his intrigues, promoted the election of pope Leo X, for which service he was made a cardinal; but, afterwards offending his patron, he is supposed to have been poisoned by his order in 1520.

BIBIENA, *Ferdinand Galli* (*Biog.*) a painter and architect of Bologna, was born in 1657, and died in 1743, after having been patronized by the emperor and the duke of Parma.

BIBLIA (*Hist.*) a Roman lady, wife of Duilius, who was celebrated for her chastity.

BIBLIANDER, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) whose real name was *Buchman*; a native of St. Gall in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Machumetis Sarcenorum Principis ejusque Successorum Vitæ,' &c. fol. Bas. 1543 and 1550. 2. 'De Ratione Temporum Christi, &c. Liber,' 8vo. ibid. 1551. 3. 'Temporum a Condito Mundo, &c. Supputatio,' fol. ibid. 1558. 4. 'De Ratione communi omnium Linguarum, &c. Commentarius,' 4to. Tigurin. 1548; besides a number of theological works.

BIBLIS (*Myth.*) a woman who, falling in love with her brother, was changed into a fountain. *Ovid. Met.* l. 9.

BIBRAC (*Geog.*) or *Biberach*, in the Latin *Biberacum*; a town in Suabia, 18 miles S. S. E. Ulm, 48 W. S. W. Augsbourg. Lon. 9° 47′ E. lat. 48° 7′ N.

*History of Bibrac.*

This town was constituted an imperial free town in the reign of Pepin, but suffered severely in all the wars of the three last centuries. In 1634 it was taken by the Swedes, in 1702 by the Bavarians, in 1796 by the French; and on the October following, a bloody action was fought between the Austrians under Latour, and the French under Moreau, in which the latter had the advantage. In 1802 the town and territory of Bibrac were given to the elector of Bavaria, who ceded them in 1806 to the king of Wirtemburg.

BIBRACTE (*Geog.*) a large town of the Ædui, in Gaul, where Cæsar often wintered. Under Augustus it received the name of *Augustodunum*, now *Autun*. *Cæsar. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

BIBRAX (*Geog.*) a town of the Remi, now *Bievre*. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2.

BIBROCI (*Geog.*) a people of Britain, who are supposed to have inhabited the country now called *Bray*, in Berkshire.

BIBULUS (*Hist.*) the surname of the family of the Calpurnii.

BIBULUS, the son of M. Calpurnius Bibulus by Portia, Cato's daughter, was the colleague of Cæsar in the consulship, but of no account in the state. *Plut. in Vit.*

BICHAT, *Maria Francis Xavier* (*Biog.*) a French physician, was born in 1771, and died in 1802. He wrote, 1. 'Recherches Physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort,' 8vo. 1801. 2. 'Anatomie Generale appliqué à la Physiologie,' &c. 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1801.

BICHI, *Vincent* (*Ecc.*) nephew to cardinal Charles Bichi, was born in 1668, promoted to the archbishopric of Laodicea, and also appointed apostolic nuncio to the Swiss cantons in 1709. He was afterwards sent in the same character to Portugal, where he was the cause of a difference between

this latter court and the court of Rome, which terminated in 1731 on his being created a cardinal.

BICHRI (*Bibl.*) בכרי, the father of Sheba, who rebelled against David. 2 *Sam.* xx. 1, 2, &c.

BICKERTON, *Sir Richard, Bart.* (*Hist.*) rear-admiral of the Blue, distinguished himself in every rank that he passed through during a long course of active service at sea from 1745 to 1792, when he died. As a reward of his merit, he was promoted to the dignity of a baronet. [Vide *Bickerton* under *Heraldry*]

BICKERTON (*Her.*) a family of Huntingdon, which at present enjoys a baronetcy derived from sir Richard Bickerton mentioned under *History*, who, for his skill and valour, was created a baronet in 1781. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, on a chevron *or*, three pheons of the first.

*Crest.* A dexter-arm in armour, embowed holding a dagger, all *proper*.

*Motto.* "Pro Deo et Rege."

BICLARE, *John de* (*Ecc.*) a Goth by birth, and bishop of Girone in the sixth century, continued the Chronicle of Victor, bishop of Tunes, in Africa, from the year 566 to 590.

BICON (*Hist.*) a Greek, assassinated Athanedorus, who had made himself master of a colony which Alexander had left at Bactra.

BIDDLE, *John* (*Biog.*) a Socinian who, after having been educated at Oxford, and taken holy orders, exposed himself to much suffering on account of his preaching. He died in prison in 1662.

BIDCAR (*Bibl.*) בדקר, captain of the guards to Jehu, king of Israel. 2 *Kings* ix. 25.

BIDDULPH (*Her.*) an ancient family originally from the county of Stafford, so denominated from Biddulph, a village in the north part of that county, of which they have been lords from the Conquest. Theophilus Biddulph, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1664, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Vert*, an eagle displayed *argent*.

*Crest.* A wolf sejant *argent*, wounded on the shoulder *proper*.

BIDERMANN, *John Theophilus* (*Biog.*) or *Gottlieb*, a voluminous German writer, was born in 1705, and died in 1772. His biographer Harles enumerates above 150 articles of his publication separately, or in the literary journals.

BIDLOO, *Godfrey* (*Biog.*) an anatomist of Amsterdam, was born in 1649, and died in 1713. His chief work was his 'Anatomia Humani Corporis,' in 105 plates, fol. Amst. 1685; besides which a miscellaneous collection of his poems in Low Dutch was published at Leyden, 1719.

BIDLOO, *Lambert*, brother of the preceding, was the author of some Dutch poetry, and of a work 'De Re Herbaria,' printed at the end of the Catalogue of the Garden of Amsterdam, by Commelyn, 12mo. Leyden, 1709.

BIE, *Adrian de* (*Biog.*) an artist of Brabant, in the 16th century, whose master-piece is St. Eloi, in the principal church of Liere, his native place.

BIE, *Cornelius de*, son of the preceding, wrote the Lives of the Painters, &c. in Flemish verse, under the title of 'Gulde Cabinet,' &c.

BIEL, *John Christian* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine of Brunswick, was born in 1687, and died in 1745, leaving a work entitled 'Novus Thesaurus Philologicus,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Hag. 1779-1780.

BIELFELD, *James Frederic, Baron de* (*Biog.*) preceptor to prince Ferdinand, brother of Frederic II, king of Prussia, was born in 1717, and died in 1770; leaving among his works, 1. 'Institutions Politiques,' 3 vols. 4to. 1759-1760, and 4 vols. 12mo. 1762. 2. 'Progrès des Allemands dans les Belles Lettres,' 8vo. 1752, and 1768.

BIELKE, *N. Baron de* (*Hist.*) a Swedish nobleman, engaged in the conspiracy of Ankerstroem, swallowed poison, of which he died in 1792, aged 50.

BIEZ, *Oudard du* (*Hist.*) a nobleman of Artois, and marshal of France, in the service of Francis I, who, notwithstanding the bravery he had displayed in the field of battle, was induced to surrender Bologne to the English, for which he was condemned to lose his head. This sentence was commuted for perpetual imprisonment, but he was at length set at liberty, and died of grief in 1553. *Thuan. Hist.*

BIGLAND, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) garter principal king at arms, was born in 1711 at Kendal, and died in 1784, leaving materials for a history of Gloucestershire, published by his son, Richard Bigland, under the title of 'Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester,' fol. 1792.

BIGNE, *Gace de la* (*Biog.*) of a noble family of Bayeux, in the 15th century, was the author of a poem on the chace entitled 'Le Roman des Oiseaux,' fol. Paris, without a date, and again in 1520.

BIGNE, *Marguerin de la*, doctor of the Sarbonne, was born in 1546, and died about 1590. He published a 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' 8 vols. fol. 1575, republished in 9 vols. 1589; 16 vols. 1644; 27 vols. fol. in 1677.

BIGNICOURT, *Simon de* (*Biog.*) a counsellor of Rheims, was born there in 1709, and died in 1775. He wrote a collection of Latin and French poems, 12mo. 1767, and also 'Pensées et Reflections Philosophiques,' 12mo. 1755, republished under the title of 'L'Homme du Monde et L'Homme de Lettres.'

BIGNON, *Jerome* (*Hist.*) advocate-general in the parliament of Paris, and counsellor of state, was in the service of Anne, of Austria, during her regency, and assisted in forming the treaty with Holland, in 1649, in regulating the succession of Mantua, and concluding the alliance with the Hans Towns in 1654. He died in 1656, at the age of 56, leaving many works as an author, the principal of which are, 1. 'Chorographie ou Description de la Terre Sainte,' 12mo. Paris, 1600, said to have been published when he was only ten years old. 2. 'Discours de la Ville de Rome, Principales Antiquités et Singularites d'icelle,' 8vo. 1604. 3. 'Traité Sommaire d'Election des Papes,' 8vo. 1605. 4. 'De l'Excellence des Rois et du Royaume de France,' &c. 5. 'Formulæ of Marculphus.'

BIGNON, *John Paul*, grandson of the preceding, who died in 1743, is said to have composed four panegyrics on S. Louis, all different. He wrote also, 1. 'Vie de François Levesque,' 12mo. 1684. 2. 'Les Aventures d'Abdalla, Fils d'Hanif,' 2 vols. 12mo. often reprinted.

BIGOT, *Emeri* (*Biog.*) a native of Rouen, and a patron of literature, published the life of St. Chrysostom by Palladius, from the Greek text found at Florence, 4to. 1680, the whole accompanied with a Latin translation, by Ambrose, of Camaldoli; to this was added, St. Chrysostom's Epistle to Cesarius, which was supposed to be unfavourable to the dogma of transubstantiation, and therefore was suppressed as supposititious; but according to Moreri, it is no longer considered as unfavourable to that dogma.

BIGTHAN (*Bibl.*) בגתן, an officer to king Ahasuerus, whose conspiracy was discovered by Mordecai. *Esth.* ii. 21.

BIGVAI (*Bibl.*) בגוי, an Israelite, who returned with his children from Babylon. *Ezra* ii. 2, &c.

BILBILIS (*Geog.*) a town of the Celtiberi, in Hispania Tarraconensis, which was the birth-place of the poet Martial.

*Mart.* l. 1, epig. 50.

*Vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus,*
*Nostræque laus Hispaniæ*
*Videbis altam, Liciane, Bilbilem*
*Equis et armis nobilem.*

*Ibid.* l. 10, epig. 102.

*Municipes Augusta mihi quos Bilbilis acri*
*Monte creat, rapidis quos Salo cingit aquis.*

The situation of this town is not known at present, although it has been supposed to be now *Calatuyud.* *Plin.* l. 34, c. 14; *Justin.* l. 44, c. 3.

BILDAD (*Bibl.*) בלדד, the Shuhite, one of Job's friends.

BILEAM (*Bibl.*) בלעם, a city of Manasseh, given to the Levites of Kohath's family. 1 *Chron.* vi. 70.

BILFINGER, *George Bernard* (*Biog.*) professor of philosophy at Petersburg, was born, like the rest of his family, with 12 fingers and 12 toes, at Cronstadt, in Wirtemberg, in 1673, and died in 1750. His principal works are, 1. 'Disputatio de Harmonia Præstabilita,' 4to. Tubing. 1721. 2. 'De Harmoniâ Animi et Corporis,' &c. 8vo. 1723. 3. 'De Origine et Permissione Mali,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1724. 4. 'Specimen Doctrinæ Veterum Sinarum,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1724. 5. 'Dilucidationes Philosophicæ de Deo,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1725. 6. 'La Citadelle Coupée,' 4to. Leipzig. 1742. 7. 'Elementa Physices,' 8vo. Lips. 1742, &c.

BILGAH (*Bibl.*) principal of the 15th band of priests, established by David. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 14.

BILHAH (*Bibl.*) בלהה, Rachel's handmaid, by whom she was given to Jacob, that through her she might have children. *Gen.* xxx.

BILHAN (*Bibl.*) בלהן, son of Jediael, and father of Jeush. 1 *Chron.* vii. 10.

BILGUER, *John Ulric de* (*Biog.*) a surgeon, and native of Switzerland, was born in 1720, and died in 1796. His principal work was an inaugural thesis, entitled 'Dissertatio Inauguralis Medico-chirurgica de Membrorum Amputatione rarissime administranda aut quasi abroganda,' 4to. Berolin. 1761, translated into English, and also into French, by Tissot, with notes.

BILLAUT, *Adam* (*Biog.*) a poetical joiner of Nevers, known under the name of *Maitre Adam*, made verses amidst his tools and his boxes, for which he received a pension from Richelieu, and the duke of Orleans. His 'Chevilles,' 4to. 1644; 'Vellebrequin,' 1663; and his 'Rabot,' &c. had a great run in their day.

BILLBERG, *John* (*Ecc.*) a Swedish astronomer and mathematician, was promoted by the favour of Charles XI, to the bishopric of Strengnes, where he died in 1717, leaving, 1. 'Tractatus de Cometis,' Holm. 1682. 2. 'Elementa Geometrices,' Upsal. 1687. 3. 'Tractatus de Refractione Solis Inoccidui,' Holm. 1687. 4. 'Tractatus de Reformatione Calendarii Juliani et Gregoriani,' Holm. 1699, &c.

BILLI, *James de* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Compiegne, was born in 1602, and died in 1679, leaving among his other works 'Opus Astronomicon,' 4to. Paris. 1661.

BILLINGSLEY, *Sir Henry, Knight* (*Biog.*) a native of Canterbury, and lord mayor of London in the reign of queen Elizabeth, is better known as a mathematician, by his translation of Euclid into English, under the title of 'The Elements of Geometry, of the most ancient Philosopher Euclid, of Megara, faithfully translated into the English Tongue &c. fol. London, 1570.

BILSON, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) a native of Winchester, was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, and died bishop of Worcester, in 1616. He wrote, 1. 'The True Difference between Christian Subjection, and Unchristian Rebellion,' 1585. 2. 'The Perpetual Government of Christes Church,' &c. 1593. 3. 'The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's Redemption,' &c.; besides the concern he had in the revision of the Bible.

BIMATER (*Myth.*) a surname of Bacchus, signifying two mothers, because when he was taken from his mother's womb, he was placed in the thigh of his father Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

BINGHAM (*Her.*) the name of a family of Saxon origin, which was seated at Sutton Bingham as early as the reign of Henry I. Sir Richard Bingham, marshal of England, and one of the greatest officers of his age, was third son of Robert Bingham, of Bingham's Melcomb, and died in 1598. Sir Henry Bingham, was created a baronet in 1682, and sir Charles, the seventh baronet, was created, in 1795, earl of Lucan, [vide *Lucan*] and John Bingham, a descendant from George, the brother of marshal Bingham, was created, in 1800, baron Clanmorris, of Newbrook. [Vide *Clanmorris*]

BINGHAM, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an antiquarian of Wakefield, was born in 1660, educated at Oxford, and died in 1723. His 'Origines Ecclesiasticæ,' was the most important of his works, which were published altogether in 2 vols. fol. 1725, and translated into Latin by Grichow, in 11 vols. 4to. Hall. 1724—1738, and 1751—1761.

BINGHAM, *Joseph*, second son of the preceding, who died at the early age of 22, left a valuable edition of the Theban Story, published after his death.

BINGHAM, *George*, a sixth son of Richard Bingham, esq., was born in 1715, educated at Oxford, and died in 1800. His 'Vindication of the Doctrine and Liturgy of the Church of England,' was one of his principal works, which were all published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1804.

BINGHAM, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Lucan.

BINNING, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title of the eldest son of the earl of Haddington.

BINNUI (*Bibl.*) בנוי, an Israelite, who separated from his foreign wife.

BION (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Smyrna, who, according to the account of his friend and disciple Moschus, died of poison, A. C. 300. Of his few remaining poems, which are generally printed with those of Moschus, the best editions are that by Heskin, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Oxon. 1748, and that of Schwebelius, 8vo. Venet. 1746.

BION, the name of ten writers, mentioned by Diogenes Laertes.

BIONDI, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a Venetian, who was in the service of king James I, was the author of a 'History of the Civil Wars betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster,' 3 vols. 4to. Venice, 1637, and Bologna, 1647; the English translation appeared in 1641.

BIONDO (*Biog.*) vide *Flavio.*

BIORNO, a king of Denmark, who is said to have succeeded his father Snio, in the fourth century, but of whom nothing certain is known.

BIORNO. the first Christian king of Sweden, in whose reign St. Anscharius, a missionary, sent at his request by Charlemagne, or Louis le Debonnaire, introduced the Gospel into Sweden. He was afterwards dethroned by his subjects, who were tired of the Danish yoke.

BIRAGO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a native of Milan, in the 17th century, wrote among other things 'Opere Cavalleresche distinte in quattro Libri,' &c. Bologna. 1686.

BIRAGUE, *Rene de* (*Ecc.*) a native of Milan, who, escaping from the vengeance of Lewis Sforza, retired to the court of France, where he became chancellor of the kingdom to Charles IX, in 1573, was created a cardinal by Gregory XIII, in 1578, and died in 1583, aged 74.

BIRAGUE, *Clement* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Milan, in the 16th century, who first discovered the method of engraving on the diamond.

BIRAGUE, *Flaminio de*, a poet, and one of the king of France's gentlemen of the household, whose 'Premières Œuvres Poetiques,' were printed in 12mo. Paris, 1581, and 1585. He is also supposed to have written a satire entitled 'L'Enfer de la Mere Cardine,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1583, 1597, and again by Didot, in 1793.

BIRCH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine and historian, the son of a Quaker, was born in 1705, and died in 1766. His

principal works are, 1. 'The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical,' 10 vols. fol. from 1734 to 1741. 2. 'Thurloe's State Papers,' 7 vols. fol. 1742. 3. 'Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain,' 2 vols. from 1747 to 1752. 4. 'An Historical View of the Negociations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, from 1592 to 1617,' &c. 8vo. 1749. 5. 'Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the Year 1581, till her Death,' 1754. 6. 'The History of the Royal Society of London,' &c. the first two volumes in 1756, and the two others in 1757. 7. 'Letters, Speeches,' &c. of Francis Bacon, lord viscount St. Alban, &c.; besides editing Sir Walter Raleigh's Works, Milton's Works, Professor Greave's Miscellaneous Works, &c. &c.

BIRCHINGTON (*Biog.*) *Bryckington*, or *Brickington*, *Stephen*, a Benedictine monk in the 14th century, wrote a history of the archbishops of Canterbury.

BIRCKBECK, *Simon* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1584, became a student of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1600, and died vicar of Gilling, in Yorkshire, in 1656. His principal work is entitled 'The Protestant's Evidence, showing that for 1500 Years next after Christ, divers Guides of God's Church have, in sundry Points of Religion, taught as the Church of England now doth,' 4to. London, 1634, and fol. 1637.

BIRD, *William* (*Biog.*) a musician and composer, in the reign of Edward VI, who died in 1623, composed, 1. 'Sacrarum Cantionum Quinque Vocum,' 1589. 2. 'Gradualia ac Cantiones sacræ,' &c. the second edition of which was published in 1610. 3. The 'La Verginella,' of Ariosto, a madrigal for five voices. 4. 'Songs of sundry Natures,' &c. 1589, besides two other collections of the same kind, the last in 1611; also his motets and anthems, among which is the well-known canon 'Non nobis, Domine.'

BIREN, *John Ernest* (*Hist.*) a person of mean birth, who, being high in favour with Anne, duchess of Courland, afterwards Czarine, exercised his power so violently, that at her death he was condemned to die, which sentence was exchanged for banishment. He was afterwards recalled by Peter III, and died in favour with Catharine, in 1772.

BIRGER, *Jerl* (*Hist.*) duke of Gotha, acted as regent for his son Waldemar, until his death, which happened in 1266.

Birger, the son of Magnus Ladislaus I, succeeded his father in 1282, and died after a troublesome reign, an exile from his dominions, in 1319, or according to some in 1326.

BIRINJUCCIO, *Vanucci* (*Biog.*) an Italian mathematician of the 15th century, wrote 'Pirotecnia,' &c. 4to. Venet. 1540.

BIRINUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a missionary into Britain in 634, who was made bishop of Dorces, or *Dorchester*, by pope Honorius. He baptized Cynegilsus, king of the West Saxons, and built many churches.

BIRKENHEAD (*Biog.*) or *Berkenhead*, *Sir John*, a political writer in the time of the rebellion, who supported the royalist cause by his 'Mercurius Aulicus,' a journal published at Oxford, while king Charles had his quarters there. During the usurpation, he exercised his pen in ridiculing the rebel party, and at the Restoration he was knighted, and appointed Master of the Requests, in which capacity he died in 1679.

BIRKHEAD, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a native of London, and a Latin poet of the 17th century, left, 1. 'Poemata,' &c. 8vo. 1656. 2. 'Otium Literarium,' &c. 8vo. 1656.

BIRON (*Hist.*) a barony in Perigord, which gave its name to a noble family mentioned frequently in history.

Biron, *John de Gontault, Baron de*, was employed by Francis I in various negociations, and after serving the king at different battles and sieges, he died a prisoner, of the wounds which he had received at the battle of St. Quentin, in 1557.

Biron, *Arnaud de Gontault, Baron de*, marshal of France, and son of the preceding, distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, in the service of Henry III and IV, and commanded in no less than seven battles, in which he was honourably wounded. He was afterwards unsuccessful against the duke of Parma, in the Low Countries, and was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Epernay, in 1592, aged 68.

Biron, *Charles de Gontault, Duc de*, son of the preceding, and a marshal of France, was elevated to the dignity of a duke by Henry IV, in whose favour he stood very high, and by whom he was sent as ambassador into England. He afterwards proved treacherous to his master during the civil wars, for which he was beheaded in 1602.

BISCOE, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who, after being bred up a dissenter, entered the church, and died a prebendary of St. Paul's. He is principally known by his 'History of the Acts of the Holy Apostles, confirmed from other Authors,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1742.

BISCAY (*Geog.*) a province of Spain, which is bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, called in Latin *Oceanus Cantabricus*; by the Asturias on the W., by the country of Guipuscoa on the E., and by Old Castile on the S.; the capital of which is Bilboa. This country was anciently inhabited by the Cantabri, who gave the Romans much trouble before they were reduced to obedience.

BISCHOP, *John de* (*Biog.*) a painter of the Hague, whose landscapes and historical pieces were held in high estimation. He died in 1686, at the age of 40.

BISHOP, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) head master of Merchant Taylor's School, died in 1795, leaving some poetical works, which were published after his death, in 2 vols. 4to.

Bishop, *William* (*Ecc.*) vicar apostolical in England, and the first popish bishop that was sent here after the Reformation, was born in 1553, and died in 1624. He edited Pits' very useful work 'De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus,' 1623, to which he wrote a preface.

BISSAT (*Biog.*) or *Bissart*, *Patrick*, a professor of canon law in the University of Bologna, died in 1568, leaving some works, which were published under the title of 'P. Bissarti Opera Omnia,' &c. 4to. Venet. 1565.

BISSET, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a Scotch physician in the last century, who, having turned his attention to military as well as medical affairs, wrote 1. 'On the Theory and Construction of Fortifications,' 1751. 2. 'Treatise on the Scurvy,' &c. 8vo. 1755, &c.

Bisset, *Robert*, a miscellaneous writer, and native of Scotland, who died in 1805, wrote, 1. 'A Sketch of Democracy,' &c. 2. 'A Life of Edmund Burke,' 2 vols. 8vo. 3. 'History of the Reign of George III.' 4. 'Memoirs of Living Authors.' 5. 'An Edition of the Spectator,' &c.

BISTON (*Myth.*) a son of Mars and Calirrhoe, who is said to have built Bistonia, in Thrace, whence the Thracians are called Bistones by the poets. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 11; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 10; *Ital.* l. 2; *Senec. in Her.*; *Plin.* l. 4; *Lucan.* l. 7.

BITAUBE, *Paul Jeremiah* (*Biog.*) a French poet, and son of a French refugee, at Konigsberg, was born in 1732, and died in 1808, leaving several works that obtained him a good name, and were published altogether in 9 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1804.

BITHIAH (*Bibl.*) בתיה, daughter of Pharoah, and wife of Mered. 1 *Chron.* iv.

BITHYNIA (*Geog.*) Βιθυνία, a province of Asia, which was otherwise called *Bebrycia*, *Cronia*, *Thessalis*, *Maliande*, and now comprehended under the modern name of *Natolia*, was bounded on the N. by the Euxine, S. by Phrygia and Mysia, W. by the Propontis, and E. by the Paphlagonians. Bithynia was formerly a kingdom, but of its kings scarcely any thing is known that can be relied on. One Zi[illegible] a Thracian, was made king of Bithynia about 280 A. C., and

had for successors Nicomedes the Great, Zeilas, and Prusias, with whom Annibal took refuge for a short time. He was succeeded by three others of the name of Nicomedes, the last of whom was in favour with Julius Cæsar; at his death he made the Romans heirs to his estates. *Herod.* l. 7; *Strab.* l. 12; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 9; *Ptol.* l. 4; *Claud. in Eutrop.* l. 2.

BITHYNIA (*Numis.*) this country, after becoming a Roman province, is distinguished on some medals which it struck in honour of Augustus, Vespasian, and other emperors, by the inscriptions, ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑΣ; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑC, &c.

BITIAS (*Myth.*) a Trojan, son of Alcanor and Hiera, who was killed by the Rutili in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9.

BITIAS, a favourite with Dido. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1.

BITO (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was author of a treatise on Warlike Machines, dedicated to Attalus, king of Pergamus, A. C. 239. It is inserted in the 'Mathematici Veteres,' Gr. et Lat. fol. Paris, 1693.

BITON (*Myth.*) vide *Cleobis.*

BITUITUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Allobroges, conquered by a small number of the Romans. *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Flor.* l. 3.

BITURIGES (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, divided from the Ædui by the Ligeris. They had the chief sway in this country, and made an expedition under their leaders Bellovesus and Segovesus into Italy, U. C. 164, and conquered that part of it which has since been called Cisalpine Gaul, and afterwards Lombardy. The Bituriges gave their name to *Berry*, which was their principal residence. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.*; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Greg. Turon.* l. 10; *Had. Val. Not. Gall.*

BLACK, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) the descendant of a Scotch family, and a well-known chemist, was born on the banks of the Garonne, in France, in 1728, and died in 1799. His Lectures were published after his death by professor Robison, in 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1803.

BLACKALL, *Offspring* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Exeter, was born in 1654, and after being educated at Cambridge, was promoted to the see of Exeter in 1707, and died in 1717. His works were published by archbishop Dawes, in 2 vols. fol. 1723.

BLACKBURNE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a native of Richmond, in Yorkshire, who obtained several preferments in the church, notwithstanding his objections to her doctrine and discipline, died archdeacon of Cleveland in 1787, after having written many things in favour of the dissenters and their tenets.

BLACKETT (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been seated for a long time in Northumberland, making several considerable alliances, and spreading into various branches. Sir John Blackett was knight of the shire for the county of Leicester in the reign of Henry VI, from whom descended sir William Blackett, created a baronet in 1673. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a chevron between three mullets pierced *sable*, three escalops of the field.

*Crest.* A hawk's head erased *proper*.

*Motto.* "Nous travaillerons en l'esperance."

BLACKLOCK, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a blind poet of Annam, in the county of Dumfries, was born in 1721, and died in 1791. His poems were published in 8vo. 1746, and a second edition in 1754; besides an edition in 4to. in 1756, edited by the Rev. Joseph Spence. He likewise wrote, 'Paraclesis, or Consolations deduced from Natural and Revealed Religion,' &c.; also 'The Graham,' an Heroic Ballad in Four Cantos,' 1774.

BLACKMORE, *Sir Richard* (*Biog.*) physician to king William and queen Anne, who died in 1729, was the author of numerous works, particularly poems, which had many admirers in his day. His most esteemed work was his 'Creation,' which passed through several editions, and was greatly applauded by Mr. Addison.

BLACKSTONE, *Sir William, Knight* (*Hist.*) a judge, and son of a silkman, of Cheapside, was born in 1723, and after being educated at the Charter-house, and Pembroke College, Oxford, was entered of the Middle Temple, in 1741. In 1770 he was appointed successively puisne judge of the King's Bench and of the Common Pleas, and died in 1780. His reputation rests on his 'Commentaries on the Laws of England,' the substance of lectures delivered as Vinerian professor at Oxford; which, in addition to their popular form and the perspicuous style in which they are written, have also a political cast, which make them acceptable to a numerous party in this country.

BLACKWALL, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a clergyman and native of Derbyshire, died in 1730, leaving 1. 'Theognidis Megurensis Sententiæ Morales,' &c. 8vo. 1706. 2. 'The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated,' vol. I, 1725, vol. II, 1731.

BLACKWELL, *Alexander* (*Hist.*) a native of Scotland, who, after having failed in his own country as a physician and a printer, went to Sweden and practised physic there; but engaging in a conspiracy with count Tessin, he was tortured and beheaded in 1747. The British ambassador was recalled the same year; among other reasons, for the imputations thrown on his Britannic majesty in the trial of Dr. Blackwell. Soon after which appeared 'A genuine Copy of a Letter from a Merchant in Stockholm, to his Correspondent in London, containing an impartial Account of Dr. Blackwell, his Plot, Trial,' &c.; in which he is said to have denied on the scaffold the crime for which he was condemned to die.

BLACKWELL, *Elizabeth* (*Biog.*) wife of the preceding, published a curious Herbal containing 500 cuts of useful plants, taken from the life, of which an improved edition, with the text in Latin and German, was published at Nuremberg in folio, 1750—1760; and at Lipsig in 8vo. 1794.

BLACKWELL, *Thomas*, brother of Alexander Blackwell, was born in 1701, and died in 1757. He wrote, 1. 'Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer,' 1735; and again in 1736. 2. 'Proofs of the Inquiry,' &c. 1736. 3. 'Letters concerning Mythology,' 8vo. 4. 'Memoirs of the Court of Augustus,' 2 vols. 4to. 1755; and a third volume, which was posthumous.

BLACKWELL, *George*, an English writer of the Romish church, who died in 1612, was the author of 1. 'A Letter to Cardinal Cajetan in Commendation of the English Jesuits,' 1596. 2. 'Answers upon sundry Examinations whilst he was a Prisoner,' 4to. London, 1607. 3. 'Approbation of the Oath of Allegiance,' printed with the preceding. 4. 'Epistolæ ad Anglos Pontificios,' 4to. Lond. 1609, &c.

BLACKWOOD (*Her.*) the name of an Irish family of distinction, which also enjoys at present a baronetcy, the hon. sir Henry Blackwood, fifth surviving son of sir John Blackwood, and rear-admiral of the blue, being created a baronet in 1814. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a saltire *sable*, on a chief of the last, three holly leaves of the field.

*Crest.* The sun rising from a cloud *proper*.

*Motto.* "Per vias rectas."

BLACKWOOD, *Adam* (*Biog.*) professor of civil law at Poictiers, and a native of Dumferling, in Scotland, is principally known by the vehemence with which he advocated the cause of his patroness Mary, queen of Scotland, in a work entitled 'Martyre de Maria Stuart, Reine d'Escosse.' He likewise wrote some poems and other pieces, which were altogether collected and published with his life by Gabriel Naudeus, 4to. 1644.

BLACKWOOD, *Henry*, a brother of the preceding, and a physician at Paris, died about 1614, leaving some medical treatises.

BLADEN, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Marlborough, was afterwards employed in civil capacities; but is principally known as the translator of 'Cæsar's Commentaries.' He was the uncle of Collins the poet.

BLADULUS (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Magician*, an ancient, and, as is supposed, a fabulous king of the Britains, is said to have been addicted to the sciences and to the study of magic, wherefore having made himself a pair of wings he attempted to fly, but perished in the attempt.

BLÆSIA (*Geog.*) a fruitful country, where the general of Mithridates Eupator destroyed the forces of Nicomedes the Bithynian. *Strab.* l. 12.

BLÆSII (*Hist.*) two Romans, who killed themselves because they were deprived of the priesthood by Tiberius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6, c. 40.

BLÆSUS, *Jun.* (*Hist.*) a successful general in the reign of Tiberius, was by his command saluted *Imperator.* He afterwards took the part of Vitellius, by whom, out of jealousy, he was secretly poisoned. *Tac. Annal.* l. 1; *Hist.* l. 3.

BLAEU, *William* (*Biog.*) a geographer of Amsterdam, who died in 1638, published 1. 'Grand Atlas Geographique,' or 'Theatrum Mundi,' 14 vols. fol. 1663-67. 2. 'Instruction Astronomique de l'Usage des Globes,' &c. 4to. Amst. 1642, 1669. 3. 'Theatrum Urbium et Munimentorum,' &c.

BLAEU, *John* and *Cornelius*, two sons of the preceding, published the works of their father; besides which, John Blaeu wrote, 1. 'Novum ac Magnum Theatrum Civitatum totius Belgiæ,' 2 vols. fol. 1649. 2. 'Civitates et Admiranda Italiæ,' 2 vols. fol. 1663; reprinted with a French text, 4 vols. fol. Amst. 1704, and Hague, 1724. 3. 'Theatrum Sabaudiæ et Piedemontii,' 2 vols. fol. 1682; translated and published under the title of 'Theatre de Piemont et de la Savoie,' by James Bernard, 2 vols. fol. Hague, 1735. 4. Erythræi Pinacotheca.'

BLAGRAVE, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Reading, in the 16th century, who wrote 1. 'A Mathematical Jewel,' &c. fol. 1582. 2. 'Of the Making and Use of the Familiar Staff, so called,' &c. 4to. 1490. 3. 'Astrolabium Uranicum,' 4to. 1596. 4. 'The Art of Dialling,' 4to. 1609.

BLAGRAVE, *Joseph*, an astrologer of Reading in the 17th century, wrote, among other things, 'An Introduction to Astrology,' 8vo. 1682.

BLAIR (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Blair, in the county of Ayr, a branch of which acquired the lands of Dunskey, by purchase, in 1658. Of this branch was sir David Hunter Blair, by marriage with Jane, daughter and heiress of John Blair, of Dunskey, esq., who took the name of Blair, and was created a baronet in 1786. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly; first and fourth *argent*, on a chevron *gules*, between three bugles *vert*, garnished *gules*, an annulet *or*; second and third *argent*, a saltire *sable* charged with eight mascles of the field, in chief an etoile *gules*.

*Crest.* A boar's head couped *proper*.

BLAIR, *John* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine monk, and a native of Scotland, was chaplain to sir William Wallace, governor or viceroy of the kingdom, and wrote a history of his life in Latin verse, a fragment only of which is left, that appears to have been composed about 1327. It was copied out of the Cottonian Library, and published in 1705, by sir Robert Sibbald, the celebrated botanist.

BLAIR, *James*, a Scotch divine, who attached himself to the English church, was sent by Compton, bishop of London, as a missionary to Virginia, where he procured the erection of a college, of which he was president for near 50 years. He died in 1743, leaving some sermons, in 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1742; to a second edition of which was added a preface by Dr. Waterland.

BLAIR, *Patrick*, a surgeon and botanist of Dundee, who was imprisoned in 1715 for his attachment to the Stuarts, is better known as the author of 1. 'Botanic Essays,' 8vo. 1720. 2. 'Pharmaco-Botanologia,' which does not extend beyond the letter H. 4to. Lond. 1723—1728; besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

BLAIR, *Robert*, a Scotch divine and poet, who died in 1747, aged 46, was the author of the well-known poem entitled 'The Grave,' first printed in 1743, and since frequently reprinted.

BLAIR, *John*, chaplain to the princess dowager of Wales, and tutor to the duke of York, died in 1782, leaving a work entitled 'The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753,' &c. 1754, 1756, and 1768; besides a course of Lectures on the Canons of the Old Testament.

BLAIR, *Hugh*, another Scotch divine of Edinburgh, and descendant of the Blairs in Ayrshire, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1718, and died in 1800. His lectures on rhetoric, and sermons, procured him the most extensive celebrity.

BLAKE, *Robert* (*Hist.*) a naval commander in the time of the rebellion, who distinguished himself against the foreign enemies of his country, while he upheld, by the power of his arms, those who were its bitterest enemies at home. He died in 1657, at the age of 58. [Vide Plate XV]

BLAKE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Twissel Castle, in Durham, who derive their descent from Richard Blake, who accompanied king John to Ireland, and was the founder of several distinguished branches of this name in the county of Galway, of whom the principal are the Blakes of Ardfrey, who enjoy a peerage, [vide *Walscourt*] and the Blakes who form the subject of the present article, who enjoy a baronetcy, which dignity was first conferred on sir Francis Blake, in 1774, who took a very active part in support of government during the insurrection in 1745. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron between three garbs *sable*, in a canton *azure*, a fret *or*.

*Crest.* A martlet *argent*, charged in the breast with a fret *gules*.

BLAKE, a branch of the same family before-mentioned, which is seated at Langham, in the county of Suffolk, also enjoys the dignity of a baronet, which was first conferred on sir Patrick Blake, in 1772. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fret *gules*.

*Crest.* A leopard passant *proper*.

BLAKE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a puritan who sided with the rebels in depriving the clergy of their livings, died in 1657, leaving 'Vindiciæ Fœderis,' a Treatise of the Covenant of God with Mankind, &c. 4to. London, 1653, with other things of the like kind.

BLAKISTON (*Her.*) a family which at present enjoys the dignity of a baronetcy, conferred first on Matthew Blakiston, a merchant of London, in 1763. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, two bars *gules*, in chief three cocks of the last.

*Crest.* A cock *gules*.

BLAMONT, *Francis Colin de* (*Biog.*) a French musician, whose compositions entitled 'Dido,' and the 'Greek and Roman Festivals,' were much admired. He died in 1760, aged 70.

BLANC, *Peter* (*Hist.*) of the family of the Blancs of Touraine, rendered signal services to his country, in 1400, against the English and other enemies. He was entrusted with the charge of the frontiers on the banks of the Allier in the reign of Charles VII, and acquitted himself in that and every other post with honour and advantage.

BLANC, *John*, a noble citizen of Perpignan, who boldly defended his native town against the French in 1474, and refused to surrender amidst the horrors of famine, notwithstanding that the enemy sacrificed his son, who had fallen into their hands.

BLANC, *Hugh le* (*Ecc.*) a native of Trent, was made cardinal by pope Leo IX, in 1049. He died in 1096, after having taken part in the divisions of the church.

BLANC, *Eudes le*, of the noble family of Montserrat, was created cardinal by Gregory IX, in 1227, after having been employed on several missions into Germany, England, and France.

BLANC, *William*, bishop of Toulon in 1571, died in 1588, leaving a Latin translation of Xiphilus' Abridgment of Dio.

BLANC, *Francis le* (*Biog.*) an antiquary in the 17th century, was the author of a general account of the moneys of France from the commencement of the monarchy, 4to. 1690; as also of a treatise on the coins of Charlemagne, and some of his successors, &c.

BLANCE, *Thomas le* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Vitri, who died in 1669, was the author of some popular works, as 'Le Bon Valet,' &c.

BLANCE, *John Bernard le*, historiographer to the Della Crusca Academy, who died in 1781, was the author of some letters on the English, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1758.

BLANCHARD (*Biog.*) or *Blanckaert, Nicholas*, a scholar of Leyden, was born in 1625, and died in 1703. He edited, 1. 'Quintius Curtius,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1649. 2. 'Florus,' with his own and the Variorum notes, 8vo. ibid. 1650; 4to. Francof. 1690. 3. 'Arriani Alexandri Expeditio,' 8vo. Amst. 1668. 4. 'Arriani Tactica,' &c. 8vo. Amst. 1683. 5. 'Harpocrationis Lexicon,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1683. 6. 'Philippi Cyprii Chronicon Ecclesiæ Græciæ,' 4to. Franc. 1679. 7. 'Thomæ Magistri Dictionum Atticarum Eclogæ,' 8vo. Franc. 1690; and 1698, with notes by Lambert Bos.

BLANCHARD, *Stephen*, son of the preceding, and a physician of Franeker, was the author of 'Lexicon Medicum Græco Latinum,' which has been often reprinted; the best edition is supposed to be that published at Louvaine, in 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote many other works, which were collected under the title of 'Opera Medica, Theoretica,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1701.

BLANCHARD, *James*, a painter of Paris, was born in 1600, and died in his 38th year. His most admired piece is a kneeling St. Andrew in the church of Notre Dame, with the Holy Ghost descending.

BLANCHARD, *William*, a lawyer, who died in 1724, was the author of a laborious Collection of the Edicts and Declarations of the Kings of France from 897 to 1715, 2 vols. fol. 1717.

BLANCHE (*Hist.*) the name of several princesses and distinguished persons.

BLANCHE *of Castile*, daughter of Alphonso IX, king of Castile, was married to Louis VIII, and at his death, in 1226, acted as regent, with much wisdom and firmness, during the minority of her son St. Louis, and also during his absence while he was engaged in the crusades. She died in 1252.

BLANCHE *of Burgundy*, daughter of Otho IV, and wife of Charles IV, king of France, was accused of holding a criminal intercourse with one Gaultier de Launoi, for which he was beheaded, and she, after being divorced in 1322, retired to a convent.

BLANCHE *of France*, queen of Bohemia, and daughter of Philip III, surnamed the *Bold*, was married to Rodolphus III, king of Bohemia, in 1299, and died in 1305.

BLANCHE *of France*, queen of Castile, and daughter of S. Louis, was married to Ferdinand, eldest son of Alphonso X, in 1269, and died in 1320. She built a part of the church of the Cordeliers in the fauxbourg Saint Marcel.

BLANCHE *of Bourbon*, queen of Castile, daughter of Peter I, duke of Bourbon, and wife of Peter, king of Castile, surnamed the *Cruel*, was treated in a brutal manner by her husband, who caused her to be poisoned in 1361.

BLANCHE *of Artois*, queen of Navarre, was married in 1269 to Henry I, surnamed the *Fat*, and afterwards to Edmund, earl of Lancaster.

BLANCHE, the wife of Baptiste de la Porte, a native of Padua, distinguished herself by her courage and her chastity in the 13th century. After the death of her husband at the siege of Bassano, she was violated by the conqueror Acciolinus; and to escape the repetition of his brutality, she threw herself into the tomb of her husband, and caused a stone to fall upon her, by which she was crushed to death.

BLANCHEFORT, *Peter de* (*Hist.*) son of Guy de Blanchefort, distinguished himself by his fidelity to the king Henry III during all the troublesome period of his reign.

BLANCHEFORT, *Adrian de*, son of the preceding, trod in his father's steps, and distinguished himself by his zeal and activity in the service of Henry III and IV. He died in 1624, greatly regretted by all.

BLANCHET, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a painter of Paris, who died in 1689, aged 71, left several specimens of his skill at both Lyons and Paris.

BLANCHET, *Abbé*, librarian to the king's cabinet, died in 1784, aged 80. He wrote, 1. 'Variétés Morales et Amusantes,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1784. 2. 'Apologues et Contes Orientaux.' 8vo. 1785.

BLANCHETTI, *Laurent* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, was so created by Clement VIII in 1596, and died in 1612, after having been twice on the point of being elected to the papal chair.

BLAND, *Elizabeth* (*Biog.*) daughter of Robert Fisher of Long-acre, and wife of Mr. Nathaniel Bland, a linen-draper in London, was distinguished in the 17th century by her skill in the Hebrew, particularly in writing the Hebrew character. A philactery in Hebrew of her writing is preserved among the curiosities of the Royal Society.

BLANDFORD, *Marquis* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Marlborough.

BLANDRATA, *George* (*Biog.*) an Italian physician, who successively professed Popery, Lutheranism, Calvinism, Arianism, and Socinianism, was at length assassinated by his nephew, to whom he had left his property, in 1593.

BLANE, *Robert* (*Hist.*) of the Scotch family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in India, where he contributed by his valour and prowess to the successes obtained over Hyder Ali and the French. He died in 1798.

BLANE (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity and some distinction, who trace their descent from St. Blane, one of the most distinguished in the Scotch calendar. Sir Gilbert Blane, a descendant of this family, and physician in ordinary to his royal highness the Prince Regent, was, in consideration of his meritorious services, as physician to the fleet of sir George Rodney, and on other occasions, raised in 1812 to the dignity of a baronet. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms*. *Argent*, on a fess *sable*, a mullet between two crescents of the field in base, a rose *gules* with this augmentation; in the centre chief point, an anchor erect, entwined by a serpent *proper*.

*Crest*. On a wreath of the colours, a sword erect *proper*, pommel and hilt *or*.

*Motto*. "Paritur pax bello."

BLANKENBURG, *Christian Frederic de* (*Biog.*) a German writer of Colberg, in Pomerania, who died in 1796, was the author of several translations from the English.

BLANKOFF, *John Teunisz* (*Biog.*) a painter of Alkmaar, was born in 1628, and died in 1670. His most capital performance is a view of the sea-shore.

BLANTYRE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred on Walter Stewart, lord treasurer of Scotland, &c. in the reign of James VI, by whom he was created a baron in 1606; a dignity at present enjoyed by his descendants. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Stewart, lord Blantyre, co. Lanark.

*Arms.* *Or,* a fess cheque, *azure* and *argent,* surmounted of a bend engrailed, and in chief a rose *gules.*

*Crest.* A dove with an olive-leaf in its mouth.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a savage wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and holding over his shoulder a baton all *proper;* sinister, a lion *gules.*

*Motto.* "Sola juvat virtus."

BLASCO, *Nunnez* (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Velasco,* the discoverer of the Isthmus of Darien, was beheaded in 1525 on a charge of aspiring to the sovereignty.

Blasco, *Nunnez Vela,* was made viceroy of Peru in 1543, but fell in battle against the rebels in the third year of his viceroyalty.

BLASE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr who suffered in the fourth century, during the persecution of Diocletian, by command of Agricola, governor of Cappadocia. He is said to have had his flesh torn with iron combs previous to his being beheaded, which seems to be the cause for the respect formerly paid to his memory by the wool-combers.

BLASTUS (*Bibl.*) Βλαστὸς, an officer of king Agrippa, who favoured the peace with Tyre and Sidon. *Acts* xii. 20.

BLASTEMIR (*Hist.*) a king of Servia, mentioned by Constantin Porphyrigenetus.

BLAVET, *N.* (*Biog.*) a musician who died in 1768, aged 68, was distinguished by the superior merits of his pieces of vocal and instrumental music.

BLAYNEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title belonging to the family of Blayney, who have enjoyed the dignity of a baron since 1621. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Blayney, lord Blayney; baron of Monaghan, co. Monaghan.

*Arms.* *Sable,* three horses' heads erased *argent.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, a horse's head couped *argent,* bridled *gules,* having his forehead covered with armour and a spike in the midst like that of a target *proper.*

*Supporters.* Two horses *sable,* with bridles, saddles, and hoofs *or.*

*Motto.* "Integra mens augustissima possessio."

Blayney, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) a canon of Christ Church, died in 1801, after having distinguished himself as a scriptural commentator and translator. He was particularly concerned in the common version of the English Bible printed at the Clarendon press, 4to. 1769, in the margin of which he made a great many additional references. Besides which he published, 1. 'A Dissertation by Way of Inquiry into the true Import and Application of the Vision related Dan. ix.' &c. 4to. 1784. 2. 'Jeremiah and Lamentations, a New Translation, with Notes Critical,' &c. 8vo. 1784. 3. 'Zechariah,' a New Translation, with Notes Critical, &c.; to which is added a New Edition, with Alterations, of the Dissertation on Daniel,' 4to. 1797.

BLE, *Anthony de* (*Hist.*) was in the service of Henry III and IV, both in a civil and military capacity, and commanded at most of the engagements which took place in that day.

Ble, *James de,* son of the preceding, was killed at the siege of Privas in 1629, after having distinguished himself on different occasions during the wars of those times.

Ble, *Nicholas,* a worthy descendant of the preceding, signalized himself during the wars that were carried on in the reign of Louis XIV, and rose to the dignity of marshal of France. He was afterwards one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Utrecht, and died in 1730, one of the counsellors of state under Louis XV.

BLEEK, *Peter Van* (*Biog.*) a painter who died in 1764, painted the comedians Johnson and Griffiths in Ananias and Tribulation in the Alchemist, in a masterly manner.

BLEGNY, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French surgeon, or rather quack, of the 17th century, who for a time imposed on the court, and obtained the situation of surgeon in ordinary to the queen, &c.; but his real character becoming known, he was not only stripped of his honours, but also confined at the castle of Angers for eight years. He died in 1722, at the age of 70.

BLEMMYES (*Geog.*) a people of Africa, who were fabled to have no heads, their eyes and mouth being placed on their breast. *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5.

BLENNERHASSETT (*Her.*) the name of a family in Ireland, which is connected by marriage with almost every respectable family in the county of Kerry. Several of this family have had seats in Parliament; two of them were judges in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, one a lord chief baron, and another of the privy council. The ancestor of this family was Thomas Blennerhassett, who leaving Cumberland, his native county, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, settled in the county of Kerry. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, of Blennerville, in the same county, and a descendant of this gentleman, was created a baronet in 1809. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules,* a chevron *ermine,* between three dolphins embowed *argent.*

*Crest.* A wolf sejant *proper.*

BLESS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a painter of Bovine, near Dinant, died in 1550, at the age of 70. His landscapes were much esteemed, and his best pieces were bought up by the emperor Rodolph, and are still preserved at Vienna.

BLESSINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Gardiner, in the county of Wicklow. [Vide *Gardiner*] This title, as also that of viscount Mountjoy, was originally conferred on the Stewart family, and became extinct in 1769 at the death of William Stewart, first earl of Blessington, third viscount Mountjoy, and baron of Ramalton, but was revived in the family of the Gardiners, descended in the female line from that of the Stewarts. Luke Gardiner, the sole representative of his maternal ancestors, the Stewarts, was created baron Mountjoy in 1789, and viscount Mountjoy in 1795. His son Charles John was raised to the dignity of earl of Blessington in 1816.

BLETERIE (*Biog.*) or *Bletterie, John Philip René de la,* professor of eloquence at Paris, was born at Rennes in 1696, and died in 1772. He wrote, 1. 'The Life of the Emperor Julian,' 12mo. Paris, 1735, 1746, and translated into English in 1746. 2. 'The History of the Emperor Jovian,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1748; abridged by Mr. Duncombe in 'The Select Works of the Emperor Julian,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1789. 3. 'A Translation of some of the Works of Tacitus,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1755; besides editing Masclef's Hebrew Grammar, &c.

BLIGH (*Her.*) an ancient family of Yorkshire, which first rose into distinction by the marriage of John Bligh, esq. with Lady Theodosia Hyde, daughter and heir of Edward, third earl of Clarendon. He was created in 1721 a peer of Ireland by the title of baron Clifton, of Rathmore, co. Meath, in 1722 viscount Darnley, and in 1725 earl of Darnley. Edward, the second earl of Darnley, enjoyed also, in right of his mother, the title of baron Clifton, of Leighton Bromowold, co. Huntingdonshire. [Vide *Darnley*]

BLOCH, *George Castaneus* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Ripen, in Denmark, was born in 1717, and died in 1773. He published 'Tentamen Phœnicologices Sacra,' &c. 8vo. Hafn. 1767.

Bloch, *Mark Eliezer* (*Biog.*) a Jew, and a naturalist of Anspach, was born in 1723, and died in 1799. He was the author of 'Ichthyologie oder Naturgeschichte der Fische,'

12 vols. 4to. Berlin, 1785; besides a Treatise on the Generation of Worms in the Intestines, and another on the Waters of Pyrmont, &c.

Bloch, *John Erasmus*, a Danish gardener, published 'Horticultura Danica,' 4to. Hafn. 1647.

Bloch, *Daniel*, a portrait painter of Pomerania, died in 1661, aged 81.

Bloch, *Joanna Koerten*, a female artist of Amsterdam, was born in 1650, and died in 1715. She excelled in the representation of objects by cutting them out in paper, in which she was so well skilled, that she could in this manner execute landscapes, sea-pieces, and even portraits.

BLOEMART, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a painter of Gorcum, in Holland, died in 1647, at the age of 80. He excelled in the representation of cattle in a landscape. His four sons were all artists of considerable merit, but the youngest was the superior.

Bloemart, *Cornelius*, youngest son of the preceding, was distinguished both as an engraver and a painter, in which former art he formed a style in the disposal of his lights and shades, which has been successfully followed by others. He was born at Utrecht in 1603.

BLOIS (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, which is derived from Blois, a city in France. This family came into England at the conquest, and had a seat at Norton, in the county of Suffolk, until the reign of Henry VII, when it was removed to Grundisburgh Hall, the present possessor of which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, derived from sir Charles Blois, who was created in 1686. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* A bend *vaire*, between two fleurs de lis, *argent.*

*Crest.* A gauntlet *proper*, holding a fleur de lis, *argent.*

*Motto.* "Je me fie en Dieu."

Blois (*Geog.*) an ancient city of France, in the Orleannois, in the district called from it the *Blaisois*, and capital of the modern department of the Loire and Cher. It lies on the declivity of a hill, on the right bank of the Loire, 36 m. S.W. Orleans, 36 N.E. Tours, and 109 S.S.W. Paris. Lon. 1° 20′ E., lat. 47° 34′ N. It was named in the Latin of the middle ages *Blesium*, *Blesæ*, or *Castrum Blesense*, and acquired the title of the *City of Kings*, because several French kings were born or bred there, and its castle was also a royal residence. It was here that the duke of Guise and his brother the cardinal were assassinated by order of Henry III, in 1587. Blois had once the title of a county, and its counts were of the family of Hugh Capet, a branch of the French kings of the third race.

BLOND, *James Christopher* (*Biog.*) a painter of Francfort on the Maine, died in 1741, aged 71, after having invented a new method of engraving in colours, on which he wrote a treatise entitled 'Coloritto,' or the Harmony of Colouring in Painting, &c.

BLONDEL, *David* (*Biog.*) a Protestant minister of Chalons, was born in 1591, and died in 1655. He wrote, among other things in favour of his party, 1. 'Eclaircissement sur l'Eucharistie.' 2. 'Apologia pro Sententia Sancti Hieronymi de Presbyteris et Episcopis.'

Blondel, *Francis*, a mathematician and military engineer of Picardy, was born in 1617, and died in 1686. His principal works are, 1. 'Cours d'Architecture,' fol. Paris, 1675. 2. 'Resolution des quatre principaux Problemes d'Architecture,' fol. Paris, 1676. 3. 'Histoire du Calendrier Romain,' 4to. Paris, 1682. 4. 'Cours de Mathematiques,' 4to. Paris, 1683. 5. 'L'Art de jetter des Bombes,' 4to. La Haye, 1685, &c.

Blondel, *James Francis*, nephew of the preceding, and an architect, was born in 1708, and died in 1774. He wrote, 1. 'Architecture Moderne,' 2 vols. 4to. 1728. 2. 'De la Distribution des Maisons de Plaisance,' 12 vols. 4to. Paris, 1737. 3. 'Architecture Françoise,' 2 vols. fol. 1772. 4. 'Cours d'Architecture Civile,' 9 vols. 8vo. but this work, the second part of which appeared in 1773, was left unfinished at his death.

Blondel, *James Augustus*, an English physician of the last century, descended from a French family, was the author of a work entitled 'The Strength of Imagination in Pregnant Women Examined,' &c.

BLONDUS, *Flavius* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Forli, in Italy, was born in 1388, and died in 1463. He wrote, 1. 'Romæ Instauratæ Lib. III,' dedicated to Eugene IV. 2. 'Romæ Triumphantis Lib. X,' dedicated to Pius II. 3. 'Italiæ Illustratæ Lib. VIII.' 4. 'De Origine et Gestis Venetorum:' besides three decades of a general history of Rome, the MS. of which is still preserved in the library of Modena.

BLOOD, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) a desperado of Cromwell's army, who attempted to seize the castle of Dublin, in which he was defeated by the activity of the duke of Ormond. He afterwards got this nobleman into his power with an intention of hanging him at Tyburn, but was frustrated by the duke's servants; and lastly, he made an attempt to seize the crown and regalia out of the Tower, in which he was taken, and would have suffered the penalty of his crimes, but for the misapplied mercy of Charles II, who granted him a pardon, and in addition to that, an estate of 500*l.* a-year. He closed his guilty career in 1680, in a prison, for having attempted to fix on the duke of Buckingham a charge of a scandalous nature.

BLOOMFIELD (*Her.*) or *Blomefield*, the name of a family long seated in the county of Norfolk, which at present enjoys a baronetcy, Sir Thomas Bloomfield having been created a baronet in 1807. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, on a chevron *argent*, a branch of laurel between two bomb-shells fired *proper*, and in a canton *or*, a spear-head *azure*, embued *gules*.

*Crest.* Issuant from a mural crown *argent*, a demi-heraldic tyger *azure*, armed and tufted *or*, collared *argent*, and holding a sword broken in the middle *proper*.

BLOOT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, whose low scenes were much admired. He died in 1667.

BLOUNT, *Sir Walter, Bart.* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a great sufferer for king Charles I, for whom he was long imprisoned, first at Oxford, and then in the Tower of London. His brothers, and four sons, were all in the same service.

Blount (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, which is said to take its rise from the Blondi, or *Biondi*, in Italy, whom historians derive from the Roman Flavii. The immediate origin of this family is without doubt to be traced from Blound, lord of Guisnes, in France, who came over to England with the Conqueror. He had three sons, one of whom returned into France; the other two, Robert and William, gave rise to all the Blounts in this kingdom. Robert was created baron of Ixworth, in the county of Suffolk, whose descendants have been persons of great note at different periods; among whom were the barons of Montjoye, and the earls of Devonshire. [Vide *Devonshire*] One branch of this family at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, which is derived from sir Walter Blount, mentioned under *History*, who was created a baronet in 1642. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Barry nebulé of six *or* and *sable*.

*Crest.* An armed foot in the sun.

*Motto.* "Lux tua, via mea."

Blount, *Sir Henry* (*Biog.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1602, educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and died in 1682, without being able to boast of the uniform loyalty for which all branches of his family were distinguished. He was the author of 'A Voyage

into the Levant,' &c. which was first printed in 1636, and went through many editions.

Blount, *Sir Thomas Pope, Bart.*, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1649, and died in 1697. He is best known as the author of 'Censura Celebriorum Authorum,' Lond. 1690, 4to. Geneva, 1694, and fol. 1710. He wrote likewise, 1. 'Essays,' 12mo. 1693. 2. 'Remarks on Poetry,' 4to. 1694.

Blount, *Charles*, a younger son of sir Henry Blount, who imbibed his father's sceptical turn of mind, was the author of 'Anima Mundi,' 1678. 2. 'The Life of Apollonius Tyaneus,' 1680. 3. 'Janus Scientiarum,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1684. 4. 'King William and Queen Mary Conquerors,' &c. He died (as he had lived, an infidel) by shooting himself in the head, in 1693.

Blount, *Thomas*, a barrister at law, of the family of the Blounts, in Worcestershire, was born in 1618, and died in 1679. He wrote, 1. 'The Academy of Eloquence, or Complete English Rhetoric,' 12mo. 1654, often reprinted. 2. 'Glossographia,' or a Dictionary of Hard Words, 8vo. London, 1656, of which there were at least five editions. 3. 'The Lamps of the Law, and the Lights of the Gospel,' 8vo. ibid. 1658. 4. 'Boscobel,' the first part in 1660, the second in 1681. 5. 'A Law Dictionary,' fol. ibid. 1671. 6. 'Fragmenta Antiquitatis,' or Ancient Tenures of Land, &c. 8vo. 1679, and 1784, which has been lately reprinted in 4to. 7. 'A Catalogue of the Catholics who lost their Lives in the King's Cause, during the Civil War,' printed at the end of lord Castlemain's 'Catholic Apology.' 8. 'A Pedigree of the Blounts,' printed in the 'Complete Gentleman,' 1661.

BLOW, *John* (*Biog.*) a musician, and native of Nottinghamshire, was born in 1648, and died in 1708. His secular compositions were published under the title of 'Amphion Anglicus,' fol. 1701.

BLUM, *Joachim Christian* (*Biog.*) a German poet of Rathenau, was born in 1739, and died in 1790. His poems were published in three volumes, the first in 1765, the second in 1776, and a third in 1785; besides a Dictionary of German Proverbs, &c.

BLUNT (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, which was first conferred in 1720 on sir John Blunt. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Barry nebulé of six, *or* and *sable*, a crescent for difference.

*Crest.* The sun in glory, charged on the centre with an eye issuing tears, all *proper*.

BLUTEAU, *Dom. Raphael* (*Biog.*) a Theatine, of French parentage, was born in London, in 1638, and died in 1734. His works are, 1. 'A Vocabulary,' or Dictionary of Portuguese and Latin, 10 vols. fol. 1712—1728. 2. 'Oraculum utriusque Testamenti,' &c. 3. 'A List of all Dictionaries, Portuguese, Castilian, Italian, French, and Latin,' with the dates, &c. Lisbon, 1728.

BOADICEA (*Hist.*) *Boudicea* or *Bonduca*, queen of the Iceni, and wife of Prasatugus, is memorable in English history for her courage and her misfortunes. She roused her countrymen to a valiant resistance against the Romans, which caused them much loss, but her forces being at length totally routed by Suetonius Paullinus, she poisoned herself, A.D. 61.

BOATE, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a Dutch physician, settled in Ireland, wrote a book entitled 'Ireland's Natural History,' &c. 12mo. London, 1652. What he published was afterwards incorporated into a Natural History of Ireland, in 1736, reprinted in 1755.

BOAZ (*Bibl.*) בעז, son of Salmon, who married Ruth, by whom he had Obed, the grandfather of David. *Ruth* i. &c.

BOBART, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) a German horticulturist, and the first superintendant of the physic garden founded at Oxford, in 1632, by Henry, earl of Danby, was the author of 'Catalogus Plantarum,' in this garden, 12mo. Oxon, 1648, and died in 1679.

Bobart, *Jacob*, son of the preceding, and also superintendant of the physic garden at Oxford, in the 17th century, published the second volume of Morrison's 'Oxford History of Plants.' It was this Bobart who transformed a dead rat into the figure of a dragon, with which he imposed on the learned for some time, until he owned the cheat.

BOBBA, *Marc Anthony* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and bishop of Oust, was high in favour with Emanuel Philebert, duke of Savoy, whom he served in the capacity of his ambassador, on different occasions, and died in 1575.

BOBON, *Hugh* (*Ecc.*) a Roman of noble birth, who was created cardinal in 1191, by Celestin III, by whom he was employed to hear confession from the assassins of Conrad, bishop of Wirsburg, and to enjoin upon them penance.

BOCCACCIO, *John* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet of Florence, was born in 1313, and died in 1375. He wrote, 1. 'De Genealogia Deorum Lib. XV,' &c.; and 'De Montium Sylvarum, &c. Nominibus Liber,' the first edition of which, printed together, appeared without a date; the second and third at Venice, 1472; besides others at Reggio, Vincenza, Venice, Paris, and Basle, which last, in 1532, is accompanied with notes; the Italian translation has gone through 13 editions. There are also two French translations, the first in fol. Paris, 1498 and 1531; the second, 8vo. Paris, 1578. 2. 'De Casibus Virorum et Fœminarum,' &c. fol. Paris, 1535, 1544, translated into Italian by Betussi, 8vo. Venice, 1545; but an English translation of the original is dated as early as 1494, under the title of 'John Boccace of the Fall of Princes and Princesses,' and one in French, fol. Bruges, 1476; Paris and Lyons, 1483, Paris, fol. 1494, 1515, 8vo. 1578; one in Spanish, Seville, 1495. 3. 'De Claris Mulieribus,' first edition in black letter, without date or place; second, fol. Ulm, 1473; followed by those of Louvain and Berne from 1484 to 1537, of which there are two Italian translations, one in 4to. Venice, 1506, the other in 8vo. Venice, 1545 and 1547; the Spanish translation fol. Seville, 1528; the German translation, 4to. Augsburgh, 1471, Ulm, 1473; two French translations, the oldest fol. 1493. 4. 'Eclogæ,' printed with those of Virgil, &c. 8vo. Florence, 1504; also inserted in the 'Bucolicorum Auctores,' 8vo. Basil. 1546. His Italian works in verse are, 1. 'La Teseide,' fol. Ferrara, 1475; 4to. Venice, 1528, translated into French, 12mo. 1597. 2. 'Amorosa Visione,' 4to. Milan, 1520 and 1521, with grammatical observations, &c. 8vo. Venice, 1531. 3. 'Il Filastrato,' 4to. Bologna, 1498, Milan, 1499, Venice, 1501 and 1528. 4. 'Nemfale Fiesolano,' first edition without date or place; the second that of Venice, 1477; followed by many others at Venice and Florence, and one in 12mo. Paris, 1778, translated into French, 16mo. Lyons, 1566. 5. 'Rime,' 8vo. Leghorn, 1802, with a life of Boccaccio. Among his Italian works in prose are, 1. 'Il Filocopo,' &c. a romance; first printed without date or place; afterwards in fol. Venice, 1472, Florence, 1472, Milan, 1476 and 1478, 4to. Venice, 1514, and often in the same century, and twice translated into French, fol. Paris, 1542. 2. 'L'Amnorosa Fiammetta,' another romance first printed in 4to. without date or place, afterwards in 1480, without the place and at different times; also a French and Spanish translation, often reprinted. 3. 'L'Urbano,' 8vo. Florence, 1598, translated into French, 4to. Lyons, without date, and black letter. 4. 'Ameto, or Nemfale d'Ameto,' 4to. Rome and Venice, 1478, Trevisa, 1479, fol. Venice, 1503, 4to. Rome, 1520, 8vo. Florence, 1521. 5. 'Il Corbaccio,' &c. 4to. Florence, 1487, 24mo. Venice, 1516, &c. 8vo. Paris, 1569, the best edition with notes, translated also into French. 6. 'Origine, Vita, &c. di Dante Alighieri,'

8vo. Rome, 1544, Florence, 1576. 7. 'Commento sopra la Commedia di Dante,' &c. forming the two last volumes of Boccaccio's prose works, 5 vols. 8vo. Naples, 1724. 8. 'Il Decamerone,' the work on which rests the fame of Boccaccio, which is said to have gone through not less than 100 editions, is supposed not to have been printed before 1470, but of this there has been much dispute among bibliomaniacs, who have succeeded in raising the price of this book most ridiculously beyond its real value. [Vide Plate XXVII]

BOCCACCINO, *Boccaccio* (*Biog.*) an artist of Cremona, in the fifth century, whose Birth of the Madonna, with other circumstances of her life, are among his best pieces.

BOCCACCINO, *Camillo*, son of the preceding, although instructed by his father, yet formed a style for himself, remarkable for its suavity and strength. The best remaining specimens of his art are in the church of St. Sigismondo, at Cremona, where he died in 1546.

BOCCAGE, *Mary Anne le Page du* (*Biog.*) a poetess of Rouen, and member of several academies in France and Italy, was born in 1710, and died in 1802. Besides translating 'Pope's Temple of Fame,' 'Milton's Paradise Lost,' and Gessner's 'Death of Abel,' she wrote, 1. 'Les Amazons,' a tragedy, 1749. 2. 'La Columbiade,' &c. in ten cantos. 3. 'Letters describing her Travels through England, Holland, and Italy.' An edition of her works was printed in 3 vols. 8vo. 1770.

BOCCALINI, *Trajan* (*Biog.*) a satirist of Loretto, was born in 1556, and died, or, as it is said, was murdered in 1613. His works are, 1. 'Ragguali di Parnasso,' &c. 4to. Venice, 1612-1613, and a third part in 1650; the whole translated into English, in fol. 1705. 2. 'Pietra del Paragone Politico,' 4to. Cosmopoli (Amsterdam) 1615, and often reprinted; and also translated into Latin, French, English, and German; the English in 4to. 1640, and afterwards in Hughes's edition. 3. 'Commentari sopra Cornelio Tacito,' 4to. Geneva, 1669, (Amsterdam) 1677, and afterwards in a collection entitled 'La Bilancia Politica di tutte le Operæ di Trajano Boccalini,' &c. with notes and observations, &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1678. 4. 'La Segnetaria d'Apollo,' 24mo. Amst. 1653, a work attributed to him, but in all probability only an imitation of his manner.

BOCCAR (*Hist.*) a king of Mauritania. *Juv. Sat.* 4.

BOCCHERINI, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a musician of Lucca, was born in 1740, and died in 1780. His works, which have long been held in high estimation, consist of 58 collections of symphonies, quartets, &c.

BOCCHI (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, of a noble family of Bologna, was born in 1488, and died in 1562. He wrote, 1. 'Apologia in Plautum,' &c. 4to. Bonon. 1508. 2. 'Symbolicarum Questionum de Universo Genere,' &c. 4to. Bonon. 1555 and 1574; besides his Latin poems, some of which are in Gruter's 'Deliciæ Poetarum Latinorum,' and his 'History of Bologna,' which is still in MS. in the library of the Institute of Bologna.

BOCCHI, *Francis*, a native of Florence, who died in 1618, leaving a number of works in Tuscan and Latin, among which are 'Elogia Virorum Florentinorum,' 4to. 1604, 1607.

BOCCHORIS (*Hist.*) a wise king and legislator of Egypt. *Diod.* l. 1.

BOCCHUS (*Hist.*) a king of Getulia, in alliance with Rome, who perfidiously delivered Jugurtha to Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius. *Sall. in Jug. Paterc.* l. 2, c. 12.

BOCCIARDI, *Clemente* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Clementone*, from his vast size, a painter of Genoa in the 17th century, who excelled in portraits and historical pieces, many of which are in the chapels of Genoa, Pisa, and other cities of Italy, but particularly Pisa, where is the best of his works, a St. Sebastian in the Certosa.

BOCCOLD, *John* (*Hist.*) a fanatic and a Dutch tailor, otherwise called *John of Leyden*, who, putting himself at the head of the Anabaptists, got possession of Munster, where he ruled for a time with arbitrary sway, until the place was taken, and he was put to a cruel death, at the age of 28, in 1535.

BOCCONE, *Paolo* or *Paul* (*Biog.*) a naturalist of Palermo, was born in 1633, and died in 1704. He wrote, 1. 'Manifestum Botanicum de Plantis Siculis,' 4to. Catan. 1668; and published by Morrison, under the title of 'Icones et Descriptiones Rariarum Plantarum Siciliæ,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1674. 2. 'Recherches et Observations Naturelles,' 12mo. Paris, 1671; Amst. 1674; and in 8vo. Amst. 1744. 3. 'Osservazioni Naturali,' &c. 16mo. Bologna, 1684. 4. 'Museo di Fisica et di Esperienze Decorato di Osservazioni Naturali,' 4to. Venice, 1697. 5. 'Museo di Planta rare della Sicilia,' &c.

BOCH, *John* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Bochius*, a Latin poet of Brussels, was born in 1555, and died in 1609, after having acquired the appellation of the Belgic Virgil, for his superior poetry. He wrote, 1. 'De Belgii Principatu.' 2. 'Parodia Heroica Psalmorum Davidicorum.' 3. 'Observationes Physicæ, Ethicæ, Politicæ, et Historicæ, in Psalmos.' 4. 'Vita Davidis.' 5. 'Orationes.' 6. 'Poemata,' &c. Colon. 1615.

BOCHART, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a protestant minister of Rouen, of the noble family of the Bocharts, in Burgundy, was born in 1599, and died in 1667. His works were collected and printed in Holland, in 3 vols. fol. 1712. His 'Hierozoicon, seu Historia Animalium S. Scripturæ,' was reprinted with notes and additions by Rosenmuller, 3 vols. 4to. 1793-6.

BOCHART, *de Saron John Baptist Gaspard*, first president of the Parliament of Paris, and of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1730; and after a life devoted to the encouragement of learning and learned men, fell under the guillotine of the revolutionary monsters of 1794.

BOCHERU (*Bibl.*) בכרו, a son of Azel, of the tribe of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* viii. 38.

BOCHIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Boch.*

BOCK, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) vide *Trajus.*

BOCK, *Frederic Samuel*, professor of divinity and Greek in the University of Konigsberg, was born in 1716, and died in 1786. Among his numerous works are, 1. 'Specimen Theologiæ Naturalis,' 4to. 1743. 2. 'Historia Socinianismi Prussic.' 4to. Konigsb. 1753. 3. 'Historia Anti-Trinitariorum,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1774—1784, &c.

BOCKHORSH, *John Van* (*Biog.*) called also *Langhen-Jans*, a painter of Munster in the 17th century, whose altarpiece at the church of St. James, in Ghent, and the picture of the Annunciation, in another church, are distinguished performances.

BOCQUILLOT, *Lazarus Andrew* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic of Avallon, was born in 1649, and died in 1728. He wrote, 1. 'Traité Historique de la Liturgie Sacrée ou de la Messe,' 8vo. Paris, 1701. 2. 'La Vie du Chevalier Bayard,' 1616. 3. 'Dissertation sur les Tombeaux de Quarrée, Village de Bourgogne,' 8vo. Lyons, 1724; besides several works on practical piety.

BODE, *Christopher Augustus* (*Biog.*) a professor of the University of Helmstadt, was born in 1722, and died in 1796. His principal works are, 1. 'Evangelium secundum Matthæum, ex Versione Æthiopici Interpretis,' &c. 4to. Hall. 1748. 2. 'Evangelium secundum Matthæum, ex Versione Persica,' &c. 4to. Helmst. 1750; also Persian translations of Mark, Luke, and John, in 1751. 3. 'Evangelium secundum Marcum, ex Versione Arabica,' &c. 4to. Lemg. 1752. 4. 'Novum Testamentum, ex Versione Æthiopica,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Brunsvic, 1753-55. 5. 'Fragmenta Veteris Test. ex Versione Æthiopici Interpretis, et alia quædam Opuscula Æthiopica,' 4to. Wolfenb. 1755. 6. Pseudo-critica, Millio-Bengeliana,' 8vo. Hall. 1767.

BODE, *John Joachim Christopher*, a bookseller of Hamburgh,

was born in 1730, and died in 1793, leaving a number of German translations from the French of Marmontel and Montaigne, and the English of Fielding, Goldsmith, Sterne, &c.

BODENSTEIN (*Biog.*) vide *Carlostadt.*

BODIN, *John* (*Biog.*) a political writer, who mingled in the intrigues and broils of his time, died of the plague in 1596, leaving 1. 'A Commentary on Oppian's Cynogeticon,' 4to. Paris, 1549. 2. 'Methodus ad Facilem Historiarum Cognitionem,' 4to. Paris. 1566. 3. 'Livres de la Republique,' fol. Paris, 1577, 1578, and 1580; Lyons, 1593; Genev. 1600; besides other editions in Latin. 4. 'Juris Universi Destributio,' 1578. 5. 'Demononianie des Sorciers,' &c.

BODLEY, *Sir Thomas, Knight* (*Hist.*) an illustrious benefactor to the University of Oxford, and friend to the cause of literature in general, was the founder of the library which bears his name. He was a native of Exeter, of a good family, born in 1544, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and died in 1612, after having been employed on various embassies to Denmark, France, the United Provinces, and various princes of Germany. [Vide Plate XII]

BODLEY, *Sir Josias, Knt.*, youngest brother of the preceding, distinguished himself as a captain both in the Low Countries and also in Ireland, where he was at the taking of the isle of Loghrorcan, and at the sieges of Kinsale, Baltimore, Castlehaven, &c.

BODMER, *John James* (*Biog.*) a voluminous writer of Zurich, was born in 1698, and died in 1783, leaving translations into German of Homer, Apollonius Rhodius, and Milton; besides editing the 'Mennisinger,' or Old German Bards, 1758, and other things.

BODNAGNATUS (*Hist.*) a leader of the Nervii against Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2, c. 23.

BOECLER, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a German critic and historian, was born in 1611, at Cronheim, in Franconia, and died in 1692, leaving among his works, 1. Editions, with Notes or Commentaries, of Herodian, 8vo. Argentorat. 1644; Suetonius, 4to. 1647; Manilius, 4to. 1655; Terence, 8vo. 1657; Cornelius Nepos, 12mo. Ultraj. 1665; Polybius, 4to. 1666, 1670, 1680; also part of Tacitus, Paterculus, Virgil, Herodotus, and Ovid, &c. 2. 'De Jure Galliæ in Lotharingiam,' 4to. Argentorat. 1663. 3. 'Dissertatio de Scriptoribus Græcis et Latinis,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1674; also in Grenovius' Thesaurus. 4. 'Bibliographia-Historico-Politico-Philologica,' 8vo. 1677. 5. 'Historia Belli-Sueco-Danici, annis 1643—1645,' 8vo. Holm. 1676; Argentorat. 1679. 6. 'Historia Universalis,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1680. 7. 'Notitia Sacri Imperi Romani,' 8vo. ibid. 1681. 8. 'De Rebus Sæculi post Christum XVI Liber Memorialis,' 8vo. Kiel, 1697. 9. 'Bibliographia Critica,' 8vo. Lips. 1715.

BOEHM, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) privy councillor to the landgrave of Hesse, &c., was born in 1720, and died in 1790, leaving 'Logica, et Metaphysica,' &c.

BOEHMEN (*Biog.*) a German fanatic, a shoemaker by trade, who died in 1612, leaving several works, from which our quakers have drawn many of their tenets. They were published after his decease in 2 vols. 4to.

BOEHMER, *George Ralph* (*Biog.*) a professor of botany and anatomy in the University of Wittemberg, was born in 1723, and died in 1803. The principal of his works are, 1. 'Flora Lipsiæ Indigena,' 8vo. Lips. 1750. 2. 'Definitiones Plantarum Ludwigianas Auctas,' &c. ibid. 1760. 3. 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Historiæ Naturalis,' &c. 9 vols. 8vo. ibid. 4. 'Geschichte der in Manufacturen Gebrauchenen Pflanzen, &c.

BOEHMER, *Justin Henning*, a German lawyer of Hanover, was born in 1674, and died in 1749. Among his works are, 1. 'Jus Ecclesiasticum Protestantium,' 5 vols. 4to. Hall. 1704; 7 vols. 4to. 1737; 12 vols. 4to. 1747.

BOEHMER, *Philip Adolphus*, son of the preceding, a physician, was born in 1717, and died in 1789, leaving among other things, 'Institutiones Osteologicæ,' &c. 8vo. Hall. 1749; and 'Observationum Anatomicarum Fasciculus Primus,' &c. Hall. 1752.

BOEHMOND (*Hist.*) the name of some princes of Antioch and Tarentum, of whom there were seven that reigned in the course of the 11th and 12th centuries. Boehmond I distinguished himself at the capture of Antioch, in 1098, and received the sovereignty of this city from the crusaders as a reward for his valour.

BOEL, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, who studied at Rome, and died in 1680, aged 55, was much admired for his animals and still life.

BŒOTIA (*Geog.*) Βοιωτία, a country of Greece, bounded on the north by Phocis, south by Attica, east by Eubœa, and west by the Bay of Corinth. It was so called, as some suppose, from *bos*, the cow by which Cadmus was led into the country, where he built Thebes. *Ovid. Met.* l. 3.

> *Bos tibi, Phœbus ait, solis occurret in arvis,*
> *Nullum passa jugum, curvique immunis aratri.*
> *Hâc duce carpe vias: et, quâ requieverit herbâ,*
> *Mœnia fac condas: Bœotiaque illa vocato.*

Its original names were *Aonia, Mesapia, Ogygia,* and *Cadmeis,* and it forms at present a part of *Livadia.* This country is celebrated as the birth-place of Pindar, Hesiod, and Plutarch, &c.; and its mountains, particularly the Helicon, as the seat of the Muses. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 49; *Horat.* l. 2, ep. 1; *Diodor.* l. 19; *Liv.* l. 27; *Strab.* l. 9; *C. Nep.* l. 7.

BŒOTIA (*Numis.*) the distinguishing symbol of Bœotia, on its medals, was the shield called *Scutum Bœoticum,* of which a representation is given in the annexed figure, bearing also the figure of Neptune, with his trident, who was particularly honoured there; inscription ΒΟΙΩ., ΒΟΙΩΤΩ., or ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ, &c.




BŒOROBISTAS (*Hist.*) a chief among the Getæ, remarkable for the strictness of his discipline.

BOERHAARVE, *Herman* (*Biog.*) an illustrious physician, and professor of Leyden, was born in 1668, and died in 1738. His principal works are, 1. 'Orationes,' printed separately, 8vo. 1709; 4to. 1721-29; and all included in his 'Opuscula.' 2. 'Institutiones Medicæ in Usus Exercitationis Annuæ Domesticos,' Lugd. Bat. 8vo. 1708, 1713, 1720, 1727, 1734, 1746; 12mo. Paris. 1722, 1737, 1747; also translated into most European languages, and even into the Arabic. Commentaries were published upon this book by Haller, in 7 vols. 4to. 1758; and by Lamettrie, entitled, 'Institutions et Aphorismes,' 8 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1743. 3. 'Aphorismi de Cognoscendis Morbis,' &c. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1709, 1715, 1728, 1734, 1742; Paris, 1720, 1726, 1728, 1745, 1747; Louvan. 1751; in English, 1735; in French, 12mo. Rennes, 1738; also in Arabic; and Commentaries written upon them by Van Swieten, 5 vols. 4to. 4. 'Index Plantarum quæ in Horto Academico Lugduno-Batavo reperiuntur,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1710, 1718; and also under the title of 'Index Alter,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1720; 2 vols. 4to. 1727. 5. 'Libellus de Materia Medica,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1718; Lugd. Bat. 1719, 1727, 1740; 12mo. Paris, 1720, 1745; Francof. 1720; in French, by Lamettrie, 12mo. 1739, 1756. 6. 'Epistola ad Ruischium Clarissimum pro Sententia Malpighiano de Glandulis,' Amst. 1722. 7. 'Atrocis nec descripti prius Morbi Historia, secundum Medicæ Artis Leges conscripta,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1724. 8. 'Atrocis, Rarissimique Morbi Historia Altera,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1728. 9. 'Elementa Chemiæ,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1724; 2 vols. 4to. 1733 et 1753; 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1732; in English and French, by Shaw and Chambers, 4to. 1727; and again by Dallowe, 1735. Several works have

also been attributed to him, but without sufficient authority, as 'Tractatus de Peste;' 'Consultationes Medicæ,' &c.; 'Prælectiones Medicæ,' &c. He was, however, the editor of several other persons' works, as 'Vesalii Opera Anatomica,' 2 vols. fol. 1725; 'Eustachii Opuscula Anatomica,' 3d edit. 8vo. Delph. 1726; 'Bellini de Urinis,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1730; 'Prosper Alpinus de præsagienda Vita et Morte,' 4to. 1733; Aretæus 'De Causis Signisque Morborum,' Lugd. Bat. 1731, 1735.

Boerhaave, *Abraham Kaau*, grandson of the preceding, and professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, was born in 1715, and died in 1753. His works are, 1. 'Perspiratio dicta Hippocrati, per universum Corpus anatomice illustrata,' 12mo. Ludg. Bat. 1738. 2. 'Impetum faciens Dictum Hippocrati per Corpus consentiens,' &c. 12mo. Ludg. Bat. 1745.

BOERNER, *Christian Frederic* (*Biog.*) professor of theology at Leipzig, was born in 1685, and died in 1753. Among his works are, 1. 'De Exulibus Græcis iisdemque Litterarum in Italia Instauratoribus,' 8vo. Lips. 1704 and 1750. 2. 'De Ortu et Progressu Philosophiæ Moralis,' ibid. 1707, &c.

BOETHIUS, *Anicius Manlius Torquatus* (*Hist.*) a celebrated Roman, who, after being elected three times consul, fell under the displeasure of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, by whose order he was imprisoned, and afterwards beheaded in 526. His work 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ,' in five books, written during his imprisonment, is the most worthy of notice among his writings, of which the best edition is that of Hagenau, 4to. 1491, or the Variorum of Ludg. Bat. 1671.

Boethius, *Boece*, or *Boeis*, *Hector* (*Biog.*) a Scotch Historian of Dundee in the 15th century, wrote, 1. 'Vitæ Episcoporum,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1522. 2. 'Historia Scotiæ,' fol. Paris. 1574.

BOETHUS (*Biog.*) a stoic philosopher, and also a statuary. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1; *et in Verr.* 4, c. 14.

Boethus, a poet of Tarsus, who wrote a poem on the battle of Philippi. *Strab.* l. 14.

BOEVY (*Her.*) a family of Gloucestershire, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, at first conferred in 1783 on sir Charles Barrow, at whose death he was succeeded in the title by his nephew sir Thomas Crawley Boevy. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Erminois*, on a fesse *azure*, between three herons *proper*, a saltire between two crosses croslets fitché *or;* on a chief *ermine*, a bend *gules*, charged with three guttes *d'or*, between two martlets *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a mount *vert*, thereon a heron *proper*, gorged with a collar *or*, holding in his dexter-claw a saltire of the last.

*Motto.* "Esse quam videre."

BOFFRAND, *Germain* (*Biog.*) a French architect of Nantes, in Bretagne, was born in 1667, and died in 1754. He published, 1. 'Description de ce qui a été pratiqué pour Fondre en Bronze,' &c. fol. 2. 'Livre d'Architecture,' fol. 1745.

BOGAN, *Zachary* (*Biog.*) a puritan of Oxford, who left the university when the king resided there, and returned to it under the protection of the rebels. He was the author of, 1. 'Archæologiæ Atticæ,' the fifth edition, printed in 4to. Oxon. 1658. 2. 'Delphi Phoenicryantes,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1655. 3. 'Homerus Ἑβραΐζων; sive Comparatio Homeri,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1758. He died in 1659.

BOGDEN (*Biog.*) or *Bogdanus*, *Martin*, a physician of Dresden in the 17th century, was the author of some controversial tracts in favour of T. Bartholine, and his anatomical discoveries.

BOGES (*Hist.*) or *Bœes*, a Persian, who destroyed himself and his family when besieged by the Athenians.

BOGISLAUS (*Hist.*) a name common to several dukes of Pomerania.

Bogislaus I died about 1188.

Bogislaus II, his son, is said to have built the town of Stettin.

Bogislaus X, surnamed the *Great*, brought all Pomerania under his subjection, and courageously opposed Albert, duke of Brandenburgh. He died in 1493.

Bogislaus XIV, the last of this house, who held the principality of Pomerania, which in 1630 was yielded to Sweden.

BOGUD (*Hist.*) a king of Mauritania in the interest of Cæsar. *Cæs. de Bell. Alex.* c. 9.

BOGUS (*Hist.*) a king of Maurusii, was present at the battle of Actium. *Strab.* l. 8.

BOHADIN (*Biog.*) *Boha-Eddyn*, an Arabian historian in the time of Saladin, whose life and exploits he wrote during the crusades. An edition of this history was published by Schultens, fol. Ludg. Bat. 1732, and with a new title of the date of 1755.

BOHEMIA (*Geog.*) a kingdom of Europe, which at present forms a part of the Austrian dominions, and is bounded on the W. by Bavaria, N. by the kingdom of Saxony, E. by Silesia and Moravia, and S. by Austria Proper.

*Principal Towns.* Besides Prague, the capital, Bohemia contains Buntzlau, Koningsgratz, Bitschon, Chrudim, Czaslau, Budweis, Tabor, Prachin, Pilsen, Klattau; Saatz, Elnbogen, Leutmeritz, Kakonitz, Beraun, and Kaurzim, which are the chief towns of so many circles.

*Rivers.* The principal river is the Elbe, which receives, in its course, the waters of the Moldau, Oder, Iser, Eger, &c.

*History of Bohemia.*

*Bohemia* was at first inhabited by the Boii, a people of ancient Gaul, who, under their leader Segovesus, settled in that country about 500 years before the Christian æra; they were afterwards expelled by the Marcomanni, who were obliged in their turn to give way to the Sclavi, a people of Scythia. They were at first governed by dukes, but Otho I conquered the duke of Bohemia, and reduced the country to a province of the empire. Afterwards Henry V gave the title of king to Wratislaus II, duke of Bohemia in 1086. The following is a list of the dukes and kings of Bohemia:

| Princes. | A. D. | Princes. | A. D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Czechius | 550 | Suatoplucus | 1107 |
| Croc. | | Uladislaus II | 1109 |
| Lybassa and Premislaus | 632 | Sobieslaus | 1125 |
| Nezamistuisa and Mantha | 715 | Uladislaus III | 1140 |
| Vogenus | 735 | Conrad II | 1190 |
| Venceslaus I | 763 | Henry | 1193 |
| Creuomyslius and Nelcan. | | Uladislaus IV and Premislaus II | 1196 |
| Hostivitius | 839 | Wenceslaus IV | 1223 |
| Borovorius | 856 | Othogar | 1255 |
| Spiligneus I | 906 | Wenceslaus V | 1278 |
| Wratislaus I | 908 | Wenceslaus VI | 1305 |
| Wenceslaus II | 916 | Rudolphus I | 1306 |
| Boleslaus I | 932 | Henry | 1307 |
| Boleslaus II | 967 | George Podiebrad | 1458 |
| Boleslaus III | 999 | John of Luxemburg | 1310 |
| Hiaromirius | 1012 | Charles | 1346 |
| Udalricus | 1027 | Wenceslaus VII | 1378 |
| Bretislaus | 1043 | Sigismond | 1418 |
| Spiligneus II | 1055 | Albert | 1437 |
| Uladislaus I. | | Ladislaus V | 1440 |
| Wratislaus II | 1061 | Uladislaus or Ladislaus VI. | |
| Conrad I | 1092 | Louis | |
| Bretislaus II | 1093 | Ferdinand | |
| Borivorius II | 1100 | | |

Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, being afterwards emperor, the kingdom of Bohemia has belonged since his time to the house of Austria.

BOHN (*Biog.*) or *Bohnius, John*, a physician of Leipsig in the 17th century, died in 1718, leaving, among other things, 1. 'De Alkali et Acidi Insufficientia pro Principiorum Corporum Naturalium Munere gerendo,' 8vo. Lips. 1675. 2. 'Dissertationes Chemico-Physicæ,' 4to. ibid. 1685, 8vo. 1696. 3. 'Meditationes Physico-Chemicæ,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1678, 4to. ibid. 1689. 4. 'De Officio Medici duplici, Clinici nimirum ac Forensis,' 4 vols. 4to. 1689, 1704. 5. 'De Renunciatione Vulnerum Lethalium Examen,' 8vo. 1689, and often reprinted.

BOHUN, *Humphrey de, Earl of Hereford* (*Hist.*) high constable of England, confederated with Leicester and other barons against king Edward II, and was one of the leaders in the troubles of the times.

BOHUN, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a political writer of Suffolk, descended from a family who had been lords of the manor of Westhall in that county, from the 25th Henry VIII, was admitted a fellow Commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1663; and, after leaving the university in 1666 on account of the plague, he acted as a magistrate in the reigns of Charles II, part of James II, and William III. He wrote, 1. 'An Address to the Freemen and Freeholders of the Nation, in Three Parts, being the History of Three Sessions of Parliament, in 1678, 1682, and 1683,' 4to. 2. 'A Defence of the Declaration of King Charles II,' &c. 4to. 3. 'A Defence of Sir Robert Filmer against the Mistakes and Representations of Algernon Sydney, Esq.' &c. London, 1684. 4. 'The Justice of Peace's Calling,' &c. 8vo. London, 1684. 5. 'The Hystory of the Desertion,' &c. 8vo. 1689. 6. 'The Doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance no way concerned in the Controversies between the Williamites and the Jacobites,' &c. 7. 'The Great Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary,' &c. fol. London, 1694; besides some translations, &c.

BOIARDO, *Matthew Maria* (*Biog.*) count of Scandiano, an Italian poet of Scandiano, near Reggio, in Lombardy, was born in 1434, and died in 1494, leaving among his works, 1. A Translation of Herodotus and Apuleius into Italian. 2. 'Carmen Bucolicum,' 4to. Reg. 1500, Venet. 1528. 3. 'Sonetti e Canzoni,' 4to. Reggio, 1499, 4to. Venice, 1501. 4. 'Timon,' an Italian comedy, 4to. Scandiano, 1500, 8vo. Venice, 1504, 1515, and 1517. 5. 'Orlando Innamorato,' of which the poem of Ariosto is an imitation and continuation, Scandiano, 1495, Venice, 1500.

BOII (*Geog.*) a people of Celtic Gaul, who inhabited the province of France called *Bourbonnois*, and being conquered by Cæsar, made a settlement in Germany, and gave their name to Bohemia. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, c. 28; *Liv.* l. 5, c. 35; *Plin.* l. 4; *Sil. Ital.* l. 4.

BOILEAU, *Giles* (*Biog.*) eldest brother of the poet Boileau, was the translator of Diogenes Laertes and Epictetus from the Greek of Arrian, and the author of some dissertations. He died in 1669, aged 38.

BOILEAU, *James*, a brother of the preceding, and doctor of the Sorbonne, was author of, 1. 'De Antiquo Jure Presbyterorum in Regimine Ecclesiastico,' 1676. 2. 'Historia Flagellantium,' Paris, 1700; in French, 1701; in English by M. de Lolme, 4to. 1777, and 8vo. 1782; besides other dissertations.

BOILEAU, *Despreaux Nicholas*, called by his countryman *Despreaux*, the most distinguished poet in France, was born in 1636, and died in 1711. Of the numerous editions of Boileau's works, the best are that of Geneva, 2 vols. 4to. 1716; of the Hague, 2 vols. fol. 1718, and 4 vols. 12mo. 1722; that by Allix, 2 vols. 4to. 1740; that of Durand, 5 vols. 8vo. 1745; and that of Paris, 3 vols. 8vo. or 3 vols. 12mo. 1809.

BOILEAU, *John James*, a canon of St. Honoré at Paris, died in 1735, aged 86, leaving, 1. 'La Vie de Madame la Duchesse de Liancourt,' 12mo. Paris, 1698. 2. 'La Relation Abregée de Madame Combe,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1700. 3. 'Lettres de M. Boileau sur differentes Sujets de Morale et de Pieté,' 12mo. Paris, 1737 and 1742.

BOIS, *William du* (*Ecc.*) a native of Lower Limousin, was born in 1656, and from being preceptor to the duke de Chartres, was afterwards employed by Louis XV as ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary for negotiating the peace of 1718 between England, France, and Holland. He was made prime minister, and created a cardinal in 1722, and died in 1724.

BOIS, *John du* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic in the reign of Henry III and Henry IV, died in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome in 1646, after 14 years' confinement for having charged the Jesuits with the murder of Henry IV. He published an Eloge of this monarch, and some theological tracts.

BOIS, *Gerard du*, an ecclesiastic of Orleans, died in 1696, aged 67, leaving, in Latin, a History of the Church of Paris, 2 vols. fol. 1690.

BOIS, *Philippe du*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who edited Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius, in 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1685.

BOIS *le Duc* (*Geog.*) in the Latin of the middle ages *Boscum Ducis, Sylva Ducis, Bolducum*, and in the Dutch *Hertogen-Bosch*; a town of Dutch Brabant, situated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Aa, 18 miles E. N. E. Breda, 42 S. S. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 9′ E. lat. 51° 40′ N.

*History of Bois le Duc.*

This town derives its name from its being built in a woody country, where the dukes of Brabant used to take the diversions of the chase. Duke Godfrey caused the woods to be cut down in 1184, and laid the foundation of a town, which was finished by his son Henry in 1196, and considerably enlarged in 1453. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th century; but the Dutch, after many fruitless attempts, at length became masters of it in 1629, and have continued so, with little interruption, ever since. In 1794 it was surrendered to the French under general Pichegru without much opposition, and in 1814 to the Prussians under general Bulow after a few weeks' siege.

*Ecclesiastical History of Bois le Duc.*

The cathedral, church, which is dedicated to St. John, was built in 1366, by John d'Arkel, bishop of Liege, and is one of the finest structures in the Netherlands. The bishopric was founded in 1559 by pope Paul IV, and Sonnius was its first bishop, but after it fell into the hands of the Dutch, the bishop had his residence at Goldorp.

BOISSARD, *John James* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Besançon, was born in 1528, and died in 1602. He wrote, 1. 'De Romanæ Urbis Topographia et Antiquitate,' 4 vols. fol. Met. 1597—1602. 2. 'Theatrum Humanæ Vitæ,' containing the portraits of 198 persons, in four parts, printed at Francfort separately, namely, 1597, 1598, 1599. 3. 'De Divinatione et Magicis Præstigiis,' 4to. Hain. 1611, and Oppenh. 1625. 4. 'Parnassus Biceps,' fol. 1627. 5. 'Habitus Variarum Gentium;' besides a book of emblems, poems, &c.

BOISSI, *Louis de* (*Biog.*) a comic writer of Auvergne, died in 1685, leaving several dramatic works published under the title of 'Oeuvres de Theatre,' 9 vols. 8vo.

BOIVIN, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) secretary to mareshal de Brissac, was the author of 'L'Histoire des Guerres de Piemont depuis 1550 jusqu'en 1561,' 4to. and 8vo. 1607; and by Cl. Malinger, 2 vols. 8vo. 1630.

BOIVIN, *John*, professor of Greek in the Royal College at Paris, died in 1726, aged 64, leaving, 1. 'Traduction Latine

d'Onze Livres de l'Histoire Byzantine de Nicephore Gregoras,' 1702. 2. 'Remarques sur le Traité de Longin.' 3. 'Apologie d'Homere,' &c. 1715; besides a translation of the *Œdipus* of Sophocles, the *Batrachomyomachia* of Homer, and the *Aves* of Aristophanes, into French verse.

BOKHARI (*Biog.*) an Arabian, and author of 7275 traditions respecting the Mahometan religion.

BOL, *Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, who died in 1681, aged 70, left many specimens of his skill in portrait and historical painting.

BOLAKI (*Hist.*) son of Kosrou, and grandson of Gehan-Guir, king of India, succeeded his grandfather in 1627; but, being defeated by his uncle Chagehan, fled to Persia, where he died in obscurity.

BOLDUZ KHAN (*Hist.*) a king of the Moguls, who formed a new dynasty, from which sprung Genghis Khan.

BOLESLAUS (*Hist.*) a name common to some dukes of Bohemia and kings of Poland.

*Dukes of Bohemia.*

BOLESLAUS I, surnamed the *Cruel*, son of Wratislaus I, assassinated his elder brother Wenceslaus II in 932, and reigned in his stead until his death in 967.

BOLESLAUS II, surnamed the *Pius*, succeeded his father Boleslaus I, and, dying in 999, was succeeded by his son of the same name.

BOLESLAUS III, surnamed the *Blind*, because he was perfidiously deprived of his sight by the king of Poland, resigned his kingdom to Jaremirius, his eldest son, after a reign of 15 years. *Aventin. Ann. Boior.*; *Dubrav. Hist. Bohem.*; *Bor.*

*Kings of Poland.*

BOLESLAUS I, surnamed *Chobry*, succeeded his father Mieczlaus in 999, first received the title of king from the emperor Otho III, and died after a glorious reign of 25 years. *Krantz. Annal.*

BOLESLAUS II, surnamed the *Bold*, who was born in 1043, succeeded his father Casimir, and killed himself in despair in consequence of being excommunicated by Gregory VII about 1081.

BOLESLAUS III, surnamed *Crivenstus*, or *Wry-Mouth*, succeeded Ladislaus I, brother of Boleslaus II, in 1102, and died after a warlike and successful reign of 37 years.

BOLESLAUS IV, surnamed *Crispus*, son of Boleslaus III, succeeded his brother Ladislaus II, and died in 1173, after a reign of 27 years.

BOLESLAUS V, surnamed the *Chaste*, succeeded his father Lechus the Fair in 1227, and died in 1279.

BOLEYN (*Hist.*) or *Bolen*, *Anne*, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, was, by her marriage with Henry VIII, the cause of the reformation and her own ruin. She supplanted her mistress Catherine in the affections of the king, and afterwards falling a victim to his caprice and wicked injustice, being in her turn superseded by another object, she was beheaded in 1536. [Vide Plate VI]

BOLEYN, *George*, brother to the preceding, was made a peer under the title of lord Rochfort, constable of Dover, and warden of the Cinque Ports; and, after being engaged in several embassies, was beheaded in 1536 on a charge of incestuous commerce with his sister.

BOLINA (*Myth.*) a virgin of Achaia, who to escape the addresses of Apollo, threw herself into the sea, and was made by the god immortal. *Paus.* l. 7.

BOLINGBROKE, *Henry*, *Viscount* (*Hist.*) a statesman and a writer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born about 1672, and entering early into politics, he was chosen secretary of war in 1704, and secretary of state in 1710; but, on the accession of George I, the seals were taken from him; and, fearing that he was not safe in England, where he was suspected of favouring the claims of the Stuarts, he withdrew to France. A bill of attainder having passed both houses of parliament against him, he openly entered into the service of the Chevalier *de St. George*; but, on the failure of the invasion of England, he was dismissed with disgrace, when he made his peace with his sovereign, and his attainder being reversed, he returned to his country, and died in 1751, leaving a number of writings, which were altogether published in 5 vols. 4to. [Vide Plate IX]

BOLINGBROKE, *Earl* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1624 on Oliver, fourth lord St. John, which title became extinct at the death of Paulet, the third earl, in 1711; but the barony of Bletcoe devolved on sir Andrew St. John, a descendant of Oliver, the third baron of Bletcoe. [Vide *St. John*]

BOLINGBROKE, *Viscount* one of the titles belonging to the family of St. John. [Vide *St. John*] Sir Henry St. John, bart. was created in 1716 baron St. John, of Battersea, and viscount St. John; and his son Henry was created in 1712 baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregose, co. Wilts, and viscount Bollingbroke, co. Lincoln. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* St. John, viscount Bolingbroke and viscount St. John, baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregose, and baron St. John, of Battersea, and baronet.

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a chief *gules*, two mullets *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a mount *proper*, and therefrom a falcon rising with bells *or*, and ducally gorged *gules*.

*Supporters.* Two eagles with wings expanded *or*, crowned ducally *gules*, and upon each breast a pair of horses' hames tied at the top *proper*; within which is party per pale *argent* and *gules*.

*Motto.* "Nec quærere nec spernere honorem."

BOLLANDUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Tillemont, in the Netherlands, was born in 1596, and died in 1665. He is well known as the principal author of the work entitled 'Acta Sanctorum,' or the Lives of the Saints, the first two volumes of which were published in fol. 1641, since which it has been continued by various hands to the number of 42 volumes.

BOLLIOUD, *Mermet Louis* (*Biog.*) a French writer, of a distinguished family, was born in 1709, and died in 1793, leaving, 1. 'De la Corruption du Goût dans la Musique Françaisе,' 12mo. 1745. 2. 'De la Bibliomanie,' 8vo. 1761. 3. 'Essai sur la Lecture,' 8vo. 1763, &c.

BOLOGNA (*Geog.*) or *Bologne*, a town of Italy, situated at the foot of the Apennines, between the rivers Savena and Rino, 24 miles S. E. Modena, 26 S. E. Ferrara, 48 N. Florence, and 180 N. N. W. Rome. Lon. 11° 21′ E. lat. 44° 30′ N.

*History of Bologna.*

*Bologna*, which is now the second city, in point of magnitude and opulence, in the Ecclesiastical States, was a Roman colony by the name of *Bononia*, until the eighth century, when it came into the hands of the Lombards, from whom it was taken by Charlemagne. It afterwards became an independent republic, and acquired such power that it could make a head against the states of Venice, Milan, and Ferrara, and even maintained a war against the emperor Frederick II; but, being torn by intestine factions headed by the Bentivoglios, Cannetules, Pepolis, &c. who successively domineered over it, it was finally reduced by Pope Julius II, and has since that time formed a part of the papal dominions.

*Ecclesiastical History of Bologna.*

St. Apollinarius is supposed to have introduced the Gospel into Bologna, and S. Zama to have been its first bishop in 270, and Gabriel Paleotus to have been the first archbishop, after that Gregory XIII, who was himself a Bolognese, had erected its cathedral into a metropolitan church

in 1583. Its suffragans are Parma, Placentia, Reggio, Modena, Cremo, and Borgo San Donnino. Bologna can boast of having given five sovereign pontiffs to the church, namely, Gregory XIII, Honorius II, Lucius II, Innocent IX, and Gregory IX; and it reckons among its bishops several saints, cardinals, and other distinguished men. In the church of St. Petronius, the emperor Charles V was crowned by Clement VII in 1529, which was the last occasion of performing this ceremony by the hands of the popes on the German emperors. Some ordinances were published at Bologna in 1535, 1586, and 1634; and the council of Trente was transferred to this city in 1547 in consequence of the plague. *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

**Bologne**, *John de* (*Biog.*) a native of Douai, and an artist, adorned Florence with a beautiful group representing the rape of a Sabine. He died in 1600.

**BOLOGNESE** (*Biog.*) vide *Grimaldi.*

**BOLSCE**, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) a Carmelite, who changed his religion as it suited his convenience, but died in the profession of the Romish church in 1582. He was the author of a Life of Beza and Calvin, which are said to be unworthy of credit.

**BOLSWERT** (*Biog.*) or *Bolsuerd, Boetius Adam à*, an engraver of Antwerp, who flourished about 1620. His Resurrection of Lazarus and his Last Supper are among the most admired of his pieces.

**Bolswert**, or *Bolsuerd Scheltius à*, brother of the preceding, and also an engraver, obtained a high character by his engravings from Rubens, Vandyke, &c.

**BOLTON**, *Duke of* (*Her.*) the title conferred on Charles, sixth marquis of Winchester, the distinguished loyalist. This title became extinct at the death of Harry, the sixth duke, in 1794.

**Bolton**, *Lord*, the title conferred in 1797 on Thomas Orde, esq. who took the name and arms of Powlett on his succeeding, in right of his wife, to the estates of the late duke of Bolton. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Powlett, lord Bolton, of Bolton castle, co. York.

*Arms.* *Sable*, three swords in pile, their points in base *proper*, pomels and hilts *or*; on a canton *argent*, an escutcheon *sable*, charged with a salmon *proper*.

*Crest.* A falcon rising *or*, the breast and each wing charged with an estoil *gules*, and gorged with a ducal coronet *azure*, in the beak a salmon *proper*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, an antelope *argent*, encircled with a ducal coronet; on the sinister, a Cornish chough.

*Motto.* "Aimes Loyauté."

**Bolton**, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English divine in the 16th century, of whose works 'A Discourse on Happiness,' was the most popular in his time, going through six editions.

**Bolton**, or *Boulton, Edmund*, an antiquary in the 17th century, and a retainer to George Villiers, the well known duke of Buckingham, wrote, 1. 'The Life of King Henry II,' 2. 'The Elements of Armories,' 4to. Lond. 1610. 3. 'Prosopopœia Basilica,' a MS. in the Cottonian Library. 4. An English Translation of Florus the Historian. 5. 'Nero Cæsar, or Monarchie depraved.' 6. 'Vindiciæ Britannicæ,' &c. also in MS. 7. 'Hypercritica,' published by Dr. Hall at the end of 'Triveti Annales,' 8vo. Oxon. 1722.

**Bolton**, *Robert*, dean of Carlisle, was born in 1697, educated at Oxford, and died in 1763. His principal works are, 1. 'A Letter to a Lady on Card-playing on the Lord's Day,' 8vo. 1748. 2. 'The Employment of Time, Three Essays,' 8vo. 1750, &c.

**BOLZONIO**, *Urbano Valeriano* (*Biog.*) an Italian ecclesiastic, who died in 1524, was the author of a Grammar entitled 'Urbani Grammatica Græca,' 4to. Venet. 1497.

**BOMILCAR** (*Hist.*) a Carthaginian general, the son of Amilcar, who was hanged in the forum on suspicion of entering into a conspiracy with Agathocles. *Diod.* l. 26; *Justin.* l. 22.

**Bomilcar**, an African, who was for some time the instrument of Jugurtha's cruelties; but, conspiring against him, he was put to death. *Sallust. in Jug.*

**BONA**, *Dea* (*Myth.*) a name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, and Rhea, by the Greeks, and by the Latins to Fauna, or Fatua. She being distinguished for chastity, her festivals were celebrated only in the night by the Roman matrons. *Propert.* l. 4, el. 10.

*Fœmineæ loca clausa deæ, fontisque piandos*
*Impunè et nullis sacra retecta viris.*

*Ovid. de Art. Amand.* l. 3.

*Cùm fuget a templis oculos Bona Diva virorum*
*Præterquam si quos illa venire jubet.*

*Cic. de Harusp. Resp.*; *Varro apud Lact. de Falsa Relig. Juv. Sat.* 6, v. 313; *Sueton. in Jul.* c. 6; *Macrob. Sa* l. 1, c. 12.

**Bona**, *John* (*Ecc.*) a native of Piedmont, was created a cardinal in 1669, and died in 1674, leaving a high reputation for learning and piety. He wrote among other things, 1. 'De Divina Psalmodia,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1663. 2. 'Rerum Liturgicarum Libri Duo,' fol. Rom. 1671, 3 vols. 4to. 1747—1753.

**BONANNI**, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, who died at Rome in 1725, aged 87, was the author of, 1. 'Recreatio Mentis et Oculi in Observatione Animalium Testaceorum,' 4to. Rom. 1684, previously in Italian, 4to. 1681. 2. 'Numismata Pontificum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1699. 3. 'Observationes circa Viventia in non Viventibus,' 4to. Rom. 1691. 4. 'Catalogue of the Orders, Religious, Military, and Equestrian,' &c. in Latin and Italian, 4 vols. 4to. 1706, 1707, 1710, and 1711.

**BONARELLI**, *Guy Ubaldo* (*Hist.*) of an ancient noble family in Ancona, in the 16th century, was employed by Alphonso, duke of Modena, on many important negotiations, and died in 1608. His pastoral poem, for which he is best known, is entitled 'Filli di Sciro,' &c. 4to. Ferrara, 1607, and often reprinted since, of which the best editions are that of the Elzevirs, 4to. 1678, 8vo. London, 1725, or 1728.

**BONAROTA** (*Biog.*) vide *Michael Angelo.*

**BONASONE**, *Julius* (*Biog.*) sometimes called *Bolognese*, from the place of his birth, was a painter and engraver, in the 16th century, of whom Mr. Cumberland published some Anecdotes.

**BONAVENTURE**, *John Fidanza* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and saint of the Romish Church, was born in 1221, created cardinal and bishop of Albano, by Gregory X, in 1272, died in 1274, and was canonized in 1482. He refused the archbishopric of York, which Clement IV offered to him; and such was his reputation among the cardinals, that when after three years they could not agree on the choice of a pope, they referred to him for his nomination, and he fixed upon Thibaut, archdeacon of Liege, who assumed the name of Gregory X. His works on subjects of Divinity and Morals, were printed at Rome in 8 vols. fol. 1588.

**Bonaventure**, of Padua, a cardinal, was born in 1332, created cardinal by Urban VI, and was shot by an arrow as he crossed the bridge of St. Angelo, at Rome, in 1386. He wrote commentaries on the Epistles of St. John, &c.

**BONCIARIUS**, *Mark Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Latin scholar and poet, was born in 1555, and died in 1616, leaving many works which are very scarce, except his Latin Grammar, which was introduced into schools.

**BONCOMPAGNON** (*Ecc.*) the family name of Gregory XIII.

**Boncompagnon**, *Philip Hugh*, nephew to pope Gregory XIII, was by him created cardinal in 1572, and after going to Venice as legate, to congratulate Henry III, on his return from Poland, died in 1586, at the age of 36.

BONCOMPAGNON, *James*, a cardinal, and son of Hugh Boncompagnon III, was born in 1652, created cardinal by pope Innocent XII, in 1695, and was sent in 1699, to Modena, to salute the queen of the Romans on the part of the pope.

BOND, *John* (*Biog.*) a commentator and native of Somersetshire, was born in 1550, educated at Oxford, and died in 1612. He wrote, 1. 'Annotationes in Poemata Quinti Horatii,' 8vo. Lond. 1606, Hanov. 1621, and Lugd. Bat. 1653, 12mo. Amst. 1686. 2. 'Auli Persii Flacci Satyræ Sex,' &c. 8vo. 1614.

BOND, *John*, a violent adherent to Cromwell and his party, who died a little before the usurper, upon which the wits said that Oliver had given the Devil *Bond* for his appearance.

BOND, *William*, a native of Suffolk, who died in 1735, translated 'Buchanan's History of Scotland,' and was concerned with Aaron Hill in the 'Plain Dealer,' a periodical work of inferior merit.

BONDELMONT, *Christopher de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Florence, in the 15th century, composed a treatise on the Isles of the Archipelago. *Voss. de Math.* c. 70.

BONEFACIO (*Biog.*) or *Bonifazio*, otherwise called *Veneziano*, a painter, who died in 1553, aged 62, leaving among other pieces 'An Expulsion of the Publicans from the Temple,' in the Offices of Venice, which has established his reputation.

BONEFONIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Bonnefons*.

BONET, *S.* (*Ecc.*) of one of the best families of Auvergne, and bishop of Clermont, was born in 623, and died in 710, after having held the government of Provence or Marseilles, and after that the bishopric of Clermont, which he resigned four years before his death, and retired to a monastery.

BONET (*Biog.*) or *Bonnet Theophilus*, a physician of Geneva, was born in 1620, and died in 1689. He wrote, 1. 'Pharos Medicorum,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1668, and 4to. 1679, under the title of 'Labyrinthi Medici,' &c. 2. 'Prodromus Anatomiæ Practicæ,' &c. fol. Genev. 1675. 3. 'Sepulchretum, seu Anatome Practica,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1679, greatly enlarged by Mangeti, 3 vols. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1700. 4. 'Cours de Medicine,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1679. 5. 'Mercurius Compilatitius,' &c. fol. 1682. 6. 'Medicina Septentrionalis,' 2 vols. fol. 1684.

BONFADIO, *James* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar of the 16th century, was beheaded in 1560 on the charge of an unnatural crime. He wrote a history of Genoa, under the title of 'I. Bonfadii Annales Genuensium ab Anno 1528, ubi desinit Folieta ad Annum 1550,' 4to. Patav. 1586, in Italian, 1597. He also translated into Italian, 'Cicero's Oration for Milo,' an edition of which was published with his letters, entitled 'Lettere Famigliari,' &c. 8vo. Bologna, 1744.

BONFINIUS, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an historian of Ascoli, in the 15th century, wrote a history of Hungary, entitled 'Rerum Hungaricarum Decades Libri XLV, comprehensæ ab Origine Gentis,' &c. Bestereze, or Noefenstadt, in Transylvania, 1543, and a completer edition by Sambucus in 1568, 1581, besides a treatise on Virginity and Chastity, &c.

BONERERIUS, *James*, a Jesuit of Liege, was born in 1573, and died in 1643, leaving 'Commentaries on the Pentateuch,' &c.

BONGARS, *James* (*Hist.*) a statesman of Orleans, who was employed by Henry IV on several negotiations, and died in 1612, aged 58. He published, 1. 'Rerum Hungaricarum Scriptores,' fol. 2. 'Gesta Dei per Francos,' 2 vols. fol. Hanau. 1611. His Latin letters were published at Leyden, 1647, in French and Latin, 2 vols. 12mo. 1668, 1695.

BONIFACE (*Hist.*) a count of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, was very successful against the Vandals in Spain and Africa, but was afterwards killed in battle against Aetius. *Procop. de Bell. Vandal.* l. 1; *Prosper. in Chron.*; *Paul Diacon.* l. 14.

BONIFACE (*Ecc.*) a name common to some saints, and several popes.

BONIFACE, *St.*, the apostle of Germany, was sent by Gregory II to convert the barbarians of the North. He was killed by the pagans in Friezland, in 754, after having governed the see of Mentz, which was erected in his favour into an archbishopric by Gregory III.

*Popes of this Name.*

BONIFACE I, *St.*, a Roman by birth, and the successor of Zosimus in 418, died in 422.

BONIFACE II, whose father was a Goth, succeeded Felix IV in 530, and died in 532.

BONIFACE III, succeeded Sabinian in 606, and died the same year.

BONIFACE IV, son of a physician of Valeria, succeeded Boniface III, and died in 614. He dedicated to the virgin and martyrs the pantheon built by Agrippa, which is still venerated as a magnificent edifice.

BONIFACE V, of Naples, succeeded Deodatus in 617, and died in 625.

BONIFACE VI, filled the papal chair only 15 days after Formosus VIII, in 896.

BONIFACE VII, an antipope, raised himself to the papal chair after the murder of Benedict VI, and John XIV, in 984, and died four months after.

BONIFACE VIII, succeeded Celestin V, on his abdication, and died in 1303, after having embroiled himself with Philip the *Fair*, who detained him a prisoner for some time.

BONIFACE IX, a native of Naples, succeeded Urban VI, in 1386, and died in 1404. *Onuphrius, Ciacconius, Platinus, &c.*

BONIFACIO, *Balthasar* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Capo d'Istria, was born in 1584, and died in 1659. He wrote, 'Historia Trevigiana,' 4to. 'Historia Ludicra,' and other works, of which Niceron gives a list.

BONIFACIO, *John* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and historian of Rovigo, was born in 1547, and died in 1635, leaving, 1. 'Storia Trevigiana,' 4to. Trevisi, 1591; and Venice, 1744. 2. 'Lettere Famigliari,' &c. 4to. &c. Rovigeo, 1624. 3. 'L'Arte de Cenni,' 4to. Vicenza, 1616, one of the earliest attempts to teach the deaf and dumb. 4. 'Orazione,' &c. 4to. 1624.

BONJOUR, *William* (*Biog.*) an Augustin of Toulouse, was born in 1670, and died in 1714. He published, 1. 'Dissertatio de Nomine Patriarchi Josephi a Pharaoni imposito,' &c. fol. Rom. 1696. 2. 'Selectæ Dissertationes in Sacram Scripturam,' fol. Rom. 1705. 3. 'In Monumenta Coptica, seu Ægyptiacæ Bibliothecæ Vaticana brevis Exercitatio,' fol. ibid. 1699. 4. 'Calendarium Romanum Chronologorum, Causa constructum,' &c. ibid. 1701.

BONN (*Geog.*) a town situated on the left bank of the Rhine, in the duchy of the Lower Rhine, 14 m. S. S. E. Cologne, 30 E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 7° 6′ E., lat. 50° 40′ N.

*History of Bonn.*

Bonn, which in the Latin of the middle ages is called *Bonna*, is supposed to be the *Ara Ubiorum* of the Romans. It was formerly one of the fortresses of the Rhine, which suffered severely from bombardment when garrisoned by the French, in 1689, and also in 1703, when it was taken by Marlborough. Its fortifications were almost entirely demolished in 1717, and in 1794 it was occupied by the French republicans.

BONNEFONS (*Biog.*) or *Bonnefonius, John*, a Latin poet, was born in 1554, and died in 1614. His poems were printed with those of Beza, in 12mo. Paris, 1757, and London, 1720, 1727.

BONNELL, *James* (*Biog.*) great grandson of Thomas Bonnell, a gentleman of a good family, near Ipres, in Flanders,

who, to escape the persecution of the duke of Alva, fled into England, and settled at Norwich. This Thomas was born in 1653, and died in 1699, leaving 'A Harmony of the Gospels,' 8vo. London, 1705.

BONNER, *Edmund* (*Ecc.*) bishop of London, and the son of mean parents in Worcestershire, was educated at Oxford; employed by Henry VIII on various negotiations, particularly to Rome, on the affair of the king's divorce from Catherine; was promoted to the see of London in 1538, and died in 1569, in prison, for his religion, in behalf of which he had committed many protestants to the flames, in the reign of queen Mary. Several pieces are ascribed to him on the topics which were agitated at that time.

BONNET, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a naturalist of Geneva, was born in 1720, and died in 1793. He wrote, 1. 'Insectology,' 1744. 2. 'Essay on Psychology.' 3. 'Analysis of the Mental Faculties,' &c. 1759.

BONNEVAL, *Claudius Alexander, Count de* (*Hist.*) a native of Limousin, was allied by blood to the royal family of France. He was successively in the French, Austrian, and Turkish service, where he was made a bashaw with three tails; and in this capacity defeated an Austrian army on the Danube. He died in Turkey in 1747, after having been banished and recalled by the Turkish emperor. Memoirs of his Life, written by himself, were published in 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1755.

BONNIER, *d'Aleo N.* (*Hist.*) a French republican, was employed as minister in the conferences with the English ambassador, at Lisle, and afterwards at Rudstadt. On his return from this latter place, he was assassinated by some men in the dress of Austrian hussars, in 1799.

BONONE, *Carlo* (*Biog.*) an artist of Ferrara, who was born in 1569, and died in 1632. He was happy in his imitation of the best masters, particularly of the Caracci and Corregio, &c., of which his 'Feast of Herod,' 'Nuptials of Cana,' &c. are good specimens.

BONONIA (*Geog.*) the name of three towns among the ancients, which are at present extant, namely, 1. A town of the Boii, in Italy, which is well known at present by the name of *Bologna*. [Vide *Bologna*] It was a Roman colony till the eighth century, and is spoken of by many ancient authors. Silius deduces its origin from the Trojans.

*Sil. Ital.* l. 8, v. 599.

*Et quondam Teucris comes in Laurentia bella*
*Ocni prisca domus, parvique Bononia Rheni.*

Martial alludes to its cultivation.

*Martial*, l. 3, ep. 59.

*Sutor cerdo dedit tibi, culta Bononia, munus,*
*Fullo dedit Mutinæ: nunc ubi, caupo, dabis?*

*Cic. in Brut.*; *Liv.* l. 37; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Patercul.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 15; *Tac. Annal.* l. 12; *Sueton. in August.*; *Appian. de Bell. Civil.* l. 4; *Dio.* l. 45; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Antonin. Itin.*; &c. 2. A town of Gallia Belgica, which is also well known by the present name of *Boulogne*. *Eutrop.* l. 9; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 20, &c. 3. A town of Pannonia, now *Bonmonster*. *Itin.*

BONOSUS (*Hist.*) a Spanish captain, and son of a rhetorician, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor against Probus, by whom he was defeated, and hanged in 280. *Vopis. in Prob.*

Bonosus (*Ecc.*) an heretical bishop of Sardrea, in Dacia, who supported the opinions of Photinus, on the subject of the Virginity of the Blessed Virgin. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 389; *Prateol. de Dog. Hæret. Omn.*

BONTEMPE, *Angelino* (*Biog.*) a native of Perugia in the 17th century, was the author of a work on music, entitled 'Historia Musica di Gio And. Angelini Bontempi,' fol. 1695.

BONTENS, *Madame* (*Biog.*) a French lady, who was born in 1718, and died in 1768, was the translator of Thomson's Seasons, 12mo. 1759.

BONTIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician of Leyden in the 17th century, wrote, 1. 'De Conservanda Valetudine ac Dieta Sanis in India observandis.' 2. 'Methodus Medendi qua oportet in India Orientali uti.' 3. 'De Medicina Indorum,' published with Alpinus' work 'De Medicina Ægyptiorum,' 4to. 1718. 4. 'Historia Nat. et Med. Indiæ Orientalis,' fol. 1658.

BOOKER, *John* (*Biog.*) an astrologer in the 17th century, who wrote the 'Bloody Irish Almanac,' containing an account of the war in Ireland.

BOONEN, *Arnold* (*Biog.*) a portrait painter of Dort, was born in 1669, and died in 1729, after having obtained a good name and a good fortune by his talent and industry.

BOORDE (*Biog.*) vide *Borde*.

BOOTH, *George* (*Hist.*) lord Delamer distinguished himself at the death of Oliver Cromwell, by a fruitless attempt to raise an insurrection in favour of Charles II; for which, at the Restoration, he was created baron Delamer, of Dunham Mafecy, and died in 1684.

Booth, *Henry*, earl of Warrington, and baron Delamer, the second son of the preceding, was a violent partizan against king James II, and in favour of William III, in whose service he continued until 1690, when, for his opposition to the royal prerogative, he was removed from the administration, and created earl of Warrington. He died in 1693, leaving some works as an author, which were published in 1 vol. 8vo. 1694.

Booth, *Barton* (*Biog.*) a tragic actor of Lancaster, was born in 1681, and died in 1733, after having acquired and preserved the highest reputation in his profession. His Othello was reckoned a masterpiece.

BOOTHBY (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys a higher antiquity than the Norman conquest. Theobaldus de Boothby was governor of Pontefract Castle, co. York, which he held a long time against the Lancastrians, in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry Boothby was created a baronet by king Charles, in 1644, by letters patent; but the rebellion prevented its passing the seals at that time. The patent was afterwards renewed by his son, sir William, in 1660, and remains still in the family, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a canton *sable*, a lion's paw erased in bend *or*.

*Crest.* A lion's paw erased erect *or*.

*Motto.* "Mors Christi, mors mortis mihi."

BOQUINE, *Peter* (*Hist.*) or *Boquinus*, a French protestant divine, who contributed to the reformation, died in 1582, leaving various works on the topics of the day, such as 'Adsertio veteris et veri Christianismi adversus novum et fictum Jesuitismum,' which was translated into English, under the title of 'A Defence of the old and true Profession of Christianitie, against the new counterfeite Sect of Jesuites, by Peter Boquine, translated by T. G.' 8vo. London, 1581.

BORBONIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Bourbon*.

BORCHT (*Biog.*) or *Borght Henry Vander*, a painter, engraver, and antiquary of Brussels, was born in 1583, and died in 1660. His paintings were principally fruits and flowers. Among his engravings are a Dead Christ, supported by Joseph of Arimathea, from Parmigiano, &c.

BORDA, *John Charles* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Dax, was born in 1733, and died in 1799. He published many dissertations in the Memoirs of the French Academy, particularly 'Memoire sur les Roues Hydrauliques;' besides an account of his voyage, which was published under the title of 'Voyage fait par Ordre du Roy, en 1771 et 1772,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1778.

BORDE, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) or *Boorde, Andrew*, in Latin

*Andreas Perforatus*, a physician of Pevensy, in Sussex, in the 16th century, wrote many things on various subjects, among which are, 1. 'A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge,' black letter, printed by William Coplande, without date, and an edition in 1542. 2. 'Breviary of Health,' 1547; also in 4to. 1575; with another work, called the 'Extravagants.' 3. 'Compendyouse Regime,' &c.; an edition of which was printed after his death, in 1562. 4. 'Merry Tales of the Madmen of Gotham.' 5. 'Prognostics,' &c. It is said that the name of *Merry Andrew* is derived from him.

BORDE, *John Benjamin de la* (*Biog.*) a French miscellaneous writer, was born in 1734, and guillotined, by order of Robespierre, in 1794. He wrote, 1. 'Recueil d'Airs,' 4 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Essais sur la Musique Ancienne et Moderne,' 4 vols. 4to. 1780. 3. 'Essai sur l'Histoire Chronologique de plus de quatre-vingts Peuples de l'Antiquite,' 8vo. 1788. 4. 'Memoires Historiques de Coucy,' 2 vols. 8vo. 5. 'Pieces Interessantes pour servir à l'Histoire des Regnes de Louis XIII et de Louis XIV,' 12mo. 6. 'Lettres sur la Suisse,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1781. 7. 'Abrégé Chronologique des principaux Faits arrivés depuis Henoch jusqu' à Jesus Christ,' 8vo. 1789. 8. 'Recueil de Vers dediés à Adelaide par le plus heureux des Epoux,' 16mo. &c.

BOURDENAVE, *Toussaint* (*Biog.*) a surgeon of Paris, was born in 1728, and died in 1782, leaving some few works on surgical and medical subjects.

BORDEU, *Theophilus de* (*Biog.*) a physician of Bearn, was born in 1722, and died in 1776. He wrote, 1. 'Chylificationis Historia,' 12mo. 1742 and 1752; with his 'Recherches sur les Glandes.' 2. 'Lettres contenant des Essais sur l'Histoire des Eaux Minerales du Bearn,' 12mo. 1746. 3. 'Recherches Anatomique sur la Position des Glandes,' &c. 4. 'Recherches sur le Pouls par Raport aux Crises,' 12mo. Paris, 1756. 5. 'Recherches sur le Tissu Muqueux, et l'Organe Gellulaire.'

BORDONE, *Paris* (*Biog.*) an artist of Trevigi, was born in 1513, and died in 1588. He was the favourite of Francis I, for whom he painted the Beauties of the French Court, which added greatly to his reputation.

BORE, *Catherine Von* (*Biog.*) a nun of the convent of Nimptschen, who embraced the principles of the reformation, and breaking her vows, was married to Luther. She died in 1552.

BOREADES (*Myth.*) the descendant of Boreas, who long possessed the supreme power and the priesthood in the island of the Hyperboreans. *Diod.* l. 1.

BOREAS (*Myth.*) Βορέας, the son of Astræus and Aurora, or, according to some, the son of Strymon, who was the same as the Aquilo, or north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains, and was worshipped as a deity. *Hom. Il.* l. 20; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 379; *Herod.* l. 7; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Callimach. in Del.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7; *Hygin. Præf. Fab.*; *Aul. Gell.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 1; *Schol. in Pind.*; *Pyth. Od.* 4.

BOREL, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a physician and antiquary of Castres, in Lanquedoc, in the 17th century, wrote, 1. 'Les Antiquités, &c. de la Ville et Comté de Castres,' 8vo. Castres, 1649. 2. 'Historiarum et Observationum Medico-Physicarum Centuria Prima et Secunda,' 8vo. ibid. 1653, and often reprinted. 3. 'Bibliotheca Chymica,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1654; Heidelb. 1656. 4. 'De Vero Telescopii Inventore,' &c. 4to. Hag. 1655. 5. 'Tresor des Recherches et Antiquités Gauloises,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1655. 6. 'Poeme a la Louange de l'Imprimerie.' 7. 'Carmina in Laudem Regis, Reginæ, et Cardinalis Mazarine,' 4to. 8. 'Hortus, seu Armamentarium Simplicium Plantarum,' &c. 8vo. Cast. 1667, &c.

BORELLI, *John Alphonso* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and philosopher of Naples, was born in 1608, and died in 1679, leaving among his works, 1. 'Delle Cagioni delle Fæbri Maligni,' 12mo. 1649. 2. 'Euclides Restitutus,' &c. 4to. Pis. 1658. 3. 'Apollonii Pergæi Conicorum Libri V, VI, et VII,' &c. fol. Florent. 1661. 4. 'Theoria Medicorum Planetarum ex Causis Physicis deductæ,' 4to. Florent. 1666. 5. 'De Vi Percussionis,' 4to. Bonon. 1667; reprinted with his piece 'De Motu Animalium,' and that 'De Motionibus Naturalibus,' in 1686. 6. 'Osservazione Intorno alla Virtu Ineguali degli Occhi,' inserted in the Journal of Rome for the year 1669. 7. 'De Motionibus Naturalibus e Gravitate pendentibus,' 4to. Reg. Jul. 1670. 8. 'Meteorologia Ætnea,' &c. 4to. Reg. Jul. 1670. 9. 'De Motu Animalium,' 4to. Rom. 1681; 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1686.

BOREMAN, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a divine of the 17th century, who published, 1. 'The Churchman's Catechism,' 4to. London, 1651. 2. 'The Triumphs of Learning over Ignorance,' &c. ibid. 1653. 3. 'Life and Death of Freeman Sonds, Esq.' &c., who was executed for the murder of his brother; besides occasional sermons.

BOREN, *Herbert* (*Ecc.*) or *Herbert de*, bishop of Utrecht, who died in 1138. This city being besieged in his time by Theodoric, count of Holland, he caused the gates to be opened, and went forth at the head of his clergy to meet the besieger, who was so struck with the majesty of the venerable prelate, that he fell at his feet, and soliciting his pardon, raised the siege and left the city in peace.

BORGHESE (*Ecc.*) the family name of pope Paul V.

BORGHESE, *Francis*, the son of Mark Anthony Borghese, prince of Sulmone, was born in 1697, and created cardinal by Benedict XIII, in 1729.

BORGHESE, *Paul Ridotto* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet and painter of Lucca, was starved to death in the middle of the 17th century.

BORGHINI, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, of a noble family of Florence, was born in 1515, and died in 1680. The best known of his works is entitled, 'Discorsi di M. Vencenzo Borghini,' 2 vols. 4to. 1584, 1585; and with annotations in 1755.

BORGHINI, *Rafaello*, was the author of a tract on painting and sculpture, entitled, 'Riporo della Pittura e della Scultura,' 8vo. Florence, 1584.

BORGIA (*Hist.*) the name of a family which, according to some authors, was very noble and very considerable, but, according to others, it owes its distinction to the good fortune and merit of Alphonso Borgia, afterwards pope Callixtus III. Another of this family was likewise pope, under the name of Alexander VI, and others were dukes and cardinals, &c.

BORGIA, *John*, the natural son of pope Alexander VI, was raised to the dignity of duke of Gandia, on the death of his eldest brother, and was assassinated at Rome, where his body was thrown into the Tiber. His brother Cæsar is charged with this murder.

BORGIA, *Cæsar*, a younger brother of the preceding, was promoted to the bishopric of Pampeluna, and the archbishopric of Valentia, successively, and was created cardinal in 1493; but throwing off his ecclesiastical profession, he formed a league with Louis XII, by whom he was made duke of Valentinois; falling, however, at length under the displeasure of the king, and experiencing a reverse of fortune, he took refuge with his brother-in-law, the king of Navarre, and died in 1507 of the wounds which he received in battle, under the walls of Viana.

BORGIA, *Francis*, viceroy of Peru, son of John Borgia, commander of Azuga, and grandson of S. Francis de Borgia, died in 1658, leaving several poetical pieces, besides his works of piety.

BORGIA, *John* (*Ecc.*) nephew to pope Alexander VI, a cardinal and archbishop of Valentia, was created a cardinal by his uncle, and promoted to the see of Valentia in 1496, and died of poison from the hands of his cousin, Cæsar Borgia, as is supposed, in 1499.

Borgia, *Caspar*, son of Francis, duke of Gaudia, was created a cardinal by Paul V, and after having governed the see of Seville, as well as that of Toledo, and been for some time viceroy of Naples, he died in 1645, leaving the character of being a father to the poor. *Imhoff. Geneal. Hispan. Fam.*

Borgia, *Stephen*, a cardinal of Velletri, and in all probability of the same family as the preceding, died in 1804, leaving a high reputation as the patron of learning and learned men.

BORGIANNI, *Horatio* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver of Rome, was born in 1630, and died in 1681, leaving the reputation of being the best painter in Spain, where he resided. His etching of 'A Dead Christ,' is one of his most finished pieces as an engraver.

BORICHUS (*Hist.*) natural son of Carloman, king of Hungary, aspired to the throne of his father, in which he was opposed by Geisa II, who wished to get him into his power; but he was prevented by Louis VII, who protected the young prince.

BORINGDON, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Parker, of North Moulton, in the county of Devon, where it is said to have been seated since the 14th century. John Parker, a descendant of this family, was created a baron in 1784. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Parker, baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, co. Devon.

*Arms.* *Sable*, a stag's head cabossed between two flaunches *argent*.

*Crest.* On a wreath an arm erect, vested *azure*, cuff *argent*, the hand holding an attire of a stag *proper*.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a stag *argent*; sinister, a greyhound regardant *sable*, each collared *or*, and thereto antique shields appendant *gules*; that on the dexter charged with a horse's head couped *argent*, bridled *or*; the sinister with a ducal coronet *or*.

*Motto.* "Fidelia certa merces."

Boringdon, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Morley.

BORIS, *Gudenow* (*Hist.*) regent of Moscow, assassinated Demetrius, brother to the czar Theodore; and at the death of the latter, in which he was suspected of having been instrumental, he succeeded to the throne of Russia; but a false Demetrius arising, he was in his turn put to death, and his son Theodore Borrissowitz also, who succeeded him.

BORISSOWITZ, *Theodore* (*Hist.*) the son and successor of Boris, was strangled, with his mother, by order of the false Demetrius.

BORIVORIUS I (*Hist.*) the first Christian duke of Bohemia, in 826, abdicated his government in 906, in favour of his son Spiligneus.

Borivorius II, king of Bohemia in 1100, was forced to abandon his kingdom, after a reign of seven years, to Suatoplucus, his cousin and competitor.

BORLASE, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a physician, and son of sir John Borlase, one of the lords justices of Ireland, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1682, leaving among his works, 1. 'Latham Spaw in Lancashire,' &c. 8vo. London, 1670. 2. 'The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England,' &c. 8vo. London, 1675. 3. 'The History of the execrable Irish Rebellion,' &c. folio, London, 1680. 4. 'Brief Reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs,' &c. 8vo. London, 1682.

Borlase, *William*, an antiquary of Cornwall, was born in 1695, educated at Oxford, and died in 1772. His principal works are, 1. 'Antiquities of Cornwall,' fol. Oxford, 1753; London, 1769. 2. 'Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly,' &c. 4to. 1756. 3. 'Natural History of Cornwall,' Oxford, 1758.

BOROUGH, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred on sir Thomas Borough, who was created a baron in 1487, which is supposed to have become extinct at the death of Thomas, the eighth lord Borough.

Borough, the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, first conferred in 1813, on sir Richard Borough. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, in base a dolphin naiant in waves of the sea, all *proper*, on a chief *azure*, three mullets *argent*.

*Crest.* On a wreath of the colours three estoiles, surmounted by a plume of feathers *argent*.

*Motto.* "Suivez moi."

Borough, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) vide *Burroughs*.

BORRI, *Joseph Francis* (*Biog.*) a quack, and a heretic of Milan in the 17th century, who, having been seized as a spy, was sent to Rome, and condemned to perpetual confinement, where he died in 1695. To him are ascribed some pieces on chemistry and politics, as 'La Chiave del Gabinetto;' and 'Istruzioni Politichi,' &c.

BORRICHIUS (*Biog.*) or *Borch*, a physician of Denmark, was born in 1626, and died in 1690, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ,' 4to. 1666. 2. 'Hermetis Ægyptiorum et Chemicorum Sapientia,' &c. 1674. 3. 'Conspectus Præstantiorum Scriptorum Linguæ Latinæ,' 4to. 1698. 4. 'Cogitationes de Variis Linguæ Latinæ Ætatibus, &c. 4to. 1675.

BORROMEO (*Hist.*) the name of a family at Milan, which produced several cardinals.

Borromeo, *S. Charles* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, was born in 1538, created a cardinal by Pius IV in 1560, and died in 1584, after having governed with great zeal and piety, on which account he was canonized in 1610.

Borromeo, *Frederic*, youngest son of Count Julius Cæsar Borromeo, and cousin-german of the preceding, was created cardinal by Clement VIII, in 1587, promoted to the archbishopric of Milan in 1595, and died in 1632. His works were all of a pious cast, and written in Italian.

Borromeo, *Gilbert*, son of Charles, count of Borromeo, was born in 1615, created a cardinal by Innocent X in 1654, and died in 1672, after having performed the functions of legate in Romania for three years.

Borromeo, *Frederick*, son of Count Julius Cæsar Borromeo II, was sent as nuncio into Switzerland, and afterwards as nuncio ordinary to Madrid, by Clement IX, created cardinal by Clement X in 1670, and died in 1673.

BORROMINI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French architect of Bissona, was born in 1599, and died by his own hands in a fit of frenzy in 1667. Many of his works are still to be seen at Rome, but are not much esteemed. He published at Rome, in 1725, in Latin and Italian, his description of the church of Vallicela.

BORSETTI (*Biog.*) vide *Cornazzano*.

BORUSCI (*Geog.*) or *Borussi*, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited the country now called *Prussia*.

BORYSTHENES (*Geog.*) Βορυσθένης, a river of Scythia, now the *Dnieper*, inferior to no European river except the Danube. *Herodot.* l. 4, c. 45; *Strab.* l. 7; *Marcian. Perip.*; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Dionys. Per.* v. 311; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 22.

BORZONI, *Luciano* (*Biog.*) a painter of Genoa, who died in 1645, aged 55, was eminent as an historical and portrait painter.

BOS, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) an artist of Bois le Duc, who died in 1500, had a singular attachment to painting spectres, devils, enchantments, and the like.

Bos, *Lewis Jansen*, or *John Lewis*, another painter of Bois le Duc, who died in 1507, excelled in painting flowers, &c.

Bos, *Lambert*, a philologist of Friesland, was born in 1670, and died in 1717, leaving among other things, 1. 'Exercitationes Philologicæ,' &c. 8vo. Franek. 1700, and 1713 much enlarged. 2. 'Mysterii Ellipsios Græcæ expositi Speci-

men,' 12mo. ibid. 1702, and frequently reprinted since. 3. An edition of the Septuagint, 2 vols. 4to. 1709, with Prolegomena, &c. 4. 'Antiquitatum Græcarum, &c. brevis Descriptio,' 12mo. Franek. 1713, and frequently reprinted. 5. 'Animadversiones ad Scriptores quosdam Græcos,' &c. 8vo. Franek. 1715, &c.

BOSC, *Peter du* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine in France, who was born in 1620, and died in 1692, is principally distinguished by the part he took in the negotiations between his party and the court.

Bosc, *Claude du*, an engraver of France in the last century, assisted in executing the cartoons of Raphael, and engraved the battles of Marlborough, &c.

BOSCAN, *John Almogaver* (*Biog.*) a Spanish poet, of a noble family of Barcelona, died about 1543, leaving some works, which were published with those of his coadjutor Garcilaso, under the title of 'Obros de Boscan y Garcilaso,' 4to. Medina, 1544; 12mo. Venice, 1553.

BOSCAWEN, *Right Hon. Edward* (*Hist.*) a distinguished admiral, and second son of lord Falmouth, was born in 1711, and died in 1761, after having distinguished himself at Porto Bello and Carthagena, in 1740; at the battle off Cape Finisterre, in 1744, against the French, in North America, in 1747; in the capture of Cape Breton and Louisbourg, in 1766; and in the Mediterranean against the French fleet, of which he took three ships and burnt two, in the bay of Lagos, in 1759.

Boscawen, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet and miscellaneous writer, nephew to the preceding, was born in 1752, educated at Eton and Oxford, and died in 1811. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'A Treatise of Conviction on Penal Statutes,' &c. 8vo. 1792. 2. A Translation of Horace, the Odes, &c. in 1793, and the remainder in 1798. 3. 'Original Poems,' &c.

BOSCH, *Balthaser Vander*, (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, whose conversation pieces are highly admired. He died in 1715, aged 40.

BOSCOLI, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an historical painter at Florence, who was born in 1553, and died in 1606, was the first of the Florentine school who successfully applied the chiaro scuro.

BOSCOWITCH, *Roger Joseph* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Ragusa, was born in 1711, and died in 1787. His principal work was his 'Theoria Philosophiæ Naturalis reducta ad Unicam Legem Virium in Natura Existentium,' Vindob. 1758.

BOSIUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a native of Milan, and servitor of the Order of Malta at the end of the 16th century, wrote a history of the Order, entitled, 'Historia dell' Ordine di S. Giovanni Gierosolimitano,' 3 vols. Rome, 1594—1602.

Bosius, *Anthony*, nephew and heir of the preceding, wrote, 'Roma Sotterranea,' fol. Rome, 1632; the Latin translation by Father Oringhi, 2 vols. fol. 1651.

Bosius, *John Andrew*, a philologer of Leipsic, was born in 1626, and died in 1674. Among his works are, 1. 'Dissertatio de Veterum Adoratione,' 4to. Lips. 1646. 2. An edition of Cornelius Nepos, 8vo. 1657; and Jen. 1675. 3. 'Dissertatio de Pontificatu Maximo Imperatorum,' &c. 4to. Jen. 1657; reprinted by Grævius, in the 5th vol. of his Thesaurus. 4. 'De Ara Ignoti Dei,' &c. 4to. Jen. 1659, 5. 'De Tiberio,' ibid. 1661. 6. 'Exercitatio Historica de Clinicis Ecclesiæ Veteris,' 4to. ibid. 1664. 7. An edition of Tacitus 'De Vita Agricola,' 8vo. Jen. 1664. 8. 'Schedianna de Comparanda Notitia Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum.' 4to. ibid. 1673. 9. 'Introductio in Notitiam Rerum Publicarum,' 4to. Jen. 1676. 10. 'Dissertatio Isagogica de Comparanda Prudentia Civili,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1679. 11. 'Hispaniæ, Ducatus Mediolanensis et Regni Neapolitani Notitia.' 4to. Helmstad.

BOSNIA (*Geog.*) a country in the south of Europe, which is separated from Sclavonia on the N. by the Save, from Servia on the E. by the Drino, from Dalmatia on the S. by a ridge of mountains, and from Croatia on the W. by the Verbas. It is divided into the three sandjiaks of Bunjaluka, Orach, and Bosna-Serajo, so called from their chief towns, the last of which is the capital of the country.

*History of Bosnia.*

Bosnia derives its present name from the river Bosna, which runs through the midst of it; but in the time of the Romans it was known by the name of *Pannonia*. On the decline of the Roman empire, Bosnia was governed by princes of its own, called *Bans*, who were dependant, first on the kings of Dalmatia or Servia, and afterwards on those of Hungary, from whom it was wrested by the Turks, who rendered it tributary to them; and on the refusal of Stephen V, its king, to pay the customary tribute, in 1463, Mahomet II reduced the country to a Turkish province, and beheaded the king.

BOSON (*Hist.*) son of Buves, count of Ardenne, caused himself to be crowned king of Arles, Provence, and Burgundy, in 879; which dignity being confirmed to him by Charles the *Fat*, he died in the peaceable possession of his newly erected kingdom, in 888, leaving

Boson II, his son and successor, who, as is said, died in 944.

Boson III, nephew of Boson II, succeeded as count of Provence.

Boson, surnamed *Gontran*, a general in the service of Childebert, and the other sons of Clotarius I, who, for the active part he took in the intrigues and factions of the times, was put to death by Childebert, king of Austrasia. *Gregor. Tur. de Gest. Franc.* l. 7.

Boson (*Bibl.*) a town of Reuben, which is mentioned in the Maccabees, and is supposed to be the Bostra of profane writers. 1 *Mac.* v. 26.

BOSPHORUS (*Geog.*) or *Bosporos*, Βόσπορος, the names of two straits on the confines of Europe and Asia, so called from βοὸς and π·ρος, i. e. the passage of an ox, because from its narrowness an ox might cross it, to which the poets make allusion.

*Æschyl. in Prom.*

Ἔσται δὲ θνητοῖς εἰσαεὶ λόγος μέγας
Τῆς σῆς πορείας Βόσπορος τ' ἐπώνυμος.

*Callim Hymn. in Del.*

Κεκλίμενοι ναίησι Βοὸς πόρον Ιναχιώνης.

These straits were distinguished by the names of the *Thracian Bosphorus*, or the *Straits of Constantinople*, and the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, called by the Italians *Stretto di Caffa*; the first of which formed a communication between the Euxine Sea and the Propontis.

*Dionys.* v. 140.

Τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Θρηϊκίῃ στόμα Βοσπόρῃ, ὃν πάρος Ἰὼ
Ἥρης ἐννεσίῃσιν ἐνήξατο πόρτις ἐῦσα
Στεινότατος δὴ κεῖνος ἁπάντων ἔπλετο πορθμὸς
Τῶν ἄλλων ὅσ' εἰσὶ πολυκλύστοιο θαλάσσης.

*Dionys.* v. 167.

Ἐκ τῆς γὰρ Πόντοιο το μύριον ἕλκεται ὕδωρ
Ὀρθὸν Κιμμερίη διὰ Βοσπόρη ὧ παρὰ πολλοὶ
Κιμμέριοι ναίουσιν ὑπὸ ψυχρῷ ποδὶ Ταύρυ.

*Auson. in Monosyl.*

*Threicium et Libycum freta, Cimmeriumque secat bos.*

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 9, v. 69.

*Nunc ubi Scipiadæ classes? Ubi signa Camilli?*
*Aut modò Pompei Bosphora capta manu?*

Horace alludes to the roughness of its waters.

*Hor.* l. 3, od. 4.

*Insanientem navita Bospori*
*Pontus perhorrescit.*

*Herod.* l. 4; *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 2, c. 1; *Cic. pro Mun.* c. 15; *Strab.* l. 12; *Fest. de Signif. Verb.*; *Plin.* l. 4.

BOSQUET, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Lodeve, and afterwards of Montpellier, was born in 1605, and died in 1676, after having been employed on different missions, and governed his see with distinguished piety and prudence. He published, 1. 'Psolli Synopsis Legum,' 1632; a Greek piece never before printed; to which he added a Latin version and notes. 2. 'Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ Historiarum Liber Primus,' 4to. 1636. 3. 'Pontificum Romanorum qui e Gallia oriundi in Ea sederunt, Historia,' &c. Paris. 1632.

BOSSE, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Tours, who died in 1660, left three good tracts on the Manner of Drawing the Orders of Architecture, on the Art of Engraving, &c. 8vo. 1645, 1682; and fol. 1684; besides Representations of Divers Human Figures, Paris, 1656.

BOSSO, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar of Verona, died in 1502, leaving, 1. 'De Instituendo Sapientia Animo,' Bonon. 1495. 2. 'De Veris et Salutaribus Animi Gaudiis,' Florent. 1491. 3. 'Epistolarum Libri Tres,' 1493, 1498, and 1502. 4. 'De Vanis Mulierum Ornamentis,' &c.

BOSSU, *René Le* (*Biog.*) a critic of Paris, in the 17th century, wrote among other things 'Traité de Poeme Epique,' Paris, 1675, and reprinted several times since; translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719.

BOSSUET, *James* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Meaux, was born at Dijon in 1627, and died in 1704, after a life spent in defence of religion, and particularly that form of it to which he belonged, and which he knew well how to defend. His works appeared at Paris in 20 vols. 4to. 1737, among which the most distinguished are, 1. 'Refutation du Catechism de Paul Ferri,' 1655. 2. 'L'Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Eglise Catholique sur les Matières de Controverse,' 1671. 3. 'Traité de la Communion sous les Deux Espèces,' 1682. 4. 'Lettre Pastorale aux Nouveaux Catholiques,' ibid. 5. 'Histoire des Eglises Protestantes,' all which, together with his other works, were printed separately several times, and drew forth many answers from the Protestant writers in France and England.

BOSTON, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed at present by the Irby family, which was first conferred on sir William Irby, who was created a baron in 1761. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Irby, lord Boston, of Boston, co. Lincoln, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Argent*, fretty *sable*, on a canton *gules*, a chaplet *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath *argent* and *sable*, a Saracen's head *proper*.

*Supporters.* On either side an antelope *gules*, gorged with a chaplet *or*.

*Motto.* "Honor fidelitatis præmium."

BOSTON, *John* (*Biog.*) a monk of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in the 14th century, was the first collector of the Lives of English Writers, in which he was followed by Leland, Bale, and Pitts. He left a catalogue of authors, with short opinions of them, the MS. copy of which was in the possession of archbishop Usher, besides which he wrote, 1. 'Speculum Cœnobii,' 8vo. Oxon. 1722, at the end of the 'Trevet Annal.' 2. 'De Rebus Cœnobii Sui,' which is lost.

BOSTON, *Thomas*, a Scotch divine, was born in 1676, and died in 1732, leaving among his works printed after his death, 1. 'Thomæ Boston Ecclesiæ Atricensis apud Scotos Pastoris Tractatus Stigmologicus Hebræo-Biblicus,' 4to. Ultraj. 1738. 2. 'Memoirs of his Life and Writings,' written by himself, 1776.

BOSTRA (*Geog.*) or *Bosra*, a town of Arabia Petræa, now called Bosra, or *Busseret*, which was the birth-place of the emperor Philip, who succeeded Gordian in 244, and gave it the name of Philopopolis.

BOSWELL, *James* (*Biog.*) the well-known friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the eldest son of Boswell, lord Auchenleck, one of the judges in the Supreme Courts of Session and Justiciary in Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh in 1740, studied civil law at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and died in 1795. His most distinguished work, which will ensure him an honourable name with posterity to the end of time, is his 'Life of Dr. Johnson,' which was published in 1790. He wrote likewise, 1. 'Essence of the Douglas Cause,' 1766. 2. 'Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli,' 1768. 3. 'A Letter to the People of Scotland,' 1783, which was quickly followed by a second. 4. 'A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides,' in company with Dr. Johnson. 5. 'The Hypochondriac,' a series of Numbers which appeared in the London Magazine in 1782.

BOSWORTH (*Geog.*) a town of Leicestershire, in England, 11 m. W. Leicester, 106 N. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 24′ W., lat. 52° 38′ N. It is noted for having been the scene of that memorable battle which was fought in 1448, in a plain three miles from the town, anciently called *Redmore*, now *Bosworth Field*, between Richard III, and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, in which the former was killed. This battle terminated the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster.

BOSRA (*Bibl.*) בצרה, a town of Edom. *Gen.* xxxvi. 33; *Isaiah* xxxiv. 6, &c.

BOTALLUS, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) a physician of Piedmont, in the 16th century, who wrote, 1. 'De Curandis Vulneribus Sclopetorum,' 8vo. Venet. 1560. 2. 'Commentarioli duo alter de Medici, alter de Ægroti Munere,' 8vo. Lugd. 1565. 3. 'De Curatione per Sanguinis Missionem,' &c. 8vo. Antv. 1583, &c. The works of Botallus were collected and published under the title of 'Opera Omnia,' &c. Lugd. Bat. 1660.

BOTELER, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred on sir John Boteler, who was created a baron in 1628. It became extinct at the death of his son William, the second lord Boteler, in 1647.

BOTECOURT, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title by which sir Thomas Berkeley was summoned to Parliament in right of his wife, in the reign of Edward II. This title was afterwards revived in the person of sir Charles Berkeley, a naval commander, who was slain in a sea-fight against the Dutch, in 1665; and again in 1764, in the person of Norborne Berkeley, who claimed and recovered the ancient barony of Botecourt. He dying unmarried, his right and title went to the duke of Beaufort, as grandson of Elizabeth, his sister.

BOTH, *John* and *Andrew* (*Biog.*) two Dutch painters of the 17th century, the former of whom excelled in landscapes, and the latter in figures.

BOTHWELL, *James Hepburn, Earl* (*Hist.*) a nobleman, who is memorable in Scotch history as the husband of Mary queen of Scots, whom, after the murder of Darnley, he carried away prisoner to Dunbar Castle, and prevailed upon her to marry him. A confederacy was afterwards formed against him, when the queen was freed from his power, and he escaped to the Orkneys, of which he had been made earl, and died in 1577; confessing, as has been said, his own share in the murder of Darnley, and the innocence of Mary.

BOTICELLI, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a painter of Florence, died in 1515, aged 78. His Venus Rising from the Sea, and his Venus Adorned by the Graces, were among his admired pieces.

BOTONER, *William* (*Biog.*) or *William of Worcester*, an English writer of the 15th century, who studied at Oxford, wrote, 1. 'Cicero de Senectute,' translated from the French, 1475. 2. 'Annals of England,' printed by Hearne, at the end of his 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.' 3. 'Itinerary,' published by Mr. James Nasmith, 8vo. Cambridge, 1778; besides a number of other things mentioned by Tanner.

BOTT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Derby, was born in 1688, and died in 1753, leaving among his works

'The Principal and Peculiar Notion of a late Book entitled The Religion of Nature, Delineated, Considered, and Refuted, against Wollaston's Notion of Moral Obligation.'

Bott, *John de*, an architect of France, who whilst in the service of William III, of Prussia, erected the arsenal of Berlin, the fortifications of Wesel, and several public edifices at Dresden, &c.

BOTTARI, *John* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal of Florence, was born in 1689, and died in 1775, particularly distinguished for his love of learning. He wrote, 1. 'Vita di Francesco Sacchetti,' 8vo. Naples, 1725. 2. 'Sculture et Pitture sacre estratte,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Rome, 1737, 1747, 1753. 3. 'Vocabularia della Crusca,' 6 vols. Florence, 1738. 4. 'De Museo Capitolino,' 3 vols. fol. 1750. 5. 'Dialoghi sopra tre Arti del Disegno,' 4to. Lucca, 1754.

BOTTICELLI (*Biog.*) vide *Boticelli.*

BOTTONI, *Albertino* (*Biog.*) a physician of Padua, in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'De Vita conservanda,' 4to. Patav. 1582. 2. 'De Morbis Muliebribus,' ibid. 1585, and twice reprinted. 3. 'Consilia Medica,' 4to. Francof. 1605. 4. 'De Modo discurrendi circa Morbos eosdem curandi Tractatus,' 12mo. ibid. 1607, 8vo. 1690.

Bottoni, *Dominic*, a physician of Leontini, in Sicily, was born in 1641, and died in 1731, leaving, 1. 'Pyrologia Topographica; id est, de Igne Dissertatio juxta Loca, cum eorum Descriptione,' 4to. Neapol. 1692. 2. 'Febris Rheumaticæ malignæ Historia Medica,' &c. 8vo. Messin. 1712.

BOVADILLA (*Hist.*) or *Bobadilla, Don Francisco de*, governor-general of the Indies, sent the two brothers of Columbus in chains to Spain, at which Ferdinand and Isabella were so dissatisfied, that he was immediately superseded by Ovando, and perished on his return home.

BOUCHARDON, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Chaumont, was born in 1698, and died in 1762, much lamented for his distinguished talent.

BOUCHARD, *Matthew Anthony* (*Biog.*) a law professor of Paris, was born in 1719, and died in 1804, leaving, 1. 'Theorie des Traités de Commerce entre les Nations,' 1777. 2. 'Recherches Historiques sur la Police des Romains,' &c. 1784. 3. 'Commentaire sur les Lois des Douze Tables,' 1767, and 1803.

BOUCHER, *John* (*Biog.*) a seditious doctor of the Sorbonne, who inveighed in his sermons against Henry III and IV, and on the taking of Paris by the latter, he retired to the Netherlands, where he died in 1664, aged 94.

Boucher, *Francis*, painter to Louis XV, who died in 1770, left the reputation of being the painter of the Graces, and the Anacreon of painting. His 'Infant Jesus sleeping,' is among his admired pieces.

Boucher, *Jonathan*, an English clergyman and philosopher, a native of Cumberland, was born in 1738, and died in 1804, leaving, 1. 'A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, in Thirteen Discourses preached in North America, between the Years 1763 and 1775,' in which he upheld the principles of loyalty. 2. 'A Glossary of Provincial and Archæological Words,' intended as a supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, the proposals for which he issued in 1802, under the title of 'Linguæ Anglicanæ veteris Thesaurus.'

BOUCHET, *John* (*Biog.*) an historian of Poictiers in the 15th century, was the author of, 1. 'Des Annales d'Aquitaine finissant en 1519,' fol. Poictiers, 1524; enlarged and continued by himself, Paris, 1535; and still further enlarged, Poictiers, fol. 1607, 1644. 2. 'Abrégé de l'Histoire de France,' &c. fol. Poictiers, 1545, &c.

BOUCHIER (*Ecc.*) vide *Bourchier.*

BOUCICAUT (*Hist.*) count of Beaufort, and marshal of France, distinguished himself as a warrior against the Turks, by whom he was taken prisoner in 1396; and, after having signalized himself in Italy and elsewhere, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, brought to England, and died here in 1421.

BOUDOT, *Paul* (*Ecc.*) successively bishop of St. Omer, and afterwards of Arras, died in 1685 at the age of 64, after having discharged his functions as a good prelate. He wrote many works of piety.

BOUET, *Charles* (*Hist.*) of the noble family of the Bouets of Tourraine, distinguished himself by an inviolable fidelity to the king during the league. He opened the gates of Tours to Henry III; and, on all occasions, he exerted himself for the interest of this prince, and his successor Henry IV.

BOUETTE, *de Blemu Jacqueline* (*Biog.*) a lady of noble extraction, was born in 1618, and died in 1696, distinguished for her piety, which she displayed by her rigid adherence to the rules of the Benedictines. She left many works, consisting of the lives of saints, or persons remarkable for piety.

BOUFLERS, *Louis Francis, Duc de* (*Hist.*) peer and marshal of France, was born in 1644, and died in 1711, after a life of military glory, which was displayed on all occasions, though not with equal success. His noble defence of Lisle in 1708, for nearly four months, against prince Eugene, commanded the admiration not only of the conqueror, but of all Europe.

BOUGAINVILLE, *M. D. F.* (*Biog.*) a French navigator, who, after having sailed round the world on a voyage of discovery, was butchered among the thousands that perished on the 10th of August in 1792.

BOUGEANT, *William Hyacinth* (*Biog.*) a French historian of Quimper, was born in 1690, and died in 1743, leaving among his works, 1. 'Histoire des Guerres et des Negociations qui precederent le Traité de Westphalie sous le Règne de Louis XIII,' &c. 4to. and 2 vols. 12mo. 1727. 2. 'Histoire du Traité de Westphalie,' 2 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo. 1744; besides his share in the 'Memoires de Trevoux,' and other pieces of less moment.

BOUGEREL, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French biographer of Aix, was born in 1680, and died in 1753. He wrote 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres de Provence,' 12mo. Paris, 1752, which was only part of a larger work prepared by him, but not published.

BOUGHEY (*Her.*) the name assumed by the Fletcher family, originally of Derbyshire, who at present enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, which was first conferred on sir Thomas Fletcher in 1798. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a cross wavy *erminois*, between four plates, each charged with an arrow in bend, of the field.

*Crest.* On a wreath of the colours, a plate charged with a pheon per pale *ermine* and *sable*, the point downwards.

*Motto.* "Nec quærere nec spernere honorem."

BOUGHTON (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Lawford, in Warwickshire, where it was seated in the time of Edward III, when Robert de Boveton possessed the manor and seat at Lawford. Sir William Boughton, his descendant, was created a baronet in 1641. Sir Theodosius Edward Allesley Boughton, the seventh baron, was poisoned by his brother-in-law John Donellan, esq. for which the latter, being tried and found guilty, was executed at Warwick in 1781. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Two coats for Boughton, of Lawford.

1. By grant of Henry VII *argent*, on a chevron between three crosslets botonne fitchy *sable*, three stags' heads caboshed *or*; on a chief *gules*, a goat passant of the field.

2. Ancient coat *sable*, three crescents *or*.

*Crest.* *Or* and *sable* a stork's head erased chevronny, of four pieces *sable* and *argent*.

*Motto.* "Omne bonum, Dei donum."

BOUGUER, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Lower Bretagne, was born in 1698, and died in 1758, leaving among his works, 1. 'Traité d'Optique,' 4to. 1729 and 1760.

2. 'Traité de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux,' 4to. 1752, abridged into 1 vol. 8vo. by M. La Caille, 1768, 1769, 1781, and 1792, with the notes of Lalande. 3. 'Traité de la Construction du Navire,' 4to. 1756; besides his papers inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy.

BOUHIERS, *John* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Dijon, was born in 1673, and died in 1746. He published, 1. 'A Poetical Translation of Petronius,' 4to. Amst. 1737. 2. 'Remarques sur les Tusculanes de Ciceron,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1737. 3. 'Des Lettres sur les Therapeutes,' 1712. 4. 'Dissertations sur Herodote,' 4to. Dijon, 1746. 5. 'Dissertation sur le Grand Pontificat des Empereurs Romains,' 4to. 1742. 6. 'Explications de quelques Marbres Antiques,' 4to. 1733. 7. 'Observations sur la Coutume de Bourgogne,' 2 vols. fol. Dijon; besides his law works, of which a complete edition was published in fol. 1787.

BOUHOURS, *Dominick* (*Biog.*) a French critic of Paris, was born in 1628, and died in 1702, leaving among his works, 1. 'Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene,' 12mo. 1671. 2. 'Remarques et Doutes sur la Langue Françoise,' 3 vols. 12mo. 3. 'La Manière de bien penser sur les Ouvrages d'Esprit,' 12mo. Paris, 1692. 4. 'Pensées Ingenieuses des Anciens et des Modernes,' 12mo. Paris, 1691. 5. 'Pensées Ingenieuses des Pères de l'Eglise,' Paris, 1700. 6. 'Histoire du Grand Maitre d'Aubusson,' 4to. 1676, 1679, 1780. 7. 'La Vie de S. François Xavier,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1679; translated by Dryden in 1688. 8. 'La Vie de S. Ignace,' &c.

BOUILLARD (*Biog.*) vide *Bullialdus*.

BOUILLE, *Marquis de* (*Hist.*) a native of Auvergne, and a French general, died in 1800, after having served with distinction in North America, and still more so in his attempts to facilitate the escape of his sovereign Louis XVI, and afterwards in the ranks of the emigrants who fought bravely under Condé. His Memoirs of the French Revolution, 8vo. 1797, excited considerable interest.

BOUILLET, *John* (*Biog.*) a French medical writer of Servian, in the diocese of Beziers, was born in 1690, and died in 1770, leaving, 1. 'Avis et Remedes contre la Peste,' 8vo. Beziers, 1721. 2. 'Sur la Manière de traiter la Petite Verole,' 4to. Beziers, 1736. 3. 'Recueil des Lettres et autres Pièces pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Academie de Beziers,' 4to. 1736.

BOUILLON, *Godfrey de* (*Hist.*) vide *Godfrey*.

BOULAI, *Cæsar Egasse de* (*Biog.*) a French historian of St. Ellier, or Helier, died in 1678. His principal work was his 'Historia Universitatis Parisiensis,' 6 vols. fol. 1765—1673; besides his 'Tresor des Antiquites Romaines,' fol. Paris, 1650; and his 'Speculum Eloquentiæ,' 12mo. ibid. 1658, &c.

BOULAINVILLIERS, *Henry de* (*Biog.*) an historian of St. Saise, of an ancient and noble family, was born in 1658, and died in 1722. He wrote 'Histoire des Arabes et de Mahomet,' 12mo.; besides several pieces on the French history, which have been collected in 3 vols. fol.

BOULANGER, *John* (*Biog.*) a French engraver of the 17th century, was highly esteemed for the skill he displayed in a vast variety of pieces, particularly his 'Holy Family,' 'Virgin and Child,' &c.

BOULANGER, *John*, a painter who was born in 1606, and died in 1660. He was painter at the court of Modena, where many specimens of his delicate pencil are still preserved.

BOULOGNE, *Louis de*, painter to the king, was born at Paris in 1609, and died in 1674. He excelled in imitating the ancient painters.

BOULOGNE, *Bon de*, eldest son of the preceding, possessed not only his father's power of imitation, but was also eminent in historical and portrait painting.

BOULOGNE (*Geog.*) an old sea-port town of France, on the coast of Picardy, the capital of an arrondissement in the modern department of the Pas de Calais, 22 miles S. Calais, 154 N. by W. Paris. Lon. 1° 36′ E. lat. 50° 43′. The town is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter of which, called by distinction *Boulogne sur Mer*, lies on the shore.

*History of Boulogne.*

*Boulogne*, in the time of the Romans, was distinguished mostly by the names of *Bononia* and *Bolonia*; and the port of Boulogne by the names of *Portus Iccius*, *Portus Marinus*, *Portus Mariudrum*, *Gessuriacus Portus*, *Gessoriacum Navale*. It formerly had counts of its own, who sprung by the female line from the second race of French kings, many of whom are distinguished in history; as Baldwin I, also count of Flanders; Godfrey of Bouillon; and Baldwin, afterward king of Jerusalem, &c.; in 1534 it was ceded to Philip the Good, and from that time it was united to the crown of France. In 1544 it was besieged and taken by the English, but restored again at the peace in 1550. In 1690 the fortifications and the citadel were razed to the ground; and, during the revolutionary war, extensive preparations were made here, particularly by Bonaparte, for the invasion of England, who caused a column to be erected that remains still incomplete.

*Ecclesiastical History of Boulogne.*

*Boulogne* was erected into a bishop's see by Pius V in 1566, of which Claude André Dormé was the first prelate. The bishopric of Boulogne is at present included in that of Arras. A synod was held here in 1646 by Francis Perrochel. *Sammart. Gall. Christ.*; *Du Chene, Hist. de Guise.*; *Du Cange, &c.*

BOULTER, *Hughes* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Armagh, was born in 1671, educated at Oxford, where he was cotemporary with Addison, consecrated bishop of Bristol in 1719, translated to the archbishopric of Armagh in 1724, and died in 1743. He left very little in writing, except a few charges.

BOULTON, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a great mechanic of modern times, was born in 1728, and died in 1809, after having carried the improvements of the steam-engine to the utmost perfection, particularly in the application to the art of coining.

BOUQUET, *Dom. Martin* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of Amiens, was born in 1685, and died in 1754. He began a Collection of the Historians of France, and proceeded as far as the eighth volume, which appeared in 1752; the work was continued by the congregation of St. Maur after his death.

BOUQUIN (*Biog.*) vide *Boquine*.

BOURBON (*Hist.*) the name of a family the most illustrious, both for its rank and its antiquity, of any in Europe. Genealogists derive its origin from Ferreolus, a prætorian prefect in the fifth century, from whom descended Hugh Capet, the first of the third race of French kings, and from him descended S. Louis, or Louis IX, whose son Robert, of France, seigneur of Bourbon, was the ancestor of Henry IV, of Navarre, who stood in the tenth descent from Louis, and was the founder of the house of Bourbon, who have since been in possession of the thrones not only of France but of Spain, Naples, and Sicily.

BOURBON, *Louis I, de*, son of the above-named Robert, was the first duke of Bourbon, which was erected into a duchy in his favour by Charles the Fair in 1327.

BOURBON, *Peter I, Duc de*, was killed at the battle of Poictiers in 1356.

BOURBON, *John I, Duc de*, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and died in England in 1433.

BOURBON, *Louis de*, third son of John I, duke of Bourbon, became dauphin of Auvergne, and count of Montpensier, from whom descended the branch of Montpensier.

BOURBON, *Charles III, Duc de*, and constable of France, was

born in 1489; and, after leaving the service of Francis I, his master, he was killed at Rome in 1527 in the service of the emperor Charles V.

BOURBON, *Matthew de*, surnamed the *Great Bastard of Bourbon*, distinguished himself in the service of Louis XI, and Charles VII. He was at the defeat of the duke of Cleves in 1487, and was taken prisoner in 1495.

BOURBON, *Louis de*, second son of John of Bourbon, count de la Marche, commenced the branch of Vendôme, from which descended Henry IV of Navarre. He was count of Vendôme, and his great grandson was duke of Vendôme.

BOURBON, *Anthony de*, duke of Vendôme, married Jane d'Albret, queen of Navarre, by whom he had Henry IV, king of France and Navarre, and died in 1572.

BOURBON, *Condé Louis, Duc de*, a French general, gained great reputation at the battles of Steinkerque and Nerwinde, and died suddenly at Paris in 1710, aged 42. His branch of the family sprung from the Bourbons, dukes of Vendôme.

BOURBON, *Condé Henry Louis, Duc de*, was employed in the regency during the minority of Louis XV, and died at Chantilly in 1740, aged 48.

BOURBON, the name of several branches of the same family; as Bourbon-Conte, sprung from that of Condé; Bourbon-Soissons, sprung also from that of Condé, &c.

BOURBON (*Biog.*) or *Borbonius, Nicholas*, a Latin poet of Vandeuvre, near Langres, was born in 1503, and died in 1550, leaving eight books of epigrams, besides a didactic poem on the forge, entitled 'Ferrarie,' 8vo. 1533; and also a poem, 'De Pucrorum Moribus,' 4to. Lugd. 1533.

BOURBON, *Nicholas*, nephew to the preceding, and also a Latin poet, whose poems were printed in 12mo, Paris, 1651.

BOURBON (*Geog.*) the name of some places in France.

BOURBON, *l'Archambaud*, a town of the Bourbonnois, in France, in the modern department of Allier, 14 miles W. Moulins, 28 S. Nevers. Lon. 3° 3′ E., lat. 46° 35′ N. It is worthy of notice, as the place which has given its name to the illustrious family of Bourbon above-mentioned.

BOURBON-LANCY (*Geog.*) a town of Burgundy, in France, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Borbonium Anselmium*, is remarkable only for its mineral waters and the Roman antiquities, which are in the neighbourhood. It stands near the Loire, 36 miles S. W. Autun.

BOURBONNOIS (*Geog.*) a province and government with the title first of a county, and afterwards of a duchy. [Vide *Bourbon*]

BOURCHIER, *Sir John, Lord Berners* (*Hist.*) distinguished himself against the rebels in the reign of Henry VII; and, being made chancellor of the Exchequer for life, he attended the lady Mary, the king's sister, who was going into France to be married to Louis XI, and died governor of Calais in 1532. His principal work, as an author, was the translation of 'Froissart's Chronicles,' 2 vols. fol. 1523, 1525.

BOURCHIER (*Ecc.*) *Bowschyre*, or *Bowcer, Thomas*, archbishop of Canterbury, in the successive reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII, was son of William Bourchier, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and brother to Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex. He was chancellor of Oxford from 1433 to 1437, promoted to the see of Worcester by pope Eugenius IV in 1433, translated to that of Ely in 1443, elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1454, and died in 1486, after having presided over the church 32 years, during the most troublesome times. By his means printing was introduced into Oxford 10 years sooner than at any other place in Europe, except Haerlem and Mentz.

BOURCHIER (*Her.*) the family name for the marquis of Bath, lord Berners, earl of Essex, and lord Fitz-Warren, all which titles are now extinct. [Vide *Bath*, &c.]

BOURDALONE, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Bourges, was born in 1632, and died in 1704, leaving many works of piety, particularly sermons, which, for their eloquence, have gone through many editions, the best of which are that in 16 vols. 8vo. 1716, and the second in 18 vols. 12mo.

BOURDEAUX (*Geog.*) a large and opulent town of France, and formerly the capital of Guienne, is situated on the Garonne, 55 miles S. Saintes, 90 S. La Rochelle, 28 W. S. W. Lyons, and 325 S. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 33′ W. lat. 44° 50′ N.

*History of Bourdeaux.*

*Bourdeaux*, which was known to the Romans by the name of *Burdigela* [vide *Burdegela*], was occupied by the Goths in the fifth century, by whom it was burnt after it had fallen into the hands of the French. The Saracens took it in 732, and it afterwards suffered much from the inroads of the Normans and Vandals. It was then governed by princes of its own; namely, the dukes of Guienne; and on the marriage of Eleanor, daughter of William X, last duke of Guienne, to Louis VII of France, it was united, with its provinces, to the French crown; but she being afterwards divorced from this king, and marrying Henry, duke of Normandy and king of England, Bourdeaux came into the possession of the English, by whom it was greatly improved. To this city Edward the Black Prince conducted his captive John, king of France, after the battle of Poictiers, and made it the seat of his court for 11 years. It was not re-annexed to the crown of France till the time of Charles VII, about 1451; and a century after it was the scene of an insurrection on the subject of the salt-tax, when, among other excesses, the governor de Moreno was murdered, for which the town was severely punished by the constable Montmorency. During the civil wars about religion, the marshal de Matignon kept the place true to the king, although it contained many partisans for the league. During the late revolution, it was the theatre of atrocities similar to what were committed in all parts of France; but, on the downfal of Bonaparte, it was the first to acknowledge its lawful sovereigns, the Bourbons.

*Ecclesiastical History of Bourdeaux.*

S. Martial is supposed to have been the apostle of Bourdeaux; but the first prelate who presided here, of whom mention is made, is S. Gilbert. It is an archbishop's see, and had formerly nine suffragans, but at present only three. Several councils have been held in this city; namely, in 384, 1093, 1098, 1263, 1582, and 1624, besides several synods. *Aimon.* l. 1; *Thuan. Hist.* l. 1; *De Marca, Hist. de Bearn.*; *Sammart. Gall. Christ.*; *Du Chêne, Recherches des Villes, &c.*

BOURDEILLES, *Peter de* (*Biog.*) a courtier in the service of Charles IX and Henry III, better known by the name of *Brantôme*, died in 1614, aged 87, leaving Memoirs, which were first printed in 10 vols. 12mo. and again in 15 vols. 12mo. Hague, 1741, and in 8 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1787.

BOURDEILLES, *Claude de*, grand nephew to the preceding, comte de Montresor, attached to Gaston of Orleans, died in 1663, leaving Memoirs known under the name of Montresor, 2 vols. 12mo.

BOURDELOT, *John* (*Biog.*) a critic of Sens, died in 1685, aged 76, leaving editions of Lucian, fol. Paris, 1615; Petronius, 8vo. 1619; and Heliodorus.

BOURDELOT, *Peter Michor*, a physician of Paris, died in 1685, at the age of 75, leaving some treatises on the Viper, on Mount Etna, &c. besides three volumes of Conferences.

BOURDELOT, *Peter Bonnet*, physician in ordinary to Louis XIV, died in 1709, aged 50, leaving some papers on the History of Music, which were afterwards published by his brother in his 'Histoire de la Musique,' 1715.

BOURDIN, *Maurice* (*Ecc.*) anti-pope under the name of Gre-

gory VIII, was born at Limosin, and sent by pope Pascal to the emperor Henry V, whom, on the death of the latter, he caused to be elected pope in 1118; but, after holding the pontificate for three years, he was taken by Callixtus II, and died in prison in 1121.

**BOURDON,** *Sebastian* (*Biog.*) a painter of Montpellier, was born in 1616, and died in 1671. His 'Dead Christ' and the 'Woman taken in Adultery' are among his most admired pieces.

**BOURDONNAYE,** *Bernard Francis de la* (*Hist.*) a warrior and a negotiator, was governor of the isles of France and Bourbon; and in that capacity, he succeeded in 1741 in taking Madras, which he restored for a considerable ransom; but, being accused on his return of having suffered himself to be corrupted by the enemy, he was sent to the Bastille, where he died in 1754.

**BOURG** (*Ecc.*) vide *Dubourg*.

**BOURGELAT,** *Claude* (*Biog.*) a veterinary surgeon of Lyons, died in 1779, aged 67, leaving, 1. 'Nouveau Newcastle, ou Traité de Cavalarie,' 8vo. Lausanne, 1747. 2. 'Elemens d'Hippiatrique,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Lyons, 1750. 3. 'Matière Medicale raisonnée à l'Usage de l'Ecole Veterinaire,' 8vo. Lyons, 1765. 4. 'Cours Theorique et Pratique des Bandages,' &c.

**BOURGEOIS,** *Sir Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter, of a Swiss family, but born in London in 1756, died in 1811, leaving the reputation of an artist of the second rank.

**BOURGES** (*Geog.*) a large, but ill-built town of France, formerly the capital of the province of Berry, now of the modern department of the Cher, stands on a rising ground between the rivers Eure or Yevre and Auron, 36 m. N. W. Nevers, 155 S. Paris. Lon. 2° 23′ E., lat. 47° 4′ N.

*History of Bourges.*

Bourges, which is one of the most ancient towns of Gaul, was called by the Romans *Avaricum*, from the river *Avara*, and also *Biturix*, or *Bituricæ*, from its inhabitants, the *Bituriges*. It suffered much in the fifth century from the inroads of the Visigoths, and after being reduced by Clovis, it fell to the share of Clodomir, and then to that of Gontran, king of Orleans, from whom it was taken by Dideric, a general of Chilperic I, and entirely burnt in 583; it was rebuilt in the reign of Charlemagne, and had princes of its own by the name of counts, until the reign of Charles VII, who taking up his abode there, was, in derision, called *King of Bourges*, and here it was that Louis XI was born. In 1562 it was taken by the prince of Condé, for the Huguenots; in the same year it was besieged and retaken by the duke of Guise, for Charles IX.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

The church of Bourges was episcopal and metropolitan, the archbishop of which was also styled the patriarch, and primate of Aquitania. This prelate had under him 11 suffragans, but these were afterwards reduced in number. Among its bishops, it reckoned not less than 18 who were canonized, as Ursinus, Palladius, Simplicius, Honore, &c. Many councils or synods were held here during the 11th, 12th, and following centuries. *Greg. Tur.* l. 1; *Grat. Decret.* l. 4; *Pap. Mass. Descript. Flum.*; *Sammart's Gall. Christ.*; *Du Chêne, Rech. Antiq.*

**BOURGET,** *Dom John* (*Biog.*) a French Benedictine and antiquary, who died in 1776, left several MSS. containing large and accurate accounts of the Abbies of St. Stephen, the Holy Trinity, and St. Peter de Jumieges, of Caen.

**BOURGUET,** *Louis* (*Biog.*) professor of philosophy and mathematics at Bearne, died in 1742, at the age of 64, leaving, 1. 'La Bibliothèque Italique,' 16 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Traité des Petrifactions,' 4to. Paris, 1742, and 8vo. 1778.

**BOURGUEVILLE,** *Charles de* (*Biog.*) a lieutenant-general of Caen, who died in 1593, is better known as the author of a history of that ancient town.

**BOURIGNON,** *Antoinette* (*Biog.*) an enthusiast and adventurer of Lisle, in Flanders, who died at Franeker in 1690, at the age of 64, after having left her parents under the pretence of preserving an immaculate virginity. She wandered from place to place, giving herself out as a prophetess, by which she gained many proselytes. Her works are said to have been published in 21 vols. 8vo.

**BOURKE** (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Mayo, John Bourke having been created in 1776 baron Naas, in 1781 viscount Mayo, and in 1785 earl of Mayo. [Vide *Mayo*]

**BOURLIE,** *Antoine de Guiscard* (*Hist.*) a native of Perigord, who became a pensioner in the reign of queen Anne. Being accused of treason in 1711, he was examined by the privy council, when he stabbed lord Oxford, and afterwards destroyed himself in Newgate.

**BOURNE,** *Emanuel* (*Biog.*) a clergyman of Northamptonshire, was born in 1590, educated at Oxford, and died rector of Ailston, in 1672, leaving among other thing, 1. 'Defence and Justification of Ministers' Maintenance by Tithes,' &c. 4to. 1659. 2. 'A Gold Chain of Directions, with Twenty Gold Links of Love, to preserve Firm Love between Husband and Wife,' 12mo. London, 1669.

**BOURNE,** *Vincent*, a Latin poet, who was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and died in 1747. His writings were published under the title of 'Miscellaneous Poems, consisting of Originals and Translations,' 4to. 1772.

**BOURSAULT,** *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a French dramatic writer and satirist, was born in 1638, and died in 1701. His dramatic pieces were collected and published in 3 vols. 12mo. 1725, besides which he wrote 'La Veritable Etude des Souverains,' 12mo. 1671, &c.

**BOURSIER,** *Lawrence Francis* (*Biog.*) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1679, and died in 1749, leaving among other things 'L'Action de Dieu sur les Creatures,' 2 vols. 4to. or 6 vols. 12mo. Paris, &c.

**BOUVERIE** (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity, and considerable distinction in the Low Countries, where it was written de Bouvrie, de la Bouveries, des Bouveries; but now Bouverie, as established by act of parliament. The first of this family who settled in England was Lawrence des Bouveries, born in 1542, at Sainhin, near Lisle, in Flanders, and a younger son of le Sieur des Bouveries, who being threatened by his father with the Inquisition, on suspicion of his being attached to the Protestant religion, he fled to Frankfort on the Main, where he entered the service of a silk manufacturer, and a Protestant like himself, whose niece he married, and at his death inherited all his fortune. He afterwards came into England, and settled at Canterbury. A descendant of his, sir William des Bouveries, was created a baronet in 1713, and his grandson Jacob, was created in 1747, baron Longford, and viscount Folkstone, and William, the son of this Jacob, was created earl of Radnor in 1765. [Vide *Radnor*]

**BOWER,** *Archibald* (*Biog.*) a native of Scotland, and a Jesuit, who after having changed his profession two or three times, died in 1766, at the age of 80, without any profession. He wrote the 'Historia Literaria,' and the 'History of the Popes,' besides the part he took in the Universal History, &c.

**BOWLES,** *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar, particularly well versed in Spanish literature, was born in 1725, educated at Oxford, and died in 1788. He was the editor of Don Quixote, and a contributor to Johnson's and Steevens's editions of Shakespear, &c.

**BOWES** (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Strathmore, who was created an English baron in 1815. [Vide *Strath-*

*more*] This name was assumed by the ninth earl of Strathmore, whose name was previously Lyon.

BOWYER, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) the first baronet in his family, died in 1670, after having been particularly active in bringing about the Restoration.

BOWYER, *Sir George*, entered early into the royal navy, and served in all the wars of his time, during which he lost his leg. He afterwards commanded as rear-admiral under lord Howe, on the memorable June 1, 1794; when, for his distinguished gallantry on that occasion, he was created a baronet, before he had succeeded to the family honour.

BOWYER (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, the younger branch of the Bowyers anciently seated at Knippersley, co. Stafford. The first baronet, sir William, before-mentioned, was descended from Thomas Bowyer, a younger son, who settled in Sussex, in the time of Henry IV. He was created a baronet in 1660, which dignity and title descended to sir George Bowyer, the admiral before-mentioned, after he had been himself created a baronet for his gallantry in 1794. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, a bend vane between two bendlets.
*Crest.* A falcon rising *or*.
*Motto.* "Contentement passe richesse."

BOWYER (*Biog.*) a literary printer of London, was born in 1699, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1766. His works both as a printer and a writer, as also his learned connexions, are largely set forth in Mr. Nichols' 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer,' &c. 1782, which was reprinted in 6 vols. 8vo. 1812, under the title of 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' &c.

BOXHORN, *Mark Zuerius* (*Biog.*) a critic, historian, and antiquary of Bergen-Op-Zoom, was born in 1612, and died in 1653, leaving, 1. 'Poemata,' 12mo. 1629. 2. 'Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores,' 4 vols. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1631, with his notes. 3. 'Theatrum sive Descriptio Comitatus et Urbium Hollandiæ,' 4to. ibid. 1632. 4. 'Plinii Panegyricus,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1632, and 1648, Amst. 1649. 5. 'Animadversiones ad Suetonium,' &c. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1632, and 1645. 6. 'Julii Cæsaris Opera cum Commentariis Variorum,' &c. 7. 'Grammatica Regia,' &c. 12mo. Holm. 1635, Lugd. Bat. 1650. 8. 'Historia Obsidionis Bredanæ,' &c. fol. Amst. 1640. 9. 'De Typographia Artis Inventione et Inventoribus.' 10. 'Chronicon Zelandiæ,' 4to. Middleburg. 1644. 11. 'Disquisitiones Politicæ,' &c. 12mo. Hag. 1654, Erford. 1664. 12. 'Historia Universalis Sacra et Profana,' &c. 4to. 1651, 1652, Lips. 1675. 13. 'Originum Gallicarum Liber,' 4to. Amst. 1654. 14. 'Institutionum seu Disquisitionum Politicarum Libri Duo,' Lips. 1659, Amst. 1663, &c.

BOYCE, *William* (*Biog.*) an English musician, chapel-master and organist to George II and III, was born in 1710, and died in 1779. Among his pieces are David's 'Lamentation over Saul and Jonathan,' 'Solomon,' the 'Chaplet,' besides 'Twelve Sonatas, or Trios, for two Violins and a Bass,' &c.

BOYD, *Robert Lord* (*Hist.*) a Scotch nobleman in the 15th century, who being appointed one of the lords of regency during the minority of James III, availed himself of that situation to increase his power to so exorbitant a degree, that he was at length summoned by the parliament to take his trial for having seized the person of the king, and other treasonable practices, upon which he withdrew to England, and died at Alnwick, in 1470.

BOYD, *Sir Alexander*, brother of the preceding, and a participator in his transactions, being tried and condemned, was beheaded in 1466.

BOYD, *Thomas*, earl of Arran, and son of Robert lord Boyd, was, through the intrigues of this nobleman, married to Margaret, sister of James III, but on the fall of his family, he fled to Antwerp, where he died in 1474, and the princess, who was divorced from him, was married to lord Hamilton.

BOYD, *William*, a descendant of the same family. [Vide *Kilmarnock*]

BOYD (*Her.*) the name of a family in Kent, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, first conferred on sir John Boyd, in 1775. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, a fesse checky *or* and *gules*, in chief three mullets of the second, in base a crescent *or*.
*Crest.* Three ostrich feathers *sable*.
*Motto.* "Confido."

BOYD, *Mark Alexander* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Galloway, and nephew to the archbishop of Glasgow, died in 1601, at the age of 38, after leading an adventurous life, divided betwixt the pursuits of arms and that of law. Besides his Epistles after the Manner of Ovid, he wrote many Latin poems and law pieces, not printed. The only works now known are his 'Epistolæ Heroidum,' and his 'Hymni,' inserted in the 'Deliciæ Scotorum,' 2 vols. 12mo. Amst. 1637.

BOYD, *Robert*, a Scotch divine, of the noble family of the Boyds before-mentioned, was born in 1578, and died in 1627. Being averse to the union of the Scotch and English churches, which was agitated at that time, he resigned his clerical functions some time before his death. He left a Latin Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians, entitled 'Roberti Bodii Scoti Prælectiones in Epistolam ad Ephesios,' fol. London, 1652.

BOYDELL, *John* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Dorrington, in Shropshire, died in 1804, aged 85. He established the Shakespear Gallery, in Pall-mall, but disposed of his property in it by a public lottery.

BOYER, *Abel* (*Biog.*) a lexicographer and miscellaneous writer of Castres, was born in 1667, and died in 1729, a French refugee in Chelsea. He wrote a French Dictionary and Grammar, which are well known, besides works of a political character, which made Swift his enemy, and procured him a place in the Dunciad of Pope; among these are 'The Post Boy,' 'The Political State of Great Britain,' 'Annals of the Reign of Queen Anne,' &c.

BOYER, *Claude*, a native of Alby, who left the pulpit for the stage, and died in 1698, at the age of 80; was the author of 22 dramatic pieces of little merit.

BOYER, *John Nicholas*, a physician of Marseilles, was born in 1693, and died in 1768, leaving, 1. 'Methode indiquée contre la Maladie Epidémique,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1750. 2. 'Methode à suivre dans le Traitement de Differentes Maladies Epidémiques,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1761. 3. A new edition of the 'Codex Medicamentarius,' &c.

BOYLE, *John* (*Hist.*) of the first family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, with his royal master, James III, in 1488.

BOYLE, *John*, his descendant, supported queen Mary, and died in 1610.

BOYLE, *John*, son of the preceding, supported the royal cause during the rebellion, for which he suffered a ten years' banishment, almost to the ruin of his estate.

BOYLE, *David*, vide *Glasgow*.

BOYLE, *Richard, Earl of Cork, &c.* a statesman, of the second family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Canterbury in 1566, and died in 1643, after having raised himself to a state of opulence and distinction by his activity and talents in a civil and military capacity in Ireland, during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. He also lived long enough to testify his loyalty in the time of the rebellion in Ireland, by raising troops at his own expense, at the head of which his four sons were engaged in the battle of Liscarrol, in 1622. He wrote his own life, which was entitled, 'True Remembrances,' 1632, which remains in MS. in the possession of the family.

**Boyle**, *Richard*, the second son of the preceding, and second earl of Cork, was born in 1612, and after serving the king during the Irish rebellion, he carried his forces over into England, to the service of the king there, and when the royal cause was grown desperate, he withdrew to the continent, and suffered the rebels to deal with his estates as they thought fit. At the Restoration he experienced the favour of his sovereign, and died full of honours in 1697.

**Boyle**, *Richard*, the fourth earl of Cork, and great grandson of Richard, the second earl, was born in 1695, and died in 1753, after having retired for some time from public life, and employed himself in architecture, and the decoration of his gardens. He was the patron of genius, and the friend of Pope.

**Boyle**, *Richard*, third son of the preceding, went as a volunteer against the Dutch, and lost his life with the earl of Falmouth, and the lord Muskerry, who fell all three by one cannon shot, in the great engagement June 3, in 1665, in Solebay.

**Boyle**, *Lewis, Lord Viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeachy*, the fourth son of Richard, the first earl of Cork, was killed at the battle of Liscarrol, in 1622, fighting against the rebels.

**Boyle**, *Roger, Earl of Orrery*, the fifth son of Richard, earl of Cork, and lord Broghill, by which latter title he is best known in history, distinguished himself at first in the royal cause; but afterwards condescended to fight for, and receive favours from, the usurper, notwithstanding which he interested himself in favour of the restoration, and died in 1679. His writings are, 1. 'The Irish Colours Displayed,' &c. 4to. London, 1662. 2. 'An Answer to a Scandalous Letter,' &c. 4to. Dublin, 1662. 3. 'A Poem on his Majesty's Happy Restoration.' 4. 'A Poem on the Death of the celebrated Mr. Abram Cowley,' fol. London, 1667. 5. 'The History of Henry V,' a tragedy, fol. London, 1668; besides other tragedies. 6. 'State Letters,' fol. 1742.

**Boyle**, *Francis, Lord Viscount Shannon*, the sixth son of the earl of Cork, distinguished himself against the rebels in Ireland, and afterwards was very active in promoting the restoration, being employed to carry letters of invitation to king Charles II.

**Boyle**, *Robert*, the seventh and youngest son, and fourteenth child of the first earl of Cork, though not a public man, yet a distinguished writer and philosopher, was born at Lismore in 1626, and died in 1691, after having devoted his life to the pursuits of science. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'New Experiments Physico-Mechanical,' &c. 8vo. Oxford, 1660; 4to. 1662 and 1682. 2. 'Seraphic Love,' &c. 8vo. 1660; reprinted several times since, and translated into Latin. 3. 'Certain Physiological Essays, and other Tracts,' 4to. 1661, 1669; and translated into Latin. 4. 'Sceptical Chemist,' 8vo. 1662 and 1679. 5. 'Considerations, touching the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy,' 4to. 1663 and 1664. 6. 'Experiments, &c. upon Colours,' 8vo. 1663 and 1670; also translated into Latin. 7. 'Considerations upon the Style of the Holy Scriptures,' 8vo. Oxford, 1663; also translated into Latin, and published in 1664. 8. 'Occasional Reflections,' &c. 8vo. 1665 and 1669; which caused Dean Swift to write a piece, entitled, 'A Pious Meditation upon a Broomstick, in the Style of the Honourable Mr. Boyle.' 9. 'New Experiments,' &c. 8vo. 1665; 4to. 1683. 10. 'The Origin of Forms and Qualities,' &c. 4to. 1666; 8vo. 1667. 11. 'The Excellency of Theology, compared with Natural Philosophy,' 8vo. 1673. 12. 'Some Considerations about the Reconcileableness of Reason and Religion,' 8vo. 1675. 13. 'Discourse of Things above Reason.' 14. 'Of the high Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God, peculiarly for his Wisdom and Power,' 8vo. 1685. 15. 'Free Enquiry into the vulgarly received Notion of Nature,' 12mo. 1686 and 1687; also translated into Latin. 16. 'A Disquisition about the final Causes of Natural Things,' &c. 8vo. 1688. 17. 'Medicina Hydrostatica,' &c. 8vo. 1690. 18. 'The Christian Virtuoso,' &c. 8vo. 1690. 19. 'Experimenta et Observationes Physicæ,' &c. 8vo. 1691; besides numerous tracts and essays on subjects of natural philosophy, either printed separately or inserted in the Philosophical Transactions; and some posthumous works of the same nature, which were altogether collected and printed in 5 vols. fol., and 6 vols. 4to.; and afterwards by Dr. Shaw, in 3 vols. 4to. 'Abridged, Methodized, and Disposed,' &c. Mr. Boyle, among other acts which testified his zeal in behalf of religion, was the founder of annual lectures, known by the name of Boyle's Lectures, in defence of the gospel against infidels of all sorts; which have produced many elaborate defences of religion both natural and revealed. A collection of the sermons delivered at these lectures, from 1691 to 1732, was printed in 3 vols. fol. 1739, under the title of 'A Defence of Natural and Revealed Religion;' and an abridgment of these lectures, in 4 vols. 8vo., was published by the Rev. Gilbert Burnet. A list of all the preachers, since the foundation to the present time, may be seen in Nicholl's Life of Bowyer.

**Boyle**, *Richard, second Viscount Shannon*, the grandson of Francis Boyle, and the great grandson of the earl of Cork, distinguished himself before he was twenty years of age at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, and afterwards in the campaigns in the Netherlands, and died in 1740, one of the lords justices in Ireland, and commander-in-chief of all his majesty's forces there.

**Boyle**, *Charles*, second son of Roger, earl of Orrery, and fourth earl of Orrery at the death of his brother, was born in 1676, and after being educated at Oxford made several campaigns under the duke of Marlborough, in which he signalized himself, particularly at the battle of Malplaquet. He was declared envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of Brabant and Flanders, in 1710; committed to the Tower in 1722, on suspicion of high treason, on account of Layer's plot; but discharged for want of evidence six months after. He died in 1737, leaving an edition of the Epistles of Phalaris; the genuineness of which being disputed by Bentley, gave rise to several pamphlets on both sides, that served to amuse the wits of the day. He also wrote 'As You Find It,' a comedy, printed in the second volume of the works of Roger, earl of Orrery; besides a copy of verses to Dr. Garth, upon his dispensary, &c. The instrument called the Orrery derives its name from him, as the first encourager of the invention.

**Boyle**, *John*, son of the preceding, and earl of Cork and Orrery, was born in 1706, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1762, after having passed a life devoted to literary ease, the fruits of which were, 1. 'The Letters of Pliny the Younger, with Observations,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1750. 2. 'Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.' 3. 'Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth,' 1759, 1760. 4. 'The Discourse upon the Theatre of the Greeks.' 5. 'The Original of Tragedy.' 6. 'The Parallel of the Theatres.' 7. 'Letters from Italy,' a posthumous work, written in 1754 and 1755, and published in 1774; besides some occasional poems and papers in the 'World,' the 'Connoisseur,' and the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

**Boyle**, *Henry, Lord Carlton*, of the same family, was lord president of the council, and secretary of state in the reign of George I, and died in 1724, after having held several posts under government, until the change in the ministry in 1710.

**Boyle**, *Michael (Ecc.)* of the same family, died bishop of Waterford in 1635.

**Boyle**, *Richard*, brother of the preceding, and bishop of Cork and Ross, died archbishop of Tuam in 1644.

Boyle, *Michael*, son of archbishop Boyle, died archbishop of Armagh and lord chancellor of Ireland in 1702, aged 93.

Boyle, *John*, died bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in 1620.

Boyle (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Kelburn, co. Ayr, of which honourable mention is made under *History*. The first who enjoyed the dignity of the peerage was David Boyle, who was created, in 1699 a peer, by the title of lord Boyle, of Kelburn, Stewartoun, Cumbra, Larys, and Dalry, and in 1703 was further dignified with the titles of earl of Glasgow, viscount of Kelburn, and lord Boyle of Stewartoun, &c. [Vide *Glasgow*]

Boyle, the name of another ancient family, of whom mention is made as early as Henry III, when they had their residence in Herefordshire; it has been more distinguished in the later periods of history, [vide *Boyle*, under *History*] and also in the annals of heraldry, by the numerous honours which it has enjoyed. Richard Boyle before-mentioned, the first earl of Cork, and founder of these honours, was created baron of Youghall, co. Cork, in 1616, viscount of Dungarvon, co. Waterford, and earl of Cork, in 1620. His son Richard was in 1644 created a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Clifford, of Lanesborough, co. York, and in 1663 was raised to the dignity of earl of Burlington, alias Bridlington, co. Devonshire, which titles became extinct at the death of the third earl of Burlington. Lewis, the fourth son of the first earl of Cork, was created in 1628 baron of Bandon-Bridge, and lord viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeachy, which titles became extinct at his death. Roger, the fifth son of the same, was created lord Boyle, baron of Broghill, in 1628, and earl of Orrery in 1660. Francis, sixth son of the same, and brother of Roger, was created in 1660 lord viscount Shannon, co. Limerick, which title became extinct at his death; but Henry Boyle, the son of Henry, second son of the said Roger, first earl of Orrery, was created in 1756 baron of Castlemartyr, and earl of Shannon, &c. [Vide *Shannon*] Charles Boyle, the fourth earl of Orrery, the literary antagonist of Bentley, was created a peer of Great Britain by queen Anne, in 1676, by the title of lord Boyle, baron of Marston, co. Somerset. The titles at present enjoyed by the lineal descendants of Roger, earl of Orrery, together with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Boyle, lord Boyle, baron Marston, in England; and earl of Cork, and of Orrery, viscount Dungarvan, lord Boyle, of Youghall, and lord Boyle, of Broghill, in Ireland.

*Arms.* Party per bend crenelle *argent* and *gules*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a lion's head erased, party per pale crenelle *argent* and *gules*.

*Supporters.* Two lions party per pale crenelle, the dexter *gules* and *argent*, the sinister of the second and first.

*Motto.* "Honor virtutis præmium."

BOYNE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the dignities and titles enjoyed at present by a branch of the family of Hamilton. Gustavus Hamilton, grandson of lord Claude Hamilton, earl of Arran, &c. was created a baron in 1715, and viscount Boyne in 1717, from the battle of Boyne, at which he distinguished himself. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Hamilton, viscount Boyne, and baron Hamilton, co. Meath.

*Arms.* *Gules*, three cinque foils pierced *ermine*.

*Crest.* The same as the lord viscount Strabane's.

*Supporters.* Two mermaids *proper*, with golden hair dishevelled, each holding a mirror *or*.

*Motto.* "Nec timeo, nec sperno."

BOYNTON (*Her.*) the name of a family in Yorkshire, of whom mention is made as early as the tenth century. Sir Matthew Boynton, a descendant, was created a baronet in 1618; which dignity is at present enjoyed by the family, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, a fess between three crescents *gules*. The fess was formerly charged with a lion passant *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a goat passant *sable*, guttée *d'argent*, beard, horns, and hoofs *or*.

*Motto.* "Il temps passa."

BOYS (*Biog.*) or *Bois, John*, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I, was born at Nettlestead, in Suffolk, in 1560, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1643, leaving among his MSS. a collation of the texts of the Gospels and Acts, which was published under the title of 'Veteris Interpretis cum Beza, aliisque Recentioribus Collatio,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1655.

Boys, *John*, a descendant of John de Bosco, and dean of Canterbury, was born in 1571, and died in 1624, leaving several works on theological subjects, published in fol. 1629.

Boys, *William*, a surgeon of Deal, in Kent, was born in 1735, and died in 1803. His principal work was 'Collections for a History of Sandwich,' &c.

Boys, *Samuel*, a poet of Leeds, in Yorkshire, was born in 1708, and died after spending a dissolute and wretched life in 1749. He wrote among other things, 1. 'The Deity,' a poem, the third edition of which was published in 1752; and since reprinted in several collections. 2. 'Albion's Triumph,' 1743. 3. 'An Historical Review of the Transactions of Europe,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1747; besides translations, and some detached poems, &c.

BOZE, *Claude Gros de* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Lyons, was born in 1680, and died in 1753. Among his works are, 1. The edition of the first 15 volumes of the 'Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.' 2. The second edition of 'Histoire Medallique de Louis XIV,' brought down to his death, fol. 1723; besides many dissertations on medallic subjects, and a catalogue of his library, fol. 1745.

BRABANT (*Geog.*) a province of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Holland and Guelderland, on the W. by Zealand and Flanders, on the S. by Hainault and Namur, and on the E. by Liege and Guelderland. The principal towns of Brabant are Brussels, Antwerp, Bois le Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom.

*History of Brabant.*

Anchises, the father of Pepin Heristel, is supposed to have been lord of Brabant, whose princes at first took the title of counts, and about the 15th century that of dukes. They exercised considerable authority over the sovereigns of the other provinces; and in later periods the deputies of Brabant held the first place in the general assembly of the states. It belonged partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the United Provinces, whence it was divided into Austrian or Spanish Brabant, and Dutch or Staats Brabant. In 1746 the French seized on the Austrian part; but restored it at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1794 it was again conquered by the French, to whom it was confirmed by the treaties of Campo Formio, in 1794, and Luneville, in 1801.

BRABAZON (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Meath; sir Edward Brabazon having been advanced in 1616 to the dignity of a baron, by the title of baron Brabazon, of Ardee, and his son William was created in 1627 earl of Meath. [Vide *Meath*]

Brabazon, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Meath.

BRACCIO, *Andrew* (*Hist.*) a general of the Florentines, who, after having signalized himself in the wars of those times, died of the wounds he received before Aquila, in 1[illegible].

BRACEIOLINI (*Biog.*) vide *Poggio*.

Braceiolini, *Francis*, known by the Latin name of *Franciscus Braceiolinus ab Apibus*, a poet of Pistoia, died in 1645, at the age of 80, leaving several dramatic pieces and pastorals, &c.

**BRACELLI**, *James* (*Biog.*) an historian and antiquary of the 15th century, of Sarsano, in Tuscany, wrote 1. 'De Bello inter Hispanos et Genuenses,' 4to. Paris. 1520; Hagen. 1530; Rom. 1537 and 1573; and afterwards inserted in Grævius' Thesaurus. 3. 'De Clavis Genuensibus,' and 'Oræ Ligusticæ Descriptio,' 4to. Rom. 1573, inserted likewise in Grævius' Thesaurus, and Schottus' Collection. 4. 'De Præcipuis Genuensis Urbis Familiis,' inserted by Mabillon in his 'Iter Italicum.' 5. 'Epistolæ,' Paris. 1520. His works were published together in 4to. Paris, 1520.

**BRACTON**, *Henry de* (*Hist.*) a celebrated English lawyer, a native of Devonshire, who studied at Oxford, was in 1244 made one of the judges itinerant by Henry III. He is well known by his work, 'De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ,' the first printed edition of which was in fol. 1569; reprinted in 4to. 1640, and collated with various MSS.

**BRADBURY**, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, known by the familiar name of *Tom. Bradbury*, was born in 1677, and died in 1759, noted for his indecent buffoonery and political rancour in the pulpit. His printed sermons bear no better character.

**BRADFORD**, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred on Francis, second lord Newport, in 1694, and became extinct at the death of the fifth and last earl, in 1762. Lady Anne Newport, one of the sisters, married sir Orlando Bridgeman, bart., whose son, sir Henry, was created a baron of Bradford, co. Salop, in 1794.

**Bradford**, *Earl of*, a title at present enjoyed by the family of Bridgeman. Sir Henry Bridgeman was created a baron as above-mentioned; and his son, Orlando, the second lord, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Bradford, and viscount Newport, in 1815. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Bridgeman, earl of Bradford, viscount Newport, co. Salop, and baron Bradford, of Bradford, co. Salop, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Sable*, ten plates 4 3 2 1, and on a chief *argent*, a lion passant *ermine*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a lion issuant *argent*, holding a garland of laurel between his paws *or*.

*Supporters.* Two leopards reguardant.

*Motto.* "Nec temere, nec timide."

**Bradford**, *John* (*Ecc.*) a protestant divine of Manchester, in the reign of queen Mary, was burnt in Smithfield in 1555, after a long imprisonment. He left some pieces suited to the spirit of the times.

**Bradford**, *Samuel*, bishop of Rochester, was born in 1652, educated at Cambridge, consecrated bishop of Carlisle in 1718, translated to the see of Rochester in 1723, and died in 1731. His Boylean lectures were published under the title of 'The Credibility of the Christian Religion from its intrinsic Evidence,' &c. 4to. 1699; besides other sermons.

**BRADLEY**, *James* (*Biog.*) Savilian professor of astronomy in Oxford, and a native of Gloucestershire, was born in 1692, educated at Oxford, and died in 1762. Among his papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, was one on what he terms the *aberration* of the fixed stars, and another on the *nutation* of the earth's axis, which are two important discoveries resulting from his observations. His astronomical observations in MS., comprising thirteen folio and two quarto volumes, were presented by lord North to the University of Oxford, on condition of their printing and publishing them. The first volume was published in fol. 1798, entitled, 'Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, from the Year 1750 to the Year 1762.'

**Bradley**, *Richard*, a writer on horticulture and agriculture, died in 1732, leaving many volumes on these subjects, among which are his, 1. 'New Improvement of Planting and Gardening, both Philosophical and Practical,' 8vo. 1717, and frequently reprinted since. 2. 'Gentleman's and Gardener's Kalendar.' 3. General Treatise of Gardening and Husbandry,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1726. 4. 'Dictionarium Botanicum,' 8vo. 1728. 5. 'Historia Plantarum Succulentarum,' 4to. 1716.

**BRADSHAW**, *John* (*Hist.*) one of the regicides, and president of the court that presumed to sit in judgment on king Charles I. When Cromwell took the government, Bradshaw, a determined republican, became obnoxious, from his opposition, and after being dismissed his post, he died in 1659.

**Bradshaw**, *William* (*Biog.*) a puritan of the 16th century, was born in 1571, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1618. He wrote against ceremonies, under the title of 'English Puritanism; containing the main Opinions of the rigidest Sort of those that went by that Name in England,' 1605.

**BRADWARDINE**, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of king Edward I, died in 1349, a few weeks after his consecration, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Causa Dei,' fol. 1418. 2. 'Astronomical Tables,' in MS. 3. 'Geometria Speculativa cum Arithmetica Speculativa,' fol. Paris. 1495, 1504, 1512, and 1530. 4. 'De Proportionibus,' fol. Paris. 1495; Venet. 1505. 5. 'De Quadratura Circuli,' fol. Paris. 1495.

**BRADY**, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) the well-known author of the new version of the Psalms, was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, in 1659, and died in 1726. He likewise translated the Æneid of Virgil, and published some sermons, &c.

**Brady**, *Robert*, an historian and physician of the 17th century, wrote 'An Introduction to the Old English History.' 2. 'A complete English History, from the first Entrance of the Romans, unto the End of the Reign of Richard II,' 3 vols. fol. 1685, 1700, &c.

**BRAGA** (*Geog.*) in the Latin *Braccara*, a city of Portugal, capital of the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, and see of an archbishop, who is the primate of the kingdom. Some councils were held in this city, namely, in 411, 572, and 675.

**BRAGADIN**, *Mark Anthony* (*Hist.*) a noble Venetian, and governor of Famagouste, who, after defending to the utmost extremity the island of Cyprus against the Turks, was compelled to surrender in 1571, on honourable terms, to the sultan Mustapha, who, so far from observing them, put Bragadin to a cruel death, accompanied with every circumstance of torture and indignity.

**BRAGANZA** (*Geog.*) *Bragantia*, a small town of Portugal, but one of the oldest in the kingdom, was erected by Alphonso V into a duchy, in 1442, the eighth possessor of which, John II, was raised to the throne of Portugal, at the revolution in 1660, under the title of John IV, from whom is descended the house of Braganza, which at present occupies the throne of Portugal.

**BRAHE**, *Tycho* (*Biog.*) a Danish astronomer, of a noble family, was born in 1546, and died in 1601, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Mundi Ætherei Recentioribus Phænonomenis Progymnasmata,' many times reprinted. 2. 'Astronomia Instaurata Mechanica,' fol. Wandesb. 1598. 3. 'Tabulæ Rudolphinæ;' revised and published by Kepler, at Tycho's desire, fol. 1627. 4. 'Stellarum Octavi Orbis Inerrantium Accurata Restitutio,' &c. 5. 'Historiæ Cœlestis Partes Duæ,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1666, &c. He attacked the system of Copernicus, and substituted another in its place, which has not higher claims to notice.

**BRAMANTE**, *di Urbino Lazarus* (*Biog.*) a painter and architect, who died in 1514, aged 70 years, laid the plan for the rebuilding St. Peter's church, which was not completed till after his death.

**BRAMER**, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Delft, in the 16th century, whose Resurrection of Lazarus, preserved at Rome, is much admired.

BRAMHALL, *John* (*Ecc.*) a prelate of Pontefract, was born in 1593; educated at Cambridge; promoted to the see of Londonderry in 1634; obliged to fly the kingdom during the usurpation; translated to the see of Armagh at the restoration in 1661, and died in 1663. His various works, which were written against the Roman Catholics and the sectaries, were published at different times, and reprinted together in fol. Dublin, 1677.

BRAMSTON, *James* (*Biog.*) a clergyman, who was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and died in 1744, wrote, 1. 'The Art of Politics,' a poetical satire, in imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry. 2. 'The Man of Taste,' occasioned by Pope's epistle on that subject, both in Dodsley's Collection, Vol. I. 3. 'The Crooked Sixpence,' in imitation of Philip's 'Splendid Shilling,' inserted in the 'Repository,' Vol. I.

BRANCAS, *Villeneuve Andrew Francis* (*Biog.*) a French astronomer and philosopher, died in 1758, leaving several works on Cosmography, &c.

BRANCHUS (*Myth.*) a youth of Miletus, beloved by Apollo, who gave him the power of prophecy. His oracles, which were inferior to none but those at Delphi, were delivered at Didyme, where his temple was, according to Strabo, set on fire by Xerxes. *Strab.* l. 15; *Stat. Theb.* l. 3; *Lucian. de Domo.*

BRANCKER (*Biog.*) or *Branker, Thomas,* a mathematician of the 17th century, wrote a piece on the Doctrine of the Sphere, in Latin, published at Oxford in 1662; and translated Rhonius' Algebra.

BRAND (*Her.*) the name of the family which at present enjoys the barony of Dacre. [Vide *Dacre*]

BRAND, *John* (*Biog.*) secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and rector of St. Mary Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, was born at Newcastle in 1743, educated at Oxford, and died in 1806, leaving 'The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,' 2 vols. 4to. 1789; besides several papers printed in the Archæologia.

BRAND, *John,* rector of St. George the Martyr, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1808, was the author of several political pieces of temporary and local interest.

BRANDEL, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a portrait and historical painter of Prague, in the 18th century, left many specimens of his art in the churches of Prague and Breslau.

BRANDEN (*Her.*) vide *Brandon.*

BRANDENBURG *Mark* (*Geog.*) or marquisate of Brandenburg, the most important of the Prussian states, has Brunswick and Hanover on the W., Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the N., the grand duchy of Posen on the E., and Silesia, with a part of Saxony, on the S. It is divided into the Electoral and New Mark, and its principal towns are Berlin, Brandenburg, Potsdam, Francfort on the Oder, Custrin, &c.

*History of Brandenburg.*

The original inhabitants of Brandenburg were the Teutones, who were succeeded by the Suevi, the Senones, the Vandals, and the Saxons, who were reduced by Charlemagne. The Henetii afterwards got possession of the country, which being conquered by the emperor Henry I, in 927, was erected into a marquisate, in favour of Siegfrid, brother of the empress. In the 12th century the emperor Conrad III gave it to Albert I, of the house of Anhalt, whose successors were made electors. On the extinction of this family it passed through several hands, until it came into the possession of Frederic, burgrave of Nuremberg, in 1415, from whom is descended the present reigning family of Prussia. He was succeeded by his two sons Frederic II and Albert, the latter of whom divided his territory among his three sons; but they were soon incorporated again. Brandenburg suffered much during the thirty years' wars; but revived under the administration of Frederick William, who made great accession to his territories. His son, Frederic I, was in 1701 crowned king of Prussia; since which time the history of Brandenburg is united with that of Prussia.

BRANDER, *Gustavus* (*Biog.*) by family a Swede, one of the benefactors to the British Museum, of which he was trustee, was born in 1720, and died in 1787, leaving a fine collection of fossils for the Museum, of which an account was published at his expense, entitled, 'Fossilia Hantonensia Collecta,' &c. 1766.

BRANDI, *Giacinto* (*Biog.*) a painter of Poli, near Rome, in the 17th century, who adorned the churches and palaces in Rome with the labours of his pencil, among which a St. Rocco, in the church of Ripatta, and the Forty Martyrs, in the Stigmata, are his best pieces.

BRANDMULLER, *James* (*Biog.*) a Swiss divine of the reformed churches, was born in 1565, and died in 1629, after having published 'Analysis Typica Librorum Veteris et Novi Testamenti,' 3 vols. 4to. Basil. 1621 and 1622.

BRANDMULLER, *Gregory,* a painter of Basle, died in 1691, aged 30, leaving many historical pieces, which are much admired.

BRANDOLINI, *Aurelio* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet and a scholar of Florence, in the 15th century, wrote among other things, 1. 'Libri duo Paradoxorum Christianorum,' Basil. 1498; Rom. 1531; Basil. 1543; and Colon. 1573. 2. 'De Ratione scribendi Epistolas,' Basil. 1498, 1549; Colon. 1573.

BRANDON, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a knight, was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, in 1485, while fighting for Henry VII.

BRANDON, *Charles, Duke of Suffolk,* the favourite of Henry VIII, and companion of his early years, married Mary, the sister of this king, and widow of Louis XII, and died in 1545. [Vide *Suffolk*]

BRANDON, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the Hamilton family. This title was first conferred on James, duke of Hamilton, who was created in 1711 duke of Brandon, co. Suffolk, and baron of Dutton, co. Cirencester. [Vide *Hamilton*]

BRANDON, or *Branden, Lord, Baron of Brandon,* the title enjoyed by the family of Crosbie. [Vide *Crosbie*] The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Or, a lion rampant *azure,* in chief *argent,* two dexter hands.

*Crest.* On a wreath three daggers, i. e. two in saltire and the other erect, their pomels upwards, and enwrapped by a snake, all *proper.*

*Supporters.* Two leopards *regardant,* ducally collared and chained.

*Motto.* "Indignante invidia florebit justus."

BRANDT, *Sebastian* (*Biog.*) a counsellor of Strasburgh, who died in 1520, aged 66, was author of a poem, called 'Navis Stultifera Mortalium,' 4to. Argentorat. 1497; translated into French, fol. Paris, 1497; and into English, 1509.

BRANDT, *Sebastian,* a German alchemist, who died in 1521, is said to have discovered phosphorus, whilst in search of the philosopher's stone.

BRANDT, or *Brantz, John,* a philosopher of Antwerp, was born in 1554, and died in 1639, leaving 1. 'Notæ cum Politicæ tum Criticæ in C. Julii Cæsaris, &c. Commentarios,' 4to. Francof. 1606. 2. 'Elogia Ciceronia Romanorum,' &c. 4to. Antv. 1612. 3. 'Vita Philippi Rubenii,' &c. 4to. 1615. 4. 'Senator, sive de perfecti et veri Senatoris Officio,' 4to. ibid. 1633. 5. 'Spicilegium Criticum in Apuleium,' &c.

BRANDT, *Gerard,* an ecclesiastical historian of Amsterdam, was born in 1626, and died in 1658, leaving 1. 'Kurze Geschichte der Reformation,' &c. Amst. 1600, 1658. 2. 'Geschichte der Reformation in den Niederlanden,' &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1671; translated into English by John Cham-

berlayne, 4 vols. fol. 1720, &c.; and abridged, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1725. 3. 'Die Lebensgeschichte Von De Ruyter,' fol. Amst. 1684; translated into French, 1690. 4. 'Historisches Tagbuch,' &c. 4to. Amst. 1689. 5. 'Poemata,' &c. 8vo. Rotterd. 1688, &c. 6. 'Historia Judicii habiti Annis 1618 et 1619 de Tribus Captivis Barneveldt Hogerbeets et Grotio,' 4to. Rotterd. 1708 et 1710; besides other works enumerated by Foppen.

BRANDT, *John*, youngest son of the preceding, died in 1708, leaving among other things 'Clarorum Virorum Epistolæ, Centum ineditæ,' &c.

BRANTOME (*Biog.*) vide *Bourdelliés*.

BRASAVOLA, *Antonius Musa* (*Biog.*) a physician of Ferrara, was born in 1500, and died in 1555, leaving a great name and many works, among which are Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and a complete index to the works of Galen, fol. Venice, 1623.

BRASIDAS (*Hist.*) Βρασίδας, a general of the Lacedæmonians, and a son of Tellis, who, after many victories obtained over Athens and other powers, died of a wound at Amphipolis, which was besieged by Cleon the Athenian, A. C. 422. *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 5, &c.; *Paus.* l. 2.

BRATHWAITE (*Biog.*) or *Braithwayte*, *Richard*, a pastoral poet in the reign of James I, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1673. He wrote among other things, 1. 'Golden Fleece,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1611. 2. 'The Poet's Willow,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1614. 3. 'The Prodigal's Tears,' 8vo. 1614. 4. 'Essays upon the Five Senses,' 8vo. 1620; 12mo. 1635. 5. 'The English Gentleman,' 4to. 1630, &c. 6. 'The English Gentlewoman,' 4to. 1631, &c. 7. 'Survey of History,' &c. 4to. 1638. 8. 'Mercurius Britannicus,' or the English Intelligencer, &c. a tragi-comedy, and a satire upon the republicans; second edit. 4to. 1641. 9. 'Times' Treasury,' &c. 4to. 1655, 1656. 10. 'Congratulatory Poem on his Majesty, upon his happy Arrival in our late discomposed Albion,' 4to. 1660. 11. 'Regicidium,' a tragi-comedy, 8vo. 1655; besides other works enumerated by Wood.

BRAUN, *George* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Braunius*, *Bruinus*, or *Brunus*, a writer of the 17th century, is best known as the author of 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum in Æs incisæ et excusæ,' &c. 6 vols. fol. 1572; and 5 vols. 1612.

BRAURES (*Hist.*) Βράυρης, a woman who assisted at the murder of Pittacus, king of the Edoni. *Thucyd.* l. 4, c. 107.

BRAURON (*Geog.*) Βραυρὼν, a town of Attica, where Diana had a temple, whence the festivals celebrated there in honour of her were called *Brauronia*. *Aristoph. in Lysist.*; *Strab.* l. 9; *Poll. Onom.* l. 5, &c.; *Paus.* l. 8, &c.

BRAUWER (*Biog.*) vide *Brouwer*.

BRAY, *Sir Reginald* (*Hist.*) the descendant of a family of that name, which came over with the conqueror, was instrumental in raising Henry VII to the throne, and negotiated the marriage of this prince with Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV. He died in 1501, after having received great accessions, both to his estate and his honour.

BRAY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by Edmund, the nephew of sir Reginald Bray before-mentioned, who was summoned to Parliament in 1530, as baron of Eaton Bray; but the title became extinct at the death of his son John, without male issue, in 1557.

BRAY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Shropshire, was born in 1656, and died in 1730, after having done considerable service in settling the churches of Maryland and Virginia, on which he bestowed the bulk of his own property. He left among his printed works, 1. 'Catechetical Lectures.' 2. 'Bibliotheca Parochialis,' &c. 1696. 3. 'Directorium Missionarium.'

BRAYBROOKE, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by a family which is descended in the male line from the Aldworths, of Stanlake, co. Berks, and in the female line from the Nevilles, of Bellingbear, co. Berks. Richard Alworth Neville succeeded to the barony of Braybrooke, as second lord Braybrooke, on the death of John, lord Howard de Walden, who was created baron of Braybrooke in 1788. Pursuant to his will, lord Braybrooke assumed the name of Griffin. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Griffin, lord Braybrooke, baron of Braybrooke, co. Northampton.

*Arms.* First and fourth *sable*, a griffin segreant *argent*, beaked and langued *or*; second and third *gules*, a saltire *argent*, charged with a rose of the field, and a crescent for a difference.

*Crest.* On a wreath a talbot's head erased *sable*.

*Supporters.* Two lions regardant *argent*, maned *sable*.

*Motto.* "Ne vile velis."

BREA, *Lodovigo* (*Biog.*) an artist of Nizza, who flourished from 1483 to 1513, may be considered as the founder of the primitive Ligurian school. His Murder of the Innocents, preserved at St. Agustin's, and a St. John in the oratory of the Madona di Savona, are among his most admired pieces.

BREADALBANE, *John, Earl of* (*Hist.*) son of sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, gave many instances of his loyalty and attachment to king Charles II, and was very active in promoting the Restoration. He afterwards adhered to James II, as long as any hopes remained of his return. He was, however, a great enemy to the Union in 1791, and was suspected of favouring the insurrection of the earl of Mar, in 1715; but his death, which happened about this time, prevented any ill consequence to himself from that affair.

BREADALBANE, *John, second Earl of*, who was one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to two British Parliaments, was lord lieutenant of the county of Perth, and distinguished himself by his steady adherence to the establishment in church and state.

BREADALBANE, *John, third Earl of*, was in 1720 appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark; and after sitting in Parliament as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, he died in 1782.

BREADALBANE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by the family of Campbell. [Vide *Campbell*] Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, before-mentioned under *History*, was for his loyalty created earl of Breadalbane and Holland, and viscount Glenorchy, &c. in 1681; and John Campbell, a collateral relation of the preceding, and fourth earl of Breadalbane, was created a baron of Breadalbane of Taymouth Castle, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1806. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Campbell, earl of Breadalbane and Holland, viscount Campbell, of Tay and Pentland; lord Glenorchy, Benedoraloch, Ormerlie, and Weik, and a baronet in Scotland; baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth Castle, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth, girony of eight pieces *or* and *sable*; second *or*, a fess checque *argent* and *azure*; third *argent*, a galley *sable*, her oars in action, and her sails furled close.

*Crest.* On a wreath a boar's head erased *proper*.

*Motto.* "Follow me."

BREBEUF, *George de* (*Biog.*) a poet of Lower Normandy, was born in 1618, and died in 1661, leaving among his works, 1. 'Lucan Travestie,' 12mo. Paris, 1656. 2. 'Les Entretiens Solitaires,' 12mo. 3. 'Recueil des Œuvres Diverses,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1664. 4. 'Des Eclogues Poetiques,' 12mo. 5. 'Defense de l'Eglise Romaine,' 12mo. 1671.

BRECKNOCK, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Camden.

BREDA, *Peter Van* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter of Antwerp

was born in 1680, and died in 1681. He adorned landscapes with figures, correctly drawn and judiciously grouped.

BREDA, *John Van*, a landscape and historical painter of Antwerp, who was born in 1683, and died in 1750, acquired a fortune and reputation in London by the labours of his pencil, which could hardly supply the demand for his performances. When Louis XIV visited Antwerp, he did Breda the honour of purchasing four of his pictures, namely, Christ at the Sea of Tiberias, Christ performing Miracles, and two landscapes.

BREDA (*Geog.*) a large and strong town of Dutch Brabant, near the influx of the Aa into the Merck, 22 m. S. S. E. Rotterdam, and 48 S. Amsterdam, lon. 4° 46′ E., lat. 51° 35′ N.

*History of Breda.*

The lordship of this town belonged in 1212 to Geoffry Seigneur of the Bergues, and passed into the house of Nassau, in 1404. It suffered much in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. It was taken by the duke of Alva in 1581, and in 1599 Maurice of Nassau made himself master of it by stratagem; but it was retaken after a siege of six months by the Spaniards in 1625, who retained it till 1637, when it was finally retaken by the Dutch. In 1667 a congress was held at Breda, for making a peace, which was concluded between England, France, Denmark, and the States-General; and another congress was to have been held in 1747, which was removed to Aix-la-Chapelle. In February, 1793, the French made themselves masters of this town; but gave it up again, until, with the conquest of Holland, it came again into their possession. On the restoration of the prince of Orange, in 1813, the French left the town to attack a Russian corps, when the royal burgesses shut the gates and prevented them from entering the town again.

BREENBERG, *Bartolemeo* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver of Utrecht, was born in 1620, and died in 1660. There remain of his works 24 etchings of views, &c. from his own designs.

BREGY, *Charlotte Saumaise de Chagan* (*Biog.*) niece of the learned Salmasius, and maid of honour to queen Anne of Austria, died in 1693, at the age of 74, leaving a Collection of Letters and Verses, printed in 12mo. 1688.

BREITINGER, *John James* (*Biog.*) a writer of Zurich, was born in 1701, and died in 1776. He wrote, 1. 'Bibliotheque Helvétique,' in conjunction with Bodmer. 2. A New Edition of the Septuagint, 4 vols. 4to. Tigur. 1730. 3. 'Diatribe Historico-Literaria,' 8vo. 1740.

BREITKOPF, *John Gottlieb Immunuel* (*Biog.*) a literary printer and bookseller of Leipzig, was born in 1719, and died in 1794. He published, among other things, 1. 'An Attempt to illustrate the Origin of Card-playing,' &c. 2. 'A Treatise on Bibliography,' &c.

BRENNUS (*Hist.*) a general of the Galli Senones, who, entering Italy, defeated the Romans at the battle of Allia, and took possession of the city, while the Romans took refuge in the capitol until they were relieved by Camillus, who, returning from his banishment, completely routed the Gauls. Those who escaped from the slaughter are said to have fled with their general into Greece, where he was killed by Apollo for his sacrilegious attempt on the temple of Delphi. *Polyb.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 5; *Diodor.* l. 14; *Callim. Hymn.* [illegible]; *Justin.* l. 43; *Flor.*

BRENT, *Sir Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) a native of Woodstock, and a lawyer, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he was warden, and died in 1652, at the age of 79, after having sided with the rebels, and thereby held his offices in the University. Among his works, as an author, are, 1. 'A Translation of the History of the Council of Trent, from the Italian,' which was published at London in 1619, and the English translation in the same year in fol. also in 1640 and 1676. 2. A New Edition of Mr. Francis Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, concerning the Consecration and Ordination of the Bishops, &c. in Latin, fol. 1625.

BRENTFORD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred by Charles I in 1644 on Patrick Ruthven, earl of Forth, in Scotland, for his distinguished services at the battles of Edge-hill, Brentford, and Newbury. The title became extinct at his death in 1651.

BRENTIUS (*Biog.*) or *Brentzen, John*, one of the early reformers, was born in 1499, and died in 1570. His works were printed together in 8 vols. fol. Tubingen, 1576—90, after having been printed separately during his life.

BRENTON (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet. Sir Jahleel Brenton, the son of Jahleel Brenton, rear-admiral of the Blue, commanded the Spartan frigate of 38 guns, and 250 men, in the memorable action in the bay of Naples in 1810, when, with his single ship, he completely defeated a Neapolitan squadron of 96 guns, and upwards of 1100 men; for which gallant action he was created a baronet in 1812. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Gules, a lion rampant, double queue between two martlets *argent*, on a canton the stern of a ship of the line *proper*.

*Crest.* Within a naval crown, the circle inscribed with the word 'Spartan,' a swan *gutté de sang*.

*Motto.* "Go through."

BREQUIGNY, *Lewis George Oudard de Feudrix* (*Biog.*) a member of the French Academy, was born in 1715 and died in 1795. His principal works are, 1. 'Histoire des Revolutions de Genes,' 3 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1752. 2. An Edition of Strabo, Gr. et Lat. 1 vol. 4to. 1763, containing the first three books, after the publication of which the remainder of his MSS. were transmitted by him to the University of Oxford. 3. 'Vies des Anciens Orateurs Grecs,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1752. 4. 'Diplomata Chartæ ad Res Franciscas spectantia,' 4to. 5. 'Tables Chronologiques des Diplomes,' &c. 5 vols. fol. 1783. 6. 'Ordonnances des Rois de France,' &c. comprehending the last six volumes of the collection with his notes and dissertations. He also compiled and published the Catalogue of the Library of Clermont, in 8vo. 1764.

BRERELY, *John* (*Biog.*) the assumed name of one James Anderton, of Lancashire, in the 17th century, under which he published, 1. 'The Protestant's Apology for the Roman Church,' 4to. 1604, 1608, 1615; answered by Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, in a work entitled 'A Catholic Appeal for Protestants,' 4to. 1606. 2. 'The Liturgy of the Mass,' &c. in Latin, 4to. Colon. 1620. 3. 'St. Augustin's Religion,' &c. 8vo. 1620.

BRERETON, *Jane* (*Biog.*) an English poetess, was born in 1685, and died in 1740. She wrote several things in the Gentleman's Magazine, and a volume of hers was published in 8vo. London, 1744, entitled 'Poems on several Occasions,' &c.

BREREWOOD, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and antiquary, of Chester, was born in 1565, educated at Oxford, and died in 1613, leaving, 1. 'De Ponderibus et Pretiis Veterum Nummorum, eorumque cum Recentioribus Collatione,' 4to. 1614; reprinted in the eighth volume of the Critici Sacri. 2. 'Enquiries touching the Diversities of Language and Religion through the Chief Parts of the World,' 4to. 1614. 3. Elementa Logicæ in Gratiam Studiosæ Juventutis in Acad. Oxon.' 8vo. 1614. 4. 'Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis,' 4to. 1640. 5. 'The Patriarchal Government of the Ancient Church,' 4to.

BRESCIA (*Geog.*) a town of Italy, 30 miles S. E. Bergamo, 54 N. Parma, 106 W. Venice. Lon. 10° 14′ E. lat. 45° N.

### *History of Brescia.*

*Brescia*, distinguished by the Romans under the name of *Brixia*, was burned by the Goths in [illegible]12, and entirely ruined by Attila some time after. On being rebuilt, it successively came into the hands of the Lombards, Charlemagne, and the kings of Italy. It was afterwards taken by the emperor Henry VI, and occupied by the dukes of Milan, by whom it was given to the republic of Venice. In 1796 it was taken by the French.

BRESLAU (*Geog.*) the capital of Silesia, situated on the left bank of the Oder, 130 miles E. Dresden. Lon. 17° 2′ E. lat. 51° N.

### *History of Breslau.*

*Breslau* was called in Latin *Uratislavia, Budorgis,* and *Budorigum,* where, in 1109, Boleslaus III, king of Poland, defeated the emperor Henry V. It suffered much from the inroads of the Tartars in the 13th century. It was afterwards exposed to two dreadful conflagrations, from which it recovered through the munificence of the emperor Charles IV, who enlarged it, and invested it with many privileges. It shared in the miseries which afflicted Germany in the 16th and 17th centuries, during the wars about religion; and, since it came into the possession of the king of Prussia in 1741, it has been taken by the Austrians, namely, in 1757, and invested by them again in 1760, but abandoned after a three days' bombardment. It underwent another siege and bombardment in 1806 from the Bavarians and the other confederate states, to whom it surrendered after an obstinate resistance in 1807.

### *Ecclesiastical History of Breslau.*

*Breslau* was erected into a bishopric in 1033, and formerly suffragan of Gnesne, but afterwards dependant immediately on the pope. Councils were held here in 1246 and 1248.

BREST (*Geog.*) a well-known sea-port on the west coast of Britanny, in France, 18 miles N. N. W. Quimper, 56 W. Rennes, and 127 W. Paris. Lon. 4° 28′ W. lat. 48° 23′ N.

### *History of Brest.*

*Brest*, which is mentioned by the ancients under the name of *Brivatis Portus,* has acquired a celebrity in later times by the commodiousness of its harbour, which is one of the best in Europe. The most remarkable event in its history is the attempt which was made against it in 1694 by a British fleet and army under lord Berkeley and general Talmache, who were repulsed after a desperate conflict, with the loss of 400 seamen, 900 soldiers, and the gallant Talmache. It was also with a fleet equipped at Brest that admiral Villaret engaged with lord Howe on the memorable June 1, 1794, when he was defeated with the loss of six ships of the line. During the rest of that and the following war, the harbour of Brest was incessantly blockaded by an English squadron.

BRETON (*Biog.*) or *Breeton*, vide *Britton.*

BRETON, *Nicholas*, a writer of pastorals, sonnets, canzons, and madrigals, &c. in the reign of queen Elizabeth, left, among his pieces, an interlude entitled 'An Old Man's Lesson, and a Young Man's Love,' 4to.; besides others mentioned in Ames' Typography.

BRETONNEAU, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Tours, was born in 1660, and died in 1780. Besides revising and editing the Sermons of Bourdaloue, Chemenais, and Giroust, 18 vols. 8vo. and 12mo. Paris; he also published an edition of the 'Oeuvres Spirituelles' of le Vallois, with a Life of the Author; and wrote, 1. 'Reflections pour les Jeunes Gens,' 12mo. 2. 'Abregé de la Vie de Jacques II,' 12mo. taken from the papers of his confessor. His Sermons were published in 7 vols. 12mo. 1743.

BRETONNIER, *[illegible] Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French law-writer in the [illegible] century, was the author of 'Recueil des Principales Questions des Droits qui se jugent Diversement dans differens Tri[illegible]aux du Royaume,' 12mo. 1718, 2 vols. 4to. 1756 and 17[illegible]

BRETT, *John* (*Hist.*) a naval officer, distinguished himself in the Spanish war [illegible] different occasions, but afterwards retired from the service in disgust at being neglected; he died in 1785, leaving 'Essays, or Discourses selected from the Works of Feyjoo.'

BRETT, *Sir Piercy, Knt.*, another naval officer of distinction, who served for some time under lord Anson, and, on all occasions signalized himself by his undaunted valour and success, died in 1781, after having risen through the different ranks in the navy to that of admiral of the Blue.

BRETT, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine of London, was born in 1561, educated at Oxford, and died in 1637. He was one of the seven divines appointed to translate the Bible by king James' order, and published besides, 1. 'Vitæ Sanctorum Evangelist. Johannis et Lucæ a Simeone Metaphraste Concinnatæ;' 8vo. Oxon. 1597. 2. 'Agatharcidis et Memnonis Historicorum quæ super sunt Omnia,' 8vo. ibid. 1599. 3. 'Iconum Sacrarum Decas,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1603.

BRETT, *Thomas*, a divine and controversialist of Wye, in Kent, was born in 1667, and died in 1743. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'An Account of Church Government and Governors, wherein is showed that the Government of the Church of England is most agreeable to that of the Primitive Church,' &c. 8vo. London, 1707, 1710. 2. 'The Authority of Presbyters Vindicated,' &c. 3. 'The Independency of the Church on the State, as to its pure Spiritual Powers,' &c. 1717. 4. 'The Divine Right of Episcopacy,' &c. 1718.

BREVAL, *John Durant de* (*Biog.*) a poet and dramatic writer of the 18th century, was the author of, 1. 'The Hoop-peticoat, a Poem,' 1716. 2. 'The Art of Dress, an Heroi-comical Poem,' 1717. 3. 'Calpe,' or Gibraltar. 4. 'The Strollers,' a farce. 5. 'The History of the House of Nassau,' 8vo.

BREUGEL (*Biog.*) vide *Bruegel.*

BREULIUS (*Biog.*) or *Du Breuil, James*, a French antiquary, died in 1614, leaving, 1. An Edition of Isidorus, fol. 1601. 2. 'Chronicon Abbatum Regalis Monast. S. Germani à Pratis,' fol. 1603. 3. 'Les Fastes de Paris,' 8vo. 1605 and 1608. 4. 'La Vie du Cardinal Charles de Bourbon,' uncle of Henry IV, 4to. 1612. 5. 'Le Theatre des Antiquités de Paris,' 4to. 1639; to which was added a Supplement.

BREVINT, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a divine, who, being driven from his fellowship at Oxford in the time of the rebellion, fled to France, but returned at the restoration, and died dean of Lincoln in 1695. He wrote, 1. 'Missale Romanum,' &c. 1672. 2. 'The Christian Sacrament and Sacrifice,' &c. reprinted on the Recommendation of Dr. Waterland in 1739. 3. 'Saul and Samuel at Endor, or the New Waies of Salvation which tempt Men to Rome,' 1674; besides translating into French, &c. 'The Judgement of the University of Oxford concerning the Solemn League and Covenant,' and some other theological pieces in Latin.

BREYDEL, *Charles* (*Biog.*) called *Cavalier*, a landscape-painter of Antwerp, was born in 1677, and died in 1744, leaving a good reputation for skill in his line.

BREYDEL, *Francis*, a brother of the preceding, and also a painter, died in 1750. His Conversations and other compositions are finely executed, agreeably coloured, and well disposed.

BRIAREUS (*Myth.*) Βριάρευς, a giant, the son of Cœlus and Terra, having 100 hands, and 50 heads, was so called by the gods, according to Homer, and *Ægeon* by mortals. [Vide *Ægeon*]

BRICONNET, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Rheims, in the reigns of Louis XI and Charles VIII, died in 1495 in possession of the seals as chancellor of France.

BRICONNET, *William*, brother of the preceding, succeeded him in the archbishopric of Rheims in 1497, and in that character consecrated Louis XII in 1498. He was created cardinal by Alexander VI in 1495, deprived of that dignity by Julius II, whom he opposed at the council of Piso, and restored to it by Leo X. He died in 1514, after having, by his active zeal for the glory of France, obtained the title of "Oraculum Regis," &c.

BRICONNET, *William*, son of the preceding, before he took holy orders, was made bishop of Meaux by Leo X in 1516, and died in 1534, after having been employed by Louis XII and Leo X on many occasions.

BRICONNET, *Denys*, brother of the preceding, was made bishop of St. Malo in 1514, translated to that of Lodêve the next year, which he exchanged for the abbey of Cosmeria, and died in 1535, after having been present at the council of Piso, and been sent as ambassador to Leo X.

BRIDGE, *William* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist minister, was born in 1600, educated at Cambridge, ejected for his nonconformity, and died in 1670, leaving several works, which were collected in 2 vols. 4to. 1657.

BRIDGEMAN, *Sir Olando* (*Hist.*) son of bishop Bridgeman mentioned under *Ecclesiastical History*, and a distinguished lawyer, was greatly confided in by king Charles I, whose cause he supported at Chester to the utmost of his power. At the Restoration he was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, then lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1667 he succeeded lord Clarendon as lord keeper of the Privy Seal; but from this office, which he did not fill with equal credit to himself, he was dismissed for refusing to put the seal to the declaration for toleration. He is known as a law-writer by his 'Conveyances,' &c. 2 parts, fol. 1682, 1699, 1710, and 1725.

BRIDGEMAN, *John* (*Ecc.*) father to the preceding, after being bishop of Chester for 30 years, was driven from his see by the rebels, and died at his son's seat between the years of 1648 and 1657, according to different accounts.

BRIDGEMAN, *Henry*, son of the preceding, died bishop of the Isle of Man in 1671.

BRIDGEMAN (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Bradford, which is derived from John Bridgeman, the bishop of Chester before-mentioned. His son, sir Olando Bridgeman, was the first baronet created by Charles II at the Restoration, and sir Henry Bridgeman, the fifth baronet, was created lord Bradford, of Bradford, co. Salop, in 1794. [Vide *Bradford*]

BRIDGES (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity in Ireland, the first of which that settled in England was John Bridges, of South Littleton, co. Worcester. From him descended sir Brook Bridges, who was created a baronet in 1718. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, three water bougets *or*, within a border *ermine*.

*Crest.* From a ducal coronet *or*, a Moor's head *sable*, banded *argent*.

BRIDGES, *George* (*Biog.*) of the same family probably, and a native of Keinsham Abbey, in Somersetshire, where he died in 1677, was the translator of 'The Memoirs of the Duke of Rohan,' &c. 8vo. London, 1660.

BRIDGES, *John*, an antiquary of Binfield, in Berkshire, was born in 1606, and died in 1724. He collected materials for a History of Northamptonshire, which extended to upwards of 30 volumes folio, which form the basis of the 'History of Northamptonshire,' published in 2 vols. fol. by the Rev. Peter Whalley, the first vol. in 1762, and the second in 1791.

BRIDGEWATER, *Francis, third Duke of* (*Hist.*) was born in 1731, and died in 1803, after having employed his life in promoting the inland navigation of the country by the digging of canals, of which he was the first undertaker.

BRIDGEWATER, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred on the Egerton family, in the person of Scroop, fourth earl of Bridgewater, in 1720, which became extinct at the death of the third duke of Bridgewater mentioned above, under *History*.

BRIDGEWATER, *Earl of*, a title conferred on Henry, the son of sir Giles Daubeny, who for his activity at the battle of Bosworth Field, was created a baron, and his son Henry was raised in 1538, to the dignity and title of earl of Bridgewater, which became extinct at his death, in 1548.

BRIDGEWATER, *Earl of*, a title revived in his lordship's father, sir Thomas Egerton, of the family of Egerton, and in the person of John Egerton, before-mentioned under *History*, who was advanced to the degree of earl of Bridgewater, co. Somerset, in 1617; having been previously raised to the dignities of baron Ellesmere, co. Salop, in 1603, and viscount Brackley, co. Northamptonshire, 1616. [Vide *Egerton*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, viscount Brackley, and baron of Ellesmere.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, between three pheons' heads *sable*.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *gules*, turned *ermine*, a lion rampant *gules*, supporting a pheon *argent*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a horse *argent*, ducally gorged *or*; on the sinister a griffin *or*, ducally gorged *azure*.

*Motto.* "Sic donec."

BRIDGEWATER, *John* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Aquæ Pontanus*, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, resigned his preferments from his attachment to the Romish church, and retired to Douay, where he published, 1. 'Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Anglia,' 8vo. Trevir. 1583, and 4to. 1594. 2. 'Confutatio Virulentæ Disputationis Theologicæ,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1589. 3. 'An Account of the Six Articles usually proposed to the Missionaries that suffered in England.'

BRIDGET (*Biog.*) vide *Brigita*.

BRIDIEU, *Louis de* (*Hist.*) a governor of Guise, which he defended in difficult times during the minority of Louis XIV, against two considerable armies, namely, against a Spanish and a French army, which was leagued against that prince, and besieged the city. He compelled them, by his valour and conduct, to raise the siege, and thus prevented their march to Paris.

BRIDPORT, *Viscount* (*Hist.*) Sir Alexander Hood, the younger brother of viscount Hood, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was early engaged in the naval service, in which he distinguished himself in every rank that he passed through, and on every occasion where valour and conduct were required, particularly in the memorable action of June 1, 1794, where he fought under Lord Howe, and that of June 1795, in which, as commander-in-chief of a squadron lying off Spithead, he engaged the French and took three of their vessels. He died in 1814, full of honours.

BRIDPORT, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred in 1801, on sir Alexander Hood, K. B. before-mentioned, who had been previously raised to the peerage of Ireland in 1794, by the title of baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, and in 1796 was created baron Bridport, of Bridport, co. Dorsetshire. At his death the Irish titles became extinct, but he was succeeded in the English barony by his grand-nephew Samuel Hood. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Hood, baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas.

*Arms, &c.* The same as those of viscount Hood. [Vide *Hood*]

BRIEN (*Hist.*) vide *O'Brien.*

BRIENNE (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family in France, which derived its origin from Engilbert, who was count of Brienne in 990, in the reign of Hugh Capet.

BRIENNE, *Walter III de,* king of Sicily, and duke of Apulia, distinguished himself at the siege of Acre, against the Saracens, and was afterwards killed in 1205, in defending his dukedom, which he held in right of his wife.

BRIENNE, *Walter IV de,* his son and successor, surnamed *the Great,* signalized himself against the Saracens, by whom being taken prisoner, he was put to death in 1251.

BRIENNE, *John de,* going on his crusades, was chosen king of Jerusalem, in 1209, which he resigned in 1229. He afterwards filled the throne of Constantinople, and died in 1237.

BRIENNE, *Walter VI de,* duke of Athens, and constable of France, was killed at the battle of Poictiers, in 1356.

BRIENNE (*Biog.*) vide *Bryennius.*

BRIET, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a geographer of Abbeville, was born in 1601, and died in 1668, leaving among his works, 1. 'Xenia Delphino oblata Nomine Collegii Rothomagensis,' 4to. Rothom. 1639. 2. 'Parallelæ Geographiæ Veteris et Novæ,' 3 vols. 4to. 1648, and 1649. 3. 'Theatrum Geographicum,' fol. 1653. 4. 'Annales Mundi,' 7 vols. 12mo. 1663, often reprinted and enlarged. 5. 'Philippi Labbe et P. Brietii Concordia Chronologica,' 5 vols. fol. Paris. 1570. 6. 'Acutè Dicta omnium veterum Poetarum Latinorum,' 12mo. Paris. 1684.

BRIGANTES (*Geog.*) an ancient people of Britain, who inhabited the northern parts, as Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, &c.

BRIGANTINUS, *lacus* (*Geog.*) a lake of Rhætia, between the Alps, now called the *Lake of Constance,* or *Bodensee,* in the German. The town on its eastern bank was called Brigantium, now *Bregentz,* in the Tyrol. *Strab.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 9; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 15.

BRIGANTIUM (*Geog.*) vide *Brigantinus.*

BRIGGS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of the 16th and 17th centuries, and a native of Yorkshire, was the author of, 1. 'Tables for the Improvement of Navigation,' printed in the second edition of Edward Wright's treatise entitled 'Certain Errors in Navigation Detected,' &c. 4to. London, 1610. 2. 'Logarithmorum Chilias Prima,' 8vo. Lond. 1617. 3. 'Lucubrationes,' &c. 4to. Edin. 1619. 4. 'A Treatise of the North West Passage to the South Sea,' &c. 4to. London, 1622, reprinted in Purchas' Pilgrims, vol. iii. 5. 'Arithmetica Logarithmica,' &c. fol. Lond. 1624. 6. 'Trigonometria Britannia,' &c. fol. Goud. 1633. 7. 'Mathematica ab Antiquis minus cognita,' published in Hakewill's 'Apologie,' fol. Lond. besides other things.

BRIGGS, *William,* a physician of Norwich, in the 17th century, wrote, 1. 'Theory of Vision,' published by Hooke. 2. 'Ophthalmographia,' the second edition of which was published in 1687.

BRIGHAM, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a native of Yorkshire, who studied at Oxford, and died in 1559, left, 1. 'De Venationibus Rerum Memorabilium.' 2. 'Memoirs,' by way of Diary, in 12 Books. 3. 'Miscellaneous Poems,' none of which are probably now extant.

BRIGHT, *Timothy* (*Biog.*) a physician, who died in 1615, is principally known by his 'Treatise of Melancholy,' 12mo. London, 1586, besides which he wrote, 1. 'De Dyscrasia Corporis Humani,' 8vo. 1583, Lond. 2. 'Hygieine,' &c. 8vo. 1588. 3. 'Therepeutica,' &c. 8vo. 1589, 16mo. 1598. 4. 'An Abridgment of Fox's Acts and Monuments,' 4to. 1589.

BRIGITTA, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a Swedish princess, in the 14th century, was the founder of a religious order named St. Saviour, which flourished for some time in the north.

BRILL, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, who died in 1584, aged 35, was employed by pope Gregory XIII, in the Vatican.

BRILL, *Paul,* brother of the preceding, and also a painter of Antwerp, who died in 1626, aged 72, excelled his brother, and was considered the first in his profession.

BRINDLY, *James* (*Biog.*) a mechanic, and native of Derbyshire, was born in 1716, and died in 1772, after having planned and executed among other things, the canal-works which the late duke of Bridgewater set on foot in the country.

BRINSLEY, *John* (*Biog.*) a puritan minister, who was ejected for his nonconformity, died in 1665.

BRINVILLIERS, *Maria Margaret d'Aubrai, Marchioness of* (*Biog.*) a French lady, known for her intrigues and crimes, was beheaded and then burnt at Paris, in 1676, after having by the assistance of her lover, St. Croix, poisoned her father, her two brothers, and her sister, in 1670.

BRIQUEMAUT (*Hist.*) and *Cavagnes,* two Protestants of France, were put to death after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy of Coligny.

BRISCO (*Her.*) a family of some antiquity, of which mention is made as early as Edward I. John Brisco, a descendant, was created a baronet in 1782, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Three greyhounds current in pale *sable.*

*Crest.* A greyhound current *sable,* seizing a hare *proper.*

BRISEIS (*Myth.*) Βρισηΐς, a maid of Lyrnessus, called also *Hippodamia,* who, when her country was despoiled by the Greeks, fell to the share of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon, but afterwards restored inviolate. Homer gives her the epithet of καλλιπάρηος, and poets allude frequently to Achilles' attachment to her.

*Horat. Carm.* l. 3, Od. 4.

*—— Prius insolentem*
*Serva Briseis niveo colore*
*Movit Achillem.*

*Prop.* l. 2, el. 9.

*Omnia formosam propter Briseida passus.*

*Ovid. de Rem. Am.*

*Hoc et in abductâ Briseide flebat Achilles.*

*Hom. Il.* l. 1, &c.; *Senec. in Troad.* act 2, *in Ayam,* act 2; *Dares. Phryg.*

BRISSAC, *Marshal de* (*Hist.*) vide *Cosse.*

BRISSONIUS, *Barnaby* (*Hist.*) president of the parliament of Paris, and ambassador in England for Henry III, was dragged to prison by the friends of the league during the siege of Paris by Henry IV, and strangled for his fidelity to his sovereign in 1591. He wrote, 1. 'De Verborum quæ ad Jus pertinent Significatione.' 2. 'De Formulis et solemnibus Populi Romani Verbis,' fol. Paris. 1583. 3. 'De Regis Persarum Principatu,' &c. 8vo. 1580, 1590, 1599, 4to. 1606; but the best edition is that of Strasburgh, 8vo. 1710, with Sylburgius' notes.

BRISSOT, *de Warville James Peter* (*Hist.*) an active agent in the French Revolution, and a victim to the tyranny he had contributed to raise, was the son of an inn-keeper, of Chartres, where he was born in 1754. He headed a party called after him, Brissotins, who being borne down by a more sanguinary faction called the "Mountain," were to the number of 21, condemned to be guillotined, with their leader, in 1792.

BRISTOL, *George, Earl of* (*Hist.*) youngest son of John Digby, was born in 1510, sent as ambassador to Spain in 1611, and after serving the king as his minister, he assisted him with his arms, and died an exile in France, in 1652.

BRISTOL, *John, second Earl of,* the son of the preceding, distinguished himself no less than his father, by his loyalty to his sovereign, for which he suffered much in his estate. He was restored to his offices as secretary of state, and privy

counsellor, on the restoration of Charles II, but forfeited them both by embracing the Romish religion, and died in 1676.

**Bristol**, *John, first Earl of*, of the second creation and family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1665, and after having distinguished himself in the House of Commons in several parliaments, was afterwards called up to the House of Peers, where he strenuously asserted the Hanoverian succession, and died in 1750.

**Bristol**, *George William, second Earl of*, and grandson of the preceding, was one of the six supporters of the pall at the funeral of Frederick prince of Wales; was nominated in 1758, ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain, where he displayed great talents as a minister; and after having served his majesty as his privy counsellor, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, and in other important posts, he died in 1775, at the age of 54.

**Bristol**, *Augustus John, third Earl of*, and brother of the preceding, was bred to a sea life, in which he distinguished himself as a vigilant and skilful officer, and deservedly rose to the rank of an admiral. He was afterwards one of the lords of the Admiralty, and died in 1779, at the age of 56. His lordship had been married to Miss Chudleigh, who procured a divorce from him in order to marry the duke of Kingston; but it appearing afterwards that the decision had been fraudulently obtained, she was indicted in 1775 for bigamy, tried and found guilty; she was, however, as a peeress, discharged from corporal punishment, and retiring to the continent, died in 1788.

**Bristol**, *Frederick, fourth Earl of* (*Ecc.*) brother of the two preceding earls, was born in 1730, and having entered into holy orders, was promoted in 1767, to the bishopric of Cloyne, in Ireland; translated to that of Derry in 1768, and died a privy counsellor of that kingdom in 1803.

**Bristol**, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred on John Digby, the youngest son of George Digby, esq. who in 1722, was raised to the dignity of an earl. This title became extinct at the death of John, the third earl of Bristol, in 1698.

**Bristol**, *Earl of*, a title revived in the Hervey family, in the person of John, the eldest son of sir Thomas Hervey, abovementioned under *History*, who was raised in 1703, to the dignity of baron Hervey, of Ixworth; and further advanced to that of earl of Bristol, in 1714. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Hervey, earl of Bristol, and lord Hervey, of Ixworth.

*Arms.* *Gules*, on a bend *argent*, three trefoils slipt *vert*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a leopard passant *proper* bezanty, ducally gorged and chained *or*, and holding a trefoil in his paw *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two leopards *sable* bezanty, ducally collared and chained *or*.

*Motto.* "Je n'oublieray jamais."

**BRISTOW**, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a champion for the Romish church in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1581, leaving, 1. 'Dr. Bristow's Motives,' 8vo. Antwerp, 1574, 1599, and translated into Latin by Dr. Worthington, 4to. Duac. 1608. 2. 'A Reply to William Fulk, in Defence of Dr. Alan's Articles,' &c. 4to. 1580. 3. 'Fifty-one Demands to be proposed by Catholics to Heretics,' 4to. London, 1592. 4. 'Veritates Aureæ S. R. Ecclesiæ,' 1616. 5. 'Tabula in Summam Theologicam S. Thomæ Aquinatis,' 1579, &c.

**BRITANNIA** (*Geog.*) or *Britain*, otherwise called *Britannia Major*, or *Great Britain*, to distinguish it in French from *Britannia Minor*, Britanny, which in French is called *petite Bretagne*, one of the most considerable islands in the habitable globe, which comprehended under it England, Scotland, and Wales. It was considered by the ancients as a remote and detached portion of the globe, which was, as it were, cut off from all the rest.

*Catull. Carm.* 11.

*. . . Horribilesque ultimosque Britannos.*

*Virg. Eclog.* 1, v. 67.

*Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.*

*Horat.* l. 1, od. 36.

*Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos*
*Orbis Britannos.*

*Dionys. Perieg.*

—— οὐδέτις ἄλλη
Νήσοις ἐν πάσῃσι Βρεταννίσιν ἰσοφαρίζει.

In respect to its figure, it is mostly described by the ancients as triangular. Its original inhabitants, which were known under the general name of Britanni, or *Britones*, were distinguished into the *Brigantes*, *Cattieuchlani*, *&c.* to whom the modern counties have been assigned by Camden, in the following order:

| *People.* | *Modern Counties.* |
|---|---|
| Attrebatii | Berkshire. |
| Belgæ | Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Isle of Wight. |
| Brigantes | Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland. |
| Cantii | Kent. |
| Cattieuchlani | Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire. |
| Coritani | Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland. |
| Cornavii | Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire. |
| Danmonii | Cornwall, Devonshire. |
| Danetæ | Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire. |
| Dobuni | Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire. |
| Iceni | Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk. |
| Ordevices | Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, the Isle of Anglesey. |
| Offadini | Northumberland. |
| Regni | Sussex, Surrey. |
| Silures | Brecknockshire, Herefordshire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire. |
| Trinobantes | Middlesex and Essex. |

On the conquest of Britain by Julius Cæsar, it became a Roman province, and remained so for 400 years, during which time it was divided into Britannia Romana, and Britannia Barbara, the former of which comprehended the greater part of England; and the latter Caledonia, so called from its inhabitants, the Caledons; and afterwards Scotland, or the land of the Scottæ, another tribe of its inhabitants, which were also with others frequently included under the general name of Picts and Scots. The Britain of the Romans was separated by a wall which was first built by Adrian, as is supposed, between Solway Frith and Tinmouth; and was afterwards repaired, or others substituted in its place, by subsequent emperors.

The principal towns of Britain mentioned by ancient writers, with their modern names, are as follow:

| *Ancient.* | *Modern.* |
|---|---|
| Londinum | *London.* |
| Durovernum, Cantuaria | *Canterbury.* |
| Eboracum | *York.* |
| Alasta Castra | *Edinburgh.* |
| Lindum | *Lincoln.* |
| Villa Faustini, Fanum S. Edmundi | *St. Edmund's Bury.* |
| Mancunium | *Manchester.* |
| Camelodunum | *Malden.* |

| Ancient. | Modern. |
|---|---|
| Verulamium | *St. Alban's.* |
| Durnium | *Dorchester.* |
| Magnus Portus | *Portsmouth.* |
| Dubris | *Dover.* |
| Oxonium | *Oxford.* |
| Camboritum, Cantabrigia | *Cambridge.* |
| Danum | *Doncaster.* |
| Venta Silurum | *Caer-Went.* |
| Castra Deva, Cestria | *Chester.* |
| Branonium | *Worcester.* |
| Gariensis Ostrum | *Yarmouth.* |
| Sitomagus | *Thetford.* |
| Bennavenna | *Northampton.* |
| Isca Silurum | *Caer-Wysk.* |
| Isca Danmoniorum | *Exeter.* |

The principal rivers of Britain mentioned by the Romans, are Tamesi, the *Thames;* Sabrina, the *Severn;* Isca, the *Ex;* Aufona, the *Avon;* Garryenum, the *Yar;* Tamara, the *Tamar;* Taum, the *Tay.* The principal promontories, Danmonium, the *Lizard;* Belerium, *Land's End. Arist. de Mund.; Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 4; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 4; *Mel.* l. 3, c. 8; *Plin.* l. 4; *Tacit. in Agric.* c. 10; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 3; *Agathem.* l. 2, c. 4; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 18; *Procop. Vandal.* l. 1; *Zosim.* l. 3; *Camd. Brit.*

BRITANNIA (*Numis.*) medals of Claudius, Adrian, and Antoninus Pius, Sept. Severus, and Commodus, bear the inscriptions BRITANNIA.—BRITANNICUS EXERCITUS ADVENTUS AUG.—BRITANNIAE RESTITUTORI, the three last in allusion to the expedition of Adrian into Britain; also BRITANNIA COS. II. IIII, to which is sometimes added IMPERAT. PONT. MAX. TR. O, &c. She is mostly represented as in the annexed figure, under the form of a female sitting with a spear, and resting with her left arm on a shield; her right upon her knee, and her foot upon part of a wall, in allusion to the wall built by Adrian; sometimes she is sitting on a rock, having on her right a military standard; on her left a spear, and resting her arm on a shield, &c. *Vaillant. Præst.* tom. i.; *Beg. Thes.* tom. ii.; *Patin. Imp. &c.*




BRITANNICO, *John Angelo* (*Biog.*) a critical scholar of Brescia, left notes on Juvenal, Lucan, Horace, Persius, and Statius. His edition of the latter was published in fol. Venice, 1485; and his Juvenal, in fol. 1512.

BRITANNICUS (*Hist.*) a son of Claudius Cæsar, so called because under that emperor part of Britain had been conquered by the Romans. He was poisoned by Nero, his competitor for the throne, and his corpse was buried in the night.

BRITANNICUS (*Numis.*) many medals were struck of this prince, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscription ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΒΡΕΤΑΝΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; on others BRITANNICUS CAESAR AUG. F. PRIN. JUVENT.—BRITANNICUS TI. CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUG. F. *Vaillant. Gr.; Spanh. Dissert.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Patin. Impp. &c.*



BRITANNY (*Geog.*) one of the largest provinces of France, occupies the northwest corner of the kingdom, forming a peninsula, that is united on the E. to Maine, Anjou, and Poictou. Its principal towns are Nantes, Rennes, Quimper, Vannes, and St. Brienne.

*History of Britanny.*

Britanny, which formed a part of the ancient Armorica, was afterwards called Britannia Minor, in French *petite Bretagne,* in distinction from *grande Bretagne,* or the island of Great Britain; the inhabitants of which were originally the same. According to some writers Britanny was peopled by the natives of England, who fled from the oppressions of the Saxons; but other writers, on the other hand, suppose that the natives of Britanny gave the name of Britain to the island of Albion. When Maximus caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in England, in 382, he gave Britanny to one of his generals, named Conon, who established it into a kingdom, for himself and his successors, until the time of Clovis, who obliged these princes to take the name of counts; after which Britanny was partitioned out among several princes, until the time of Peter de Drieux, surnamed Mauclerc, in 1213, who, with ten of his successors, governed Britanny, under the title of dukes. In 1491 it was united to the crown of France, by the marriage of Anne, the daughter of the last duke, with Charles VIII, and afterwards with Louis XII.

*Ecclesiastical History of Britanny.*

Paganism subsisted for a long time in Armorica, and when the Bretons peopled this country the worship of idols prevailed in almost all parts, except at Nantes. S. Clair, the first bishop of Nantes, in 277, preached the gospel at Rennes, Vannes, and the adjacent country. Of the succession of bishops in this country, little is known that is authentic in the early ages of Christianity. It was divided into nine dioceses, which since the revolution have been reduced to five.

BRITO, *Bernard de* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese historian of Almeida, in the 16th century, was the author of 'Monarchia Lusitanæ,' 2 vols. fol. Alcob. 1597; Oliss. 1609; which was brought down to Alphonso III, by Anthony and Francis Brandano, making in all 7 vols. fol.

BRITO, *Francis de,* author of the 'Guerra Brasilica,' 2 vols. fol. 1675, died in 1617.

BRITOMARTIS (*Myth.*) Βριτόμαρτις, a beautiful nymph of Crete, daughter of Jupiter and Charme, who, being pursued by Minos, threw herself into the sea. *Callim. in Dian.* v. 199; *Virg. in Cir.* v. 285; *Paus.* l. 2.

BRITOMARUS (*Hist.*) a chief of the Galli Insubres, who was conquered by Æmilius. *Flor.* l. 2.

BRITTON (*Biog.*) the name of a writer of whom nothing is known except by a work on the ancient Pleas of the Crown, which is a concise abridgment of law; and being a compendium of Bracton, it is supposed by Selden that the name is only a corruption of Bracton. This book was first printed in Latin, in 12mo. without date by R. Redman; and again in French, by Wingate, in 1640; and a third time in English, by R. Kelham, esq. 8vo. 1762.

BRITTON, *Thomas,* a chemist and musician, who died in 1714, was better known in his day by the name of the *Musical Small-coal Man,* because he followed the retail trade of coals, while he cultivated chemistry and music. His collection of books, MSS., and musical instruments, &c. were sold by auction at his death for the benefit of his widow.

BRITTONES (*Geog.*) or *Britones,* the Bretons, a people of Celtic Gaul, who inhabited the country now called *Britanny. Juv. Sat.* 15, v. 124.

BRIVATIS *Portus* (*Geog.*) a harbour of Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Brest.*

BRIXELLUM (*Geog.*) or *Brixillum,* a town of Italy, now *Bressello,* between Mantua and Cremona, where Otho slew himself, when defeated. *Plin.* l. 3; *Tac. Hist.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Sueton. in Othon.; Plut. in Othon.; Paul. Diacon. de Reb. Longor.* l. 3, c. 18.

BRIXIA (*Geog.*) a town of Italy beyond the Po, now *Brescia,* [vide *Brescia*] which was the country of the ancient Cenomanni, who had passed over from Gallia Transpadana, under Bellovesus. They were very faithful to the

Romans in the time of Annibal; for which they were afterwards rewarded with privileges, and a Roman colony was formed there. *Catull. Carm.* 68; *Liv.* l. 21; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 1; *Itin. Roman.* &c.

BRIXIUS, (*Biog.*) or *De Brie Germain*, who died in 1538, is principally known as the literary antagonist of sir Thomas More, against whom he wrote a poem, entitled, 'Antimorus,' Paris, 1520; and again in the 'Flores Epigrammatum,' 1560.

BRIZO (*Myth.*) the goddess of dreams, who was worshipped by the women of Delos. *Athen.* l. 8.

BROAD (*Biog.*) vide *Brodæus*.

BROCARDUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a Venetian, and a visionary opposer of the Romish church in the 16th century, who pretended to foretel future events. His works, which were printed at Leyden, were publicly disavowed by the senate of Middleburg, in 1581.

BROCKES, *Bartholomew Henry* (*Biog.*) a German lawyer and poet, who died in 1747, wrote, among other things, 'Indisches Vergnügen in Gott,' &c. His works form a collection of 9 vols. 8vo.

BROCUBELUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Syria, who fled to Alexander when Darius was murdered by Bessus.

BRODÆUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a critic of Tours, was born in 1500, and died in 1560, leaving, 1. 'Miscellanea,' published in Gruter's 'Lampas, or Fax Artium,' Vol. II and Vol. IV. 2. 'Annotationes in Oppianum, Q. Calabrum, et Coluthum,' 8vo. Basil. 1552. 3. 'Notæ in Martialem,' 8vo. ibid. 1619. 4. 'Annot. in Xenophontem,' Gr. et Lat. fol. ibid. 1559. 5. 'Epigrammata Græca,' &c. fol. Francof. 1600.

BRODÆUS, or *Broad, Thomas*, a native of Gloucestershire, was born in 1577, and died rector of Rencombe in 1635, leaving among other things, 'Tractatus de Sabbato,' &c. 4to. 1627.

BRODERICK (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Middleton, who is also an English baron, by the title of baron Broderick, of Pepper Harrow. [Vide *Middleton*]

BROECKHUSIUS (*Biog.*) or *Broeckhuizen, John*, a scholar of Holland, was born in 1649, and died in 1707, leaving, 1. An edition of Sannazarius' works, 12mo. Amst. 1680. 2. 'Carmina,' 12mo. Ultraj. 1684; Amst. 1711. 3. An edition of Propertius, 4to. ibid. 1702, 1727. 4. An edition of Tibullus, 4to. ibid. 1708.

BROGLIO, *Victor Maurice, Count de* (*Hist.*) a marshal of France, who died in 1727, aged 80, distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV.

BROGLIO, *Francis Maria*, son of the preceding, and also marshal of France, served in Italy with distinguished honour, and died in 1745.

BROGLIO, *Count de*, son of the preceding, and also a marshal, was the conqueror of Berngen, and distinguished himself during the seven years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and was admitted into the Russian service.

BROGLIO, *Claudius Victor*, prince of Broglio, took the part of the revolutionists, for whom he acted in the character of marshal; but was guillotined in 1794.

BROGRAVE (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family that at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet. One of their ancestors, sir Roger Brograve, knt., co. Warwick, flourished in the time of Edward I, from whom descended sir Berny Brograve, who was created a baronet in 1791. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, three lions passant gardant *gules*.

*Crest.* An eagle displayed *ermine*, ducally crowned, beaked, and membered, *or*.

*Motto.* "Finis dat esse."

BROKE (*Her.*) the name of a family at present enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet, which derives its descent from Willielmus de Doyto del Brotee, the son of Adam, lord of Laughton, co. Chester. From this William was lineally descended Thomas de la Broke, of Leighton, whose son John was the ancestor of the Brokes, or Brookes, of Leighton; the Brookes of Norton, created baronets in [vide *Brooke*] the Brookes of Meise, &c. His [illegible] sir Richard Brooke, knt., and chief baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII, was the ancestor of sir Philip Bowes-Vere Broke, a gallant naval captain, who was created a baronet in 1813, in consideration of his distinguished skill and valour displayed in his engagement with the United States frigate the Chesapeak, of superior force. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, a cross engrailed, party per pale *sable* and *gules*.

*Crest.* Of honourable augmentation; out of a naval crown *or*, a dexter arm embossed, encircled with a wreath of laurel *proper*, and grasping a trident of the first.

*Crest.* On a wreath of his colours a badger passant *proper*.

*Motto.* "Sævumque tridentem servamus."

BROKES (*Biog.*) vide *Brookes*.

BROKESBY, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a non-juror, and a native of Leicestershire, was born in 1637, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1715. His principal work was 'An History of the Government of the Primitive Church for the three First Centuries, and the Beginning of the Fourth,' &c. 8vo. 1717.

BROM, *Adam de* (*Hist.*) almoner to king Edward II, is entitled to particular notice for the part he took, with the assistance of that king, in founding Oriel College. He died its first provost in 1332.

BROME, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis Cornwallis.

BROME, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a poet, who was born in 1620, died in 1666, after having aided the royal cause by the force of his satire, which was directed against the puritanical rebels. Three editions of his poems were published in 1660 or 1661, 1664, and 1666; besides which he published A Translation of Horace.

BROME, *Richard*, a dramatic writer of low extraction, who was a menial servant to Ben Johnson, died in 1652, leaving, among other comedies, 'The Northern Lass,' and 'The Jovial Crew,' which were acted with great applause in their day, and frequently revived since.

BROMHEAD, *Anthony* (*Hist.*) an officer in king Charles's army, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who distinguished himself in support of the royal cause, and was killed at the battle of Newark.

BROMHEAD (*Her.*) an ancient and respectable family, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred at first on sir Gonville Bromhead, in 1806. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, on a bend *argent*, between two leopards' faces *or*, a mural crown *gules*, between two fleurs de lis *sable*.

*Crest.* Out of a mural crown *gules*, a unicorn's head *argent*, horned *or*, in the mouth a rose *gules*, slipped and leaved *proper*.

*Motto.* "Concordia crescimus."

BROMLEGH (*Hist.*) or *Bromley, John de*, of the family of Bromley, mentioned under *Heraldry*, signalised himself during the wars in France, under Henry V, particularly at the memorable battle of Le Corby, when he recovered the standard of Guienne, which had been gained by the French in a fierce charge on that wing.

BROMLEGH, *Sir Thomas*, of the same family, died chancellor of England in 1587.

BROMLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family already mentioned under *History*, and originally written Bromlegh, is descended from sir Walter Bromlegh, of Bromlegh, in the county of Stafford, knt., who lived in the reign of king John. This family now enjoys the dignity of a baron, by the title

of lord Montfort, which was conferred on Henry Bromley, in 1741. [Vide *Montfort*]

BROMLEY, the name of a family which is collaterally descended from that of the Pauncefotes, who were of distinction in the time of the Conqueror. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, which was conferred upon sir George Smith, in 1757, whose son and successors assumed the name of Bromley; their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly; first *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*, two and one, *Pauncefote*.—Second; *or*, on a fesse *sable*, between three wolves' heads *proper*, a martlet *argent*, *Howe*.—Third; *azure*, a bend within a bordure *or*, *Scrope*.—Fourth; *gules*, a lion passant *ermine*, *Grubham*.—Fifth; *argent*, a saltire engrailed *gules*, *Tiptoft*.—Sixth, *Pauncefote*.

*Crest.* First a lion rampant ducally crowned *proper*, holding in his paws an escutcheon *or*, charged with a wolf's head *proper*; second, a cubit arm in fess erased, habited Vandyke, holding in his hand a faulchion trenchant, pierced through a boar's head erased, all *proper*; third, out of a ducal coronet, a plume of ostrich feathers *azure*; fourth, a boar's head erased *or*; fifth, a banner erect, double tongued *argent*, charged with a saltire engrailed *gules*.

*Motto.* "Pensez forte."

BROMLEY, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Shropshire, who left the English for the Romish church in the reign of James II, was the translator of the 'Catechism of the Council of Trent,' 8vo. London, 1687.

BROMPTON, *John* (*Biog.*) a Carthusian monk in the reign of Edward III, under whose name was published a 'Chronicon,' from 588 to 1198, afterwards inserted in the 'Decem Script. Hist. Angliæ,' fol. Lond. 1652.

BRONCHHORST, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Nimeguen, who died in 1539, wrote, 1. 'Scholia in Dialecticam Georgii Trapezuntii,' 8vo. Colon. and Lugd. Bat. 1537. 2. 'Arithmetica,' ibid. et Paris, 1539. 3. 'De Astrolabii Compositione,' 8vo. Colon. 1533. 4. 'Urbis Pictaviensis Tumultus, ejusque Restitutio,' an elegiac poem, 4to. Pictav. 1562. 5. 'Ven. Bedæ de Sex Mundi Ætatibus,' with Scholia, and a continuation to the 26th of Charles V, Colon. 1537. 6. A Translation of Ptolemy's Geography from the Greek.

BRONCHHORST, *Richard*, son of the preceding, and a lawyer, who died in 1627, was the author of, 1. 'Centuriæ et Conciliationes earundem Controversiarum Juris Cent II,' 1621. 2. 'Methodus Feudorum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 3. 'Aphorismi Politici.'

BRONTES (*Myth.*) Βροντής, one of the Cyclops, so called ἀπὸ τῆς βροντῆς, i. e. from thunder. *Hesiod.* v. 142; *Virg.* l. 8, v. 425.

BRONZERIO, *John Jerom* (*Biog.*) a physician of Abadia, in the Venetian territory, who died in 1630, was the author of, 1. 'De Innato Calido et Naturali Spiritu, in quo pro Veritate Rei Galeni Doctrina defenditur,' 4to. 1626. 2. 'Disputatio de Principatu Hepatis,' &c. 4to. Patav. 3. 'De Principio effectivo Semini insito.'

BRONZINO (*Biog.*) vide *Allon*.

BROOKE (*Hist.*) otherwise known by the name of sir Fulke Greville, was in the service and favour of queen Elizabeth until her death, and afterwards in that of her successor, by whom he was advanced to the dignity of the peerage, as mentioned under *Heraldry*. He was assassinated by one of his servants in 1627–8, leaving, among his works as an author, 1. 'The Life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney,' 12mo. Lond. 1652. 2. 'The Remains of Sir Fulk Greville, Lord Brook, being Poems of Monarchy and Religion never before printed,' 8vo. Lond. 1670.

BROOKE, *Robert, second Lord*, nephew of the preceding, took up arms on the side of the rebels, and was killed fighting against his king in 1642–3. He wrote on 'The Nature of Truth,' &c.

BROOKE, *Robert, fourth Lord Brooke*, second son of the preceding, repaired the disgrace of his family by contributing to the restoration of king Charles II. He died in 1676.

BROOKE, or *Broke, Sir Robert*, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Mary, studied at Oxford and the Middle Temple, and died in 1558, leaving, among other law works, 1. 'La Graunde Abridgement,' an abstract of the year-books to the reign of Queen Mary, fol. 1573, 1576, 1586, &c. 2. 'Auscuns Novels Cases,' &c. 8vo. London, 1578, 1604, 1625, &c. 3. 'A Reading on the Statute of Limitations, 32 Hen. VIII, c. 2,' 8vo. Lond. 1647.

BROOKE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the Greville family [vide *Greville*], which was conferred on Francis Greville, the eighth lord Brooke, in 1746, to whom was added the dignity of earl of Warwick in 1759. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Greville, earl Brooke, of Warwick Castle, earl of Warwick, lord Brooke, baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's-court, co. Warwick.

*Arms.* *Sable*, on a cross within a border both ingrailed *or*, five pellets.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *gules*, a swan with wings expanded *argent*, beaked *sable*.

*Supporters.* Two swans *argent*, beaked and membered *sable*, and ducally gorged *gules*.

*Motto.* "Vix ea nostra voco."

BROOKE, *Lord*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Warwick and Brooke.

BROOKE, a branch of the family mentioned under the name of *Broke*, settled at Norton Priory, co. Chester, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet first conferred in 1662 on sir Henry Brooke, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, a cross engrailed, party per pale *sable* and *gules*.

*Crest.* On a wreath of his colours, a badger *proper*.

BROOKE, *de Capell de Brooke*, another branch of the above-mentioned family, settled at Oakley, co. Northamptonshire, which also at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet first conferred in 1803 on sir Richard Brooke de Capell de Brooke, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly; first and fourth *or*, on a fesse *azure*, three escallops of the field; second and third *or*, an anchor *azure*, on a chief of the second, three arming buckles in fesse of the first.

*Crest.* A demi-seahorse *argent*, finned and maned *or*.

BROOKE, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) York herald, who died in 1625, aged 75, is known for his hostility to Camden, in whose Britannia he pretended to have discovered errors.

BROOKE, *Henry*, a dramatic writer of Ireland, who died in 1783. His poetical works were collected in 4 vols. 8vo. 1778 and 1792.

BROOKE, *Francis*, a dramatic writer and novelist, who died in 1789, wrote, among other things, 'The History of Lady Julia Mandeville,' &c.

BROOME, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet of Cheshire, of mean parentage, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1745. He is principally known by the share he took in Pope's translation of Homer. He likewise translated some of Anacreon's Odes, besides some miscellaneous poems.

BROSCHI, *Carlo* (*Biog.*) an Italian singer of Andria, better known under the name of *Farinello*, was born in 1708, and died in 1782, after having enraptured every audience in England, France, Spain, and Italy, before which he displayed his astonishing vocal powers. He was particularly patronised by Philip, king of Spain, as also by his successor Ferdinand.

BROSSARD, *Sebastian de* (*Biog.*) a musician of Strasburgh

in the 17th century, wrote, 1. 'Prodromus Musicalis,' &c. 2 vols. fol. the second edition of which appeared in 1702. 2. 'Dictionnaire de Musique,' fol. Amsterdam, 1703, which has furnished matter for all subsequent works of the kind.

BROSSE, *Guy de la* (*Biog.*) physician in ordinary to Louis XIII, and founder of the royal garden of medicinal plants, composed a Treatise on the Virtues of Plants, and also one on the Plague.

BROSSES, *Charles de* (*Biog.*) a writer of Dijon, was born in 1709, and died in 1777, leaving, 1. 'Lettres sur la Decouverte de la Ville d'Herculaneum,' 8vo. 1750. 2. 'Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes,' 2 vols. 4to. 1756. 3. 'Du Culte des Dieux Fetiches,' &c. 12mo. 1760. 4. 'Traité de la Formation Mechanique des Langues,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1765. 5. 'Histoire de la Republique Romaine,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. Dijon.

BROSSETTE, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Lyons, was born in 1671, and died in 1746, leaving, 1. 'L'Histoire Abrégée de la Ville de Lyon,' 4to. 1711. 2. An Edition of Boileau's Works,' 2 vols. 4to. 1716.

BROTIER, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a critic of Tanay, a small village in the Nivernois, was born in 1722, and died in 1789. Besides his edition of Tacitus, in 4 vols. 4to. 1771, and 7 vols. 8vo. 1776, for which he is principally known, he wrote, 1. 'Conclusiones ex Universa Theologia,' 4to. 1754. 2. 'Traité des Monnoies Romaines, Grecques, et Hebr. comparées avec les Monnoies de France,' &c. 4to. 1760. 3. 'Phædri Fabularum Lib. V,' &c. 12mo. 1785. 4. 'Memoire du Levant,' 1780; besides an edition of Rapin on Gardens, and also of 'Brumoy's Theatre.'

BROUGHTON (*Her.*) of Broughton, co. Stafford, the name of an ancient family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, and traces its origin from Delves, of Delves' Hall, in Staffordshire, from the time of the conquest. From this family descended sir Bryan Broughton, who was created a baronet in 1660; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, two bars *gules*, on a canton of the second, a cross of the field.

*Crest.* A sea-dog's head *gules*, eared and finned *argent*.

BROUGHTON, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical historian of Great Stukely, in Huntingdonshire, who died in 1634, was the author of, 1. 'An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain,' &c. fol. Douay, 1633. 2. 'A True Memorial of the Ancient, Most Holy, and Religious State of Great Britain,' &c. 8vo. 1650. 3. 'Monasticum Britannicum,' 8vo. 1655.

BROUGHTON, *Hugh*, an English divine, of Shropshire, was born in 1549, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1611, whose works, principally on Hebrew and rabbinical theology, were collected and printed in fol. London, 1662.

BROUGHTON, *Thomas*, an English divine, and one of the original writers of the Biographia Britannica, was born in London in 1704, educated at Eton and Cambridge, and died vicar of Bedminster in 1774. Among his works are, 1. 'Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature, in Answer to Christianity as Old as the Creation.' 2. 'The First and Third Olynthiacs,' &c. 3. 'Bibliotheca Historico-Sacra, or Historical Dictionary of all Religions,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1756. 4. 'A Defence of the commonly received Doctrine of the Human Soul.' 5. 'A Prospect of Futurity, in Four Dissertations,' &c.

BROUKHUSIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Brockhusius*.

BROUNCKER, *William, Viscount* (*Hist.*) one of the nobility who signed the declaration of 1660, which was succeeded by the restoration of king Charles II, was born in 1620, and died in 1684. Being greatly addicted to the study of science, he was one of the chief promoters of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen the first president in 1663. He also left some few papers published in the Transactions, and a translation of the Treatise of Des Cartes, entitled 'Musicæ Compendium,' with notes and observations, &c.

BROUSSON, *Claude* (*Hist.*) an active partisan in favour of Protestantism in France, was born at Nismes in 1647, and, being convicted of holding a secret correspondence with the enemies of his country, was broken upon the wheel in 1698. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'L'Etat des Reformés de France,' Switzerland, 1684, Hague, 1685. 2. 'Lettres des Protestans de France,' &c. 1686, printed at the expense of the elector of Brandenburg; besides a number of other pieces on the same subject.

BROUSSONET, *Peter Augustus Maria* (*Biog.*) a naturalist of Montpellier, was born in 1761, and died in 1807. He wrote, 1. 'Variæ Positiones circa Respirationem,' Monspel. 1778. 2. 'Ichthyologia,' &c. Lond. 1782. 2. 'Essai sur l'Histoire Naturelle de quelques Espèces de Moines,' &c. 8vo. 1784. 4. 'Année Rurale,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1787–8. 5. 'Notes pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Ecole de Médécine de Montpellier,' &c. 8vo. 1755, &c.

BROUWER, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) a painter of Haerlem, was born in 1608, and died in 1638. He was very successful in representing scenes of dissipation, to which he himself fell a victim.

BROUWER, *Christopher*, a Jesuit of Arnheim, was born in 1559, and died in 1617, leaving, 1. 'Antiquitates Fuldenses,' &c. 4to. 1612. 2. 'Sidera Illustrium et SS. Virorum qui Germaniam Rebus gestis ornarunt,' 4to. Mogunt, 1616. 3. 'Historia Episcoparum Treverensium,' &c. Colon. 1626, &c.

BROWN, *Ulysses Maximilian de* (*Hist.*) a general in the imperial armies, was born at Basle in 1705; and, after signalizing himself in Corsica, at Parma, Guastalla, Benjaluca, Veletri, Placentia, Genoa, and Lobositz, died in 1757 of the wounds he received at the battle of Prague.

BROWN (*Her.*) the name of a family at present enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet, which was conferred on sir Robert Brown, a merchant of Venice. The arms, &c. of this family are as follows:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis *or*.

*Crest.* A demi-lion rampant *gules*, holding in its dexter-paw a fleur-de-lis, as in the arms.

*Motto.* "Gaudeo."

BROWN, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a man of a good family, but of a turbulent character, and founder of the sect named after him *Brownists*, was educated at Cambridge; and, after setting at defiance all authority, civil and ecclesiastical, died in prison in 1630 for abusing a magistrate, at the age of 80, boasting that he had been imprisoned not less than 32 different times. His works were all on theological subjects.

BROWN, *Thomas*, of facetious memory, a native of Shropshire, died in 1704, leaving poems, letters, and dialogues, &c. which were published in 4 vols. 12mo. 1707.

BROWN, *John*, a scholar, was born at Kelso, in Roxburgh, in 1709, and died in 1734, leaving a Persian Dictionary and Grammar, with many curious specimens of writing among the Persians.

BROWN, *John*, an English divine of Rothbury, in Northumberland, was born in 1715, and died, by his own hands, in a fit of insanity, in 1766, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Honour,' a poem. 2. 'Essays on Shaftsbury's Characteristics,' 8vo. 1751. 3. 'An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times,' 1757, which is said to have passed through seven editions in the space of little more than a year.

BROWN, *John*, a painter of Edinburgh, was born in 1752, and died in 1787. He succeeded in portrait-painting, particularly with black-lead pencil, and was also the author of 'Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera,' 12mo. published soon after his death.

BROWN, *John*, a physician of Berwick, was born in 1735, and

died in 1786, leaving a work entitled 'Elementa Medicinæ,' in which he opposed the system of Cullen.

BROWNE, *Sir Anthony* (*Hist.*) an English judge in the reigns of queens Mary and Elizabeth, was educated at Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple, and died in 1567, leaving some few works in MS.

BROWNE, *George* (*Ecc.*) an Augustine monk, who embraced the tenets of Luther, was made archbishop of Dublin by Henry VIII, and primate by Edward VI, but he was ejected by Mary, and died two years after in 1556.

BROWNE, *Peter*, a native of Ireland, was first provost of Trinity College, Dublin, afterwards bishop of Cork, and died in 1735, leaving, 1. 'A Refutation of Toland's Christianity not Mysterious. 2. 'The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding,' 8vo. 1728; besides some sermons, &c.

BROWNE (*Her.*) the name of two families which enjoy a peerage conferred, in the first case, on sir John Browne, seventh baronet of the Neale, in the county of Mayo, who was ennobled in 1789 by the title of baron Kilmaine of the Neal; and on John Browne, a junior branch of the same family, who was created baron of Monteagle in 1760, viscount Westport in 1768, earl of Altamont in 1771, and marquis of Sligo in 1800. In the second case, sir Valentine Browne, of Castlerosse, in Ireland, was created by James II, after his abdication, viscount Kenmare; and Valentine, fifth viscount of this creation, was raised, by a new creation in 1798, to the dignities of baron of Castlerosse and viscount Kenmare, and in 1800 viscount Castlerosse and earl of Kenmare.

BROWNE, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet of Tavistock, was born in 1590, educated at Oxford, and died in 1645. His works appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.

BROWNE, *Thomas*, an English divine, and native of Middlesex, was born in 1604, educated at Oxford, driven from his living of Oddington by the rebels in 1642, and died in 1673, after having been restored to his preferments. He wrote, 1. 'A Key to the King's Cabinet,' &c. a defence of the king and queen, 4to. 1645. 2. 'De Posthumo Grotii,' 8vo. Hag. 1646, under the name of Simplicius Virinus. 3. 'Dissertatio de Therapeutis,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1687.

BROWNE, *Sir Thomas*, a physician of London, was born in 1605, educated at Oxford, and died in 1682, leaving, 1. 'Religio Medici,' 1642, which was translated into Latin, and thence into Italian, German, Dutch, and French. 2. 'Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors,' fol. 1646, the sixth edition of which he published with some improvements in 1673. 3. 'Hydriotaphia,' &c. 8vo. 1658; besides some miscellaneous tracts, and a small posthumous work published in 12mo. 1716, entitled 'Christian Morals,' reprinted in 1756.

BROWNE, *Edward*, son of the above, and a physician, was educated at Cambridge, but took his degrees at Oxford, and died in 1708, at the age of 66, leaving an account of his travels, and some of the lives of Plutarch translated.

BROWNE, *Simon*, a dissenting minister of Shepton Mallet, who died in 1732, at the age of 52, was remarkable for having laboured, at the close of his life, under a mental delusion that he was deprived of his rational soul, and sunk to the level of the brute creation: notwithstanding which he published his 'Defence of the Religion of Nature,' and some other tracts on the same subject, which displayed depth of knowledge and clearness of perception; but to this treatise he prefixed a dedication to queen Caroline, which is preserved in the Adventurer, No. 88, and powerfully illustrates the delusion which had taken possession of his mind.

BROWNE, *Sir William*, a physician, was born in 1692, and died in 1775, leaving two prize medals for the rising poets in the University of Cambridge. He published a translation of Dr. Gregory's 'Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics, with Solutions;' besides a number of odes and small poems in Latin and English.

BROWN, *Isaac Hawkins*, a poet of Burton-upon-Trent, was born in 1706, educated at Cambridge, studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and died in 1760, leaving, among other things, a Latin poem, 'De Animi Immortalitate,' which was so well received that several English translations were made of it. It has since been published with the rest of his works in 8vo. 1768.

BROWNE, *Patrick*, a physician and naturalist of Woodstock, was born in the county of Mayo about 1720, and died in 1790, leaving 'Civil and Natural History of Jamaica,' fol. 1756.

BROWNLOW, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1776 on sir Brownlow Cust, the fourth baronet, who was raised to the dignity of a baron. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Cust, lord Brownlow, baron Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln, and baronet.

*Arms.* Quarterly; first and fourth *ermine*, on a chevron *sable* three fountains *proper*, for Cust; second *or*, an escutcheon between eight martlets in orle *sable*, for Brownlow; third *sable*, a fess *ermine*, in chief three crosses pattee fitchy *argent*, for Paine.

*Crest.* On a wreath a lion's head erased *sable*, gorged with a collar company *argent* and *azure*.

*Supporters.* Two lions regardant *argent*, gorged with collars *gules*, buckled *or*.

*Motto.* "Opera illius mea sunt."

BROWNING, *Ralph* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Exeter, was born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, in 1592, and nominated to the see of Exeter in 1641, from which he was driven during the rebellion, and died in 1659.

BROWNRIGG (*Her.*) the name of an Irish family at present enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet, which was conferred in 1816 on sir Robert Brownrigg, a lieutenant in the army, and governor of Ceylon. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* A lion rampant gardant *sable*, between three crescents *gules*; in the dexter-forepaw of the lion, a sword *proper*, hilt *or*, thereon a serpent entwined *vert*.

*Motto.* "Virescat vulnere virtus."

BROWNRIGG, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician and native of Cumberland, was born in 1711, and died in 1800, leaving, 1. 'De Praxi Medica ineunda,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1737. 2. 'A Treatise on the Art of making Common Salt,' 8vo. London, 1748. 3. 'An Enquiry concerning the Mineral Elastic Spirit contained in the Water of Spa of Germany,' printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. lv; besides some other pieces on chemical and philosophical subjects.

BRUCÆUS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a physician and mathematician of Alost, in Flanders, was born in 1531, and died in 1593, leaving, among his writings, 1. 'De Primo Motu,' 8vo. 1580. 2. 'Institutiones Sphæræ,' 8vo. 3. 'Propositiones de Morbo Gallico,' 4to. Rostoch. 1569, &c.

BRUCE (*Hist.*) or, as it was anciently written, *Bruis* or *Brus*, *Robert le*, a noble knight of Normandy, who, being in the confidence of William the Conqueror, was by him sent to subdue the northern parts of this realm. Farther mention is made of his family under *Heraldry*.

BRUCE, or *Bruis*, *Robert le*, son of the preceding, was for some time in the confidence of David I, king of Scotland, but he fought on the English side at the famous *Battle of the standard* in 1138, at which he took his own son Robert le Brus, a youth of 14, prisoner. He was distinguished for his piety, which he displayed in the building of a monastery at Gysburne, or *Gisborough*, in Cleveland.

BRUCE, *Robert de*, a descendant in the ninth degree from the preceding, was a competitor with John Baliol, for the crown

of Scotland, but the decision was given in favour of the latter, by the direction of Edward I, who had been chosen umpire. He died in England, in 1295.

**Bruce**, *Robert*, son of the preceding, did not give up his pretensions to the throne of Scotland, and hoping for the assistance of Edward I, he fought with him at the battles of Dunbar and Falkirk, and died in 1303.

**Bruce**, *Robert*, son of the preceding, finally obtained the throne of Scotland, after the battle of Bannockburne, and reigning under the title of Robert I, died in 1329. [Vide Plate V]



**Bruce**, *David*, son of the preceding, was king of Scotland, under the title of David II. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

**Bruce**, *Sir Edward de*, brother to Robert I, king of Scotland, was, in reward for his services, created earl of Carrick, and being afterwards elected king of Ireland, he was defeated and slain in 1318.

**Bruce**, *Neil de, Thomas de,* and *Alexander de,* younger brothers of the preceding, were all put to death by command of Edward I.

**Bruce**, *Sir Edward*, lord Bruce, descended from another branch of this family, was constantly in the employ of James VI, king of Scotland, in whose quiet succession to the throne of England he was mainly instrumental. He died in 1613, in the 62d year of his age.

**Bruce**, *Edward*, second lord Bruce, and son of the first lord, was killed in a duel in 1613, by sir Edward Sackville, afterwards earl of Dorset.

**Bruce**, *Robert*, earl of Aylesbury. [Vide *Aylesbury*]

**Bruce** (*Her.*) *Bruis* or *Brus*, a family of distinction in the time of William the Conqueror, has ever since preserved its rank and consequence, as may be seen under the head of *History*. The first-mentioned Robert de Brus was rewarded by the Conqueror for his services, with no less than 43 lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and 51 in the North Riding, where the manor and castle of Skelton was the capital of the barony. His son Robert, the second lord of Skelton, obtained from king David I, of Scotland, the lordship of Annandale. From this Robert was lineally descended Robert I, king of Scotland, who was the seventh lord of Annandale, and first earl of Carrick, in right of his mother. From John de Bruis, the third son of the fifth lord of Annandale, descended sir Edward Bruce, of Kinloss, second son of sir Edward Bruce, of Blairhall, who was created in 1603, lord Bruce; and Thomas his grandson, was created in 1633, earl of Elgin, and farther advanced to the degree of a baron of England, by the title of lord Bruce, of Whorlton, co. York. Robert his son, the second earl of Elgin, was created baron Bruce of Skelton, co. York, viscount Bruce of Ampthill, co. Bedford, and earl of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, which titles became extinct at the death of Charles, third earl of Aylesbury, in whom ended the male line of the aforesaid Edward lord Bruce, of Kinloss, second son of sir Edward Bruce, of Blairhall. The dignity of lord Bruce, of Tottenham, devolved to the hon. Thomas Bruce Brudenell, third earl of Cardigan, who by marriage was allied to the family of Bruce. [Vide *Aylesbury*] The honours of earl of Elgin, and lord Bruce, of Kinloss, devolved to Charles Bruce, ninth earl of Kincardin, who was descended from sir George Bruce, younger brother to Edward lord Bruce, of Kinloss, before-mentioned. [Vide *Elgin*]

**Bruce**, *of Downhill*, co. Londonderry, a branch of this family at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, which was conferred in 1804, on the Rev. Sir Henry Hervey Aston Bruce. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or,* on a saltire *gules*, a harp of the field; a chief of the second, on a canton *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*.

*Crest.* A lion passant *azure*, holding in his dexter paw a trefoil slipped *proper*.

**Bruce**, *of Dublin*, another branch of the same family, also enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, which was conferred in 1812, on sir Stewart Bruce, brother of the Rev. sir Henry Hervey Aston Bruce, above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are the same as above, with a crescent for difference on the chief and crest.

**Bruce**, *James* (*Biog.*) a modern traveller of the ancient and honourable family before-mentioned, was born in 1730, and died in 1794. His 'Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, in the Years of 1768-1773,' were published in 5 vols. 4to. London, 1790.

BRUCIOLI, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a writer of Florence, in the 16th century, published, 1. 'The Translation of the Holy Bible into Italian,' which passed through several editions; the scarcest and best is that in 3 vols. fol. Venice, 1546-8. 2. Translations of the Natural History of Pliny, and of several pieces from the works of Aristotle and Cicero. 3. Editions of Petrarch and Boccace, with notes, &c.

BRUCKER, *John James* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran minister of Augsburgh, was born in 1696, and died in 1770, leaving, 1. 'Tentamen Introductionis in Historiam Doctrinæ de Ideis,' 4to. Jen. 1719. 2. 'Otium Vindelicum,' &c. 8vo. August. Vind. 1721. 3. 'Historia Philosophica Doctrinæ de Ideis,' 8vo. ibid. 1723. 4. 'Institutiones Historiæ Philosophicæ,' 8vo. ibid. 1727. 5. 'Historia Vitæ Adolphorum Oeconum,' 4to. Lips. 1734. 6. 'Historia Critica Philosophiæ,' 4 vols. 4to. 1742-44, and with considerable additions in 6 vols. 4to. 1767; an abridgment of which by Dr. Enfield, was published in 2 vols. 4to. 1791.

BRUCKMAN, *Francis Ernesti*, a physician and botanist of Mariensthal, was born in 1697, and died in 1753, leaving among other works, 1. 'Specimen Botanicum,' &c. 4to. Helmst. 1720. 2. 'Opuscula Medico-botanica, 4to. Brunsv. 1727. 3. 'Epistolæ Itinerariæ.' 4. 'Historia Naturalis,' τῆ Ἀσβέσθυ, &c. 4to. Brunsv. 1727. 5. 'Magnalia Dei in Locis Subterraneis,' 2 vols. fol. Brunsv and Wolfenbutt. 1727, and 1730.

BRUCKNER, *John* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine of the island of Cadsand, was born in 1726, and died in 1804, leaving his 'Theorie du Systeme Animal.' 2. 'Criticisms on the Diversions of Purley,' 1790. 3. 'Thoughts on Public Worship, in Reply to Gilbert Wakefield's Pamphlet against Social Worship.'

BRUDENELL (*Hist.*) or *Bredenhill, Sir Hugh*, a valiant knight of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, went with the duke of Lancaster in the expedition into France, in 1373, when the army having passed Soissons, a part of them fell into an ambush, and after a valiant resistance, were all either killed or taken prisoners, of which latter class was sir Hugh de Brudenell.

**Brudenell**, *Sir Robert, Knight*, second son of Edmund Brudenell, and Philippa his wife, was lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, in the reigns of Henry VII, and Henry VIII.

**Brudenell**, *Thomas*, first earl of Cardigan. [Vide *Cardigan*]

**Brudenell** (*Her.*) the name of a family mentioned under *History*, otherwise written *Bredenhill*, and *Brodenhull*, which had large possessions in the reigns of Henry III, and Edward I. Thomas Brudenell, esq., a descendant of this family, and a distinguished loyalist, was advanced in 1661, to the degree of an earl, by the title of earl of Cardigan. George, the fourth earl of Cardigan, was, in 1776, advanced to the dignity of marquis of Monthermer, and duke of Montagu. John Brudenell, his son, was created in 1762, baron Montagu, of Boughton; which barony became extinct at his death, but was revived in the person of the father, who was, in 1786, created baron Montagu, with remainder

to James, second son of Henry, duke of Buccleugh. Thomas, his younger brother, was created earl of Aylesbury. [Vide *Aylesbury*] James, his second brother, fifth earl of Cardigan, was created in 1780, baron Brudenell. The dukedom became extinct at the death of the first duke in 1790, but the earldom of Cardigan, and the barony of Brudenell, are still enjoyed by the family. [Vide *Cardigan*] James Brudenell, a younger brother, was created lord Brudenell in 1780, which title became extinct in 1811.

BRUEGHEL (*Biog.*) or *Breughel, Peter,* called *Old Breughel,* to distinguish him from his son, a painter of Breda, was born in 1510, and died in 1570, leaving many specimens of his skill in landscapes, and droll subjects.

Brueghel, *Peter,* the younger, a painter, gained the surname of *Hellish Brueghel,* from the infernal character which he gave to all his representations, particularly of the human figure. He died in 1642.

Brueghel, *John,* surnamed *Velvet Brueghel,* from his dress, brother of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1560, and died in 1625. He excelled in painting flowers, fruits, animals, and landscapes.

BRUEYS, *David Augustin* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Aix, was born in 1640, and died in 1723. His dramatic pieces were collected in 3 vols. 12mo. 1735; besides which he wrote some controversial pieces, first against Bossuet, and afterwards against the Protestant writers, Jurien, &c.

BRUGES, *John de* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter of the 15th century, who is said to have first painted in oil.

BRUHIER, *John James d'Ablaincourt* (*Biog.*) a physician of Beauvais, who died in 1756, wrote among other things, 1. 'La Medicine Raisonnée,' 9 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1739, from Hoffman. 2. 'Caprices d'Imagination, ou Lettres sur Differens Sujets,' ibid. 1746. 3. 'La Politique du Medecin,' &c. from Hoffman.

BRUIN (*Biog.*) or *Bruyn, John de,* a professor of natural philosophy, &c. at Utrecht, was born at Gorcum in 1620, and died in 1675. He wrote dissertations 'De Vi Altrice,' 'De Corporum Gravitate,' &c.

BRUMOY, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an historian and critic of Rouen, was born in 1688, and died in 1742, leaving, 1. A continuation of 'L'Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane.' 2. 'Discours sur l'Usage des Mathematiques par Rapport aux Belles Lettres;' printed in the second volume of his works. 3. 'Morale Chrêtienne,' 18mo. 1722; and several times reprinted. 4. 'Examen du Poeme (de M. Racine) sur la Grace,' 8vo. 1723. 5. 'La Vie de l'Emperatrice Eleanore,' 1724. 6. 'Theatre des Grecs,' &c. 3 vols. 1730; frequently reprinted and translated into English by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. 7. 'Revolutions d'Espagne,' 3 vols. 4to. 1734; the first half of which was written by father Orleans, &c. His works were collected by himself in 4 vols. 12mo. 1741.

BRUN, *Claude* (*Hist.*) advocate-general in the Parliament of Dole, of a family that was reckoned noble in the time of Philip the Good, was employed on several missions of importance from the princes of the house of Austria to Henry IV, and other princes. He died in 1621.

Brun, *Anthony,* son of the preceding, was one of the plenipotentiaries at Munster on the part of Spain, and, after having been employed on many other important occasions in Holland and elsewhere, he died in 1654.

Brun, *Charles le* (*Biog.*) a painter of Scotch extraction, but a native of France, was born in 1619, and died in 1690. A painting of St. Stephen was among the number of his most admired pieces, with which the palace of Versailles and that of Fontainbleau are decorated. He was author of a treatise on 'Physiognomy,' and of another on the 'Character of the Passions.'

Brun, *Laurence le,* a Jesuit and Latin poet of Nantes, was born in 1607, and died in 1663, leaving, among other things, 'Ignatiade,' an heroic poem. 2. 'Virgilius Christianus.' 3. 'Ovidius Christianus.' 4. 'Eloquentia Poetica,' 4to. Paris, 1655, &c.

Brun, *Peter le,* a priest of the oratory, was born at Brignolle in 1661, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'Lettres pour prouver l'Illusion des Philosophes sur la Baguette,' Paris, 1693 and 1702, with many additions, under the title of 'Histoire Critique des Pratiques Superstitieuses,' &c. of which a new edition in 3 vols. 12mo. was printed in 1732; to which the Abbe Granet added a fourth volume in 1737. 2. 'Explication Literale, Historique, et Dogmatique des Prières,' &c. 8vo. 1716; and three other volumes in 1726.

Brun, *John Baptiste le,* known also by the name of *Desmarettes,* was the editor of an excellent edition of Lactantius, 2 vols. 4to. 1748.

BRUNCK, *Richard Francis Frederic* (*Biog.*) a Greek scholar and critic, was born at Strasburg in 1729, and died in 1803. He edited, 1. 'Analecta Veterum Poetarum Græcorum.' 3 vols. 8vo. Argentorat. 1772 and 1786; also a 4to. edition. 2. 'Anacreontis Carmina,' 12mo. ibid. 1778 and 1786. 3. 'Æschyli Tragœdiæ Prometheus, Persæ, Septem ad Thebas; Sophoclis Antigone; Euripidis Medea,' 8vo. ibid. 1779. 4. 'Sophoclis Electra, et Euripidis Andromache,' 8vo. ibid. 1779. 5. 'Sophoclis Œdipus Tyrannus, et Euripidis Orestes,' 8vo. ibid. 1779. 6. 'Euripidis Tragœdiæ quatuor Hecuba, Phœnissæ, Hippolytus et Bacchæ,' 8vo. ibid. 1780. 7. 'Apollonii Rhodii Argonautica,' 8vo. ibid. 1780. 8. 'Aristophanis Comœdiæ in Latinum Sermonem conversæ,' 3 vols. ibid. 1781. 9. 'Aristophanis Comœdiæ ex Optimis Exemplaribus emendatæ,' 8vo. and 4to. 1783. 10. 'Gnomici Poetæ Græci,' 8vo. ibid. 1784. 11. 'Virgilius,' 8vo. 1785. 12. 'Sophoclis quæ extant Omnia,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1786-9. 13. 'Plautus,' 2 vols. 8vo. Bipont. 1788. 14. 'Terentius,' Basil. 1787, or, according to Mr. Dibdin, 1797.

BRUNDUSIUM (*Geog.*) *Brundisium,* called Βρεντήσιον by Polybius, and Βρεντέσιον by Ptolemy, now *Brundisi,* a town of Calabria, on the Adriatic, where the Appian road terminated, and the Romans commonly embarked for Greece.

*Sil. Ital.* l. 8, v. 575.

*—— Brundisium, quo desinit Itala tellus.*

*Horat.* l. 1, sat. 5.

*Brundusium longæ finis chartæque viæque.*

*Polyb.* l. 2; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1, c. 24; *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 4, ep. 1; *Mela,* l. 2, c. 4; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3.

BRUNECHILDIS (*Hist.*) daughter of Athanagildus, king of the Visigoths, in Spain, and wife of Sigebert, king of Austrasia, poisoned her son Childebert; and after committing many other enormities, was tied to the tail of a horse that was let loose, and in that manner perished miserably, in 614.

BRUNELLESCHI (*Biog.*) or *Brunellesco, Philip,* an architect of Florence, was born in 1377, and died in 1446. He is said to have been the first who attempted to restore the Grecian orders of architecture. A poem entitled 'Geta e Birria,' is ascribed to him, and 'Domenico Del Prato,' 8vo. Venice, 1576; besides which he wrote architectural descriptions of his own work, preserved in Cosmo's palace at Florence.

BRUNI (*Biog.*) or *Aretine, Leonard,* a scholar of Arezzo, was born in 1370, and died in 1444, leaving among his works, 1. 'Historiarum Florentini Populi Lib. Duodecim,' fol. Argent. 1616; the Italian translation by Acciajoli was printed at Venice, 1473, 1560, 1561, and Florence, 1492. 2. 'Leonardi Aretini de Temporibus suis Libri Duo,' fol. Venet. 1475 and 1485, &c. 3. 'De Bello Italico adversus Gothos,' &c. 1470; and often reprinted. 4. 'De Bello Punico Libri Tres,' Brix. 1498, &c. 5. 'Commentarium Rerum Græcarum,' Lugd. Bat. 1539, &c. 6. 'Isagogicon Moralis Disciplinæ,' &c. otherwise entitled 'Dialogus de

Moribus, &c. et Aristoteles de Moribus,' &c. Lovan. 1475, &c. 7. 'La Vita di Dante e i Costumi e Studij di Petrarca,' Padua, 1650; reprinted, with the Life of Dante, 1671. 8. 'Epistolarum Libri VIII,' fol. 1472, often reprinted. 9. 'Canzone Morale,' &c. printed in the third volume of Crescembini's Italian poetry; besides his translation from Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, and Œconomics; the Orations of Æschines against Ctesiphon, and Demosthenes against Æschines.

BRUNNE, *Robert de* (*Biog.*) or *Robert Mannyng*, the first English poet who occurs in the 13th century, was the author or translator in metrical verse of, 1. 'Manuel Pecche,' written by Robert Grostead, bishop of Lincoln. 2. 'Brut d'Angleterre,' a chronicle of England, by Wale, and a continuation by Peter de Langtoft.

BRUNNER, *John Conrad* (*Biog.*) a Swiss anatomist, was born in 1653, and died in 1727, leaving among other things, 'Glandula Duodeni, seu Pancreas Secundum Detectum,' 4to. Edelberg. 1715; which was an improved edition of his work, 'De Glandulis in Duodeno Intestino detectis.'

BRUNO, *St.* (*Ecc.*) founder of the Carthusian Order, of an ancient and honourable family of Cologne, was born about 1030, and died in 1101. There are only two letters of his extant, which were printed in a folio volume, entitled 'S. Brunonis Opera et Vita,' 1524; but the other contents of this volume belong to another Bruno.

Bruno, *Jordan*, a Lutheran of Nola, who had also the credit of being an atheist, was condemned to be burnt at the stake, for the activity and zeal with which he attempted to propagate his doctrines. He wrote, among other things, 'De Umbris Idearum,' 'De l'Infinito, Universo et Mondi, Spacio della Bestia Triumphante,' &c.

BRUNSFELS (*Biog.*) or *Brunfeldt, Otho*, a physician and botanist of Mentz, who died in 1534, left, 1. 'Catalogus Illustrium Medicorum,' 4to. 1530. 2. 'Herbarum Vivæ Icones,' &c. 3 vols. fol. 1530, 1531, 1536. 3. 'Onomasticon Medicinæ, Nomina continens Omnium Stirpium,' &c. fol. Argent. 1534.

BRUNSWICK (*Geog.*) a country of Lower Saxony, in Germany, bounded on the N. by Luneburg, on the W. by Westphalia, on the S. by Hesse and Eichsfeld, and on the E. by Thuringia, Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper and Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with the counties of Rheimstein and Blankenburg, are subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle; while the elector of Hanover was duke of Brunswick Grubenhagen, and Brunswick Calenburg, which also included the district of Gottingen.

Brunswick, in Latin *Brunopolis*, the capital of the duchy of Brunswick, is said to have been built about 868, by Bruno, the son of Adolphus, duke of Saxony. It is seated on the Oeker, 7 m. N. by E. Wolfenbuttle, and 68 S. Luneburg. Lon. 10° 47′ E., lat. 52° 16′ N. It was besieged by Henry the Younger, in 1542, 1550, and 1553, during which it suffered very much; as also in consequence of the differences which it had with its own dukes, at subsequent periods. It was, however, reduced to submission by Frederick Ulric, who laid siege to it in 1614, and has since that time been the ducal residence.

Brunswick, *House of* (*Hist.*) is one of the oldest in Germany, and traces its origin to Azo I, marquis d'Est, who lived in the 11th century. By his marriage with Cunegonde, sister of Guelph III, of the ancient family of the Guelphs, he had Guelph d'Est I, duke of Bavaria, from whom descended Henry, surnamed the *Lion*, one of the most powerful princes in Germany. He revolted against the emperor, Frederic I, and was put to the ban of the empire; but afterwards recovered the counties of Brunswick and Luneburg. His son, Otho IV, who was emperor, erected these states into duchies, in favour of his brother William, about 1218, although, according to some historians, this event took place in 1235, under the emperor Frederic II.

Brunswick, *Ernest Augustus*, the youngest son of George, duke of Brunswick, rendered such assistance to the emperor in his wars against Louis XIV, that he was invested with the electoral dignity in 1688.

Brunswick, *George Lewis, Duke of*, rendered great assistance to the emperor against the Turks; and after distinguishing himself in the war between the emperor and Louis XIV, he died in 1727, aged 68.

Brunswick, *Maximil. Jul. Leopold, Duke of*, nephew to the king of Prussia, in whose army he served, was drowned in 1785, aged 73, in attempting to rescue the unfortunate inhabitants near Francfort, during the inundation of the Oder.

BRUNSWICK-OELS, *Frederic Augustus, Duke of* (*Hist.*) a general of infantry in the Prussian service, was born in 1741, and died in 1805, after having distinguished himself both as a warrior and a statesman. He also translated several things from the French, and wrote in German 'The Military History of Prince Frederic Augustus, of Brunswick Lunebourg,' &c. 4to. 1797.

BRUNUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Bruno*.

BRUSCHIUS, *Caspar* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian and poet of Bohemia, was born in 1518, and assassinated in 1559, leaving, 1. 'De Omnibus totius Germaniæ Episcopatibus Epitome,' &c. Noremb. 1549. 2. 'Monasteriorum Germaniæ Præcipuorum,' &c. 1551, &c.

BRUSSELS (*Geog.*) a large and handsome city of Brabant, capital of the southern provinces of the Netherlands, and the second city in the kingdom after Amsterdam. It is situated partly on an eminence and partly on the river Senne, 25 m. S. Antwerp, 26 S. E. Ghent, and 155 N. N. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 22′ E., lat. 50° 50′ N.

*History of Brussels.*

This city owed its origin to St. Gery, bishop of Cambray, who in the commencement of the seventh century built a chapel on a small island, by the Senne, and collected people by his preaching. In 1044 it was encompassed by a wall, which was demolished by the emperor Joseph II. In 1695 it was bombarded for the space of 46 hours, by the French under marshal Villeroy, when 14 churches and above 4000 houses were consumed. In 1706 it was delivered up to the duke of Marlborough; and in 1708 it was attacked by the duke of Bavaria, who was obliged to retire at the approach of the allies. In 1746 it was taken by the French under marshal Saxe; but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In the revolutionary troubles of the last century Brussels took the lead, and fell into the hands of the French with the rest of the country.

BRUTIDIUS, *Niger* (*Biog.*) an historian in the reign of Tiberius, who eulogized Cicero. He is mentioned with commendation by Seneca. *Senec. in Controv.*; *Tac. Annal.* l. 1; *Juv. Sat.* 10; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

BRUTII (*Geog.*) a stupid people of Italy, who submitted to Hannibal without opposition, for which they were afterwards held in disgrace by the Romans. They inhabited the country now called *Calabria*.

Brutii (*Numis.*) the above-mentioned people are well known by many medals or coins, bearing the inscriptions in Greek ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ, and in the Punic BERT or BIRT; and the figures or heads of Apollo, Hercules, Jupiter, Pallas, Victory, Bacchus, Mars, Diana, and Neptune, &c. *Goltz. Mag. Græc. Magnan. Brutt. Numis. &c.*

BRUTIUS, *Præsens* (*Hist.*) a consul with the emperor Antoninus Pius, A. D. 139.

Brutius (*Biog.*) an historian mentioned by St. Jerome.

**BRUTO**, *John Michael* (*Biog.*) an historian of Venice, who died in 1594, aged 76, was the author of 'Florentinæ Historiæ Libri Octo Priores,' Lugd. Bat. 1562; 'De Origine Venetiarum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1560; with other works, which were printed in 8vo. Berlin, 1698.

**BRUTULUS** (*Hist.*) a Samnite, who killed himself upon being delivered to the Romans for violating a treaty. *Liv.* l. 8, c. 39.

**BRUTUS**, *L. Junius* (*Hist.*) son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquinius Priscus, feigned madness on the death of his father and brother, by the hands of Tarquin the Proud, in order to escape sharing the same fate; but afterwards animated the Romans to expel this family, and abolish the regal government: upon which he was chosen consul; and after putting his own sons to death for their adherence to the exiles, he fell in combat with Aruns Tarquin, by whom he was singled out. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 56; *C. Nep. in Attic.* c. 8; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 1; *Plut. in Brut. et Cæs.*; *Eutrop. de Tarq.*

**Brutus**, *M. Junius*, the father of Cæsar's murderer, followed the party of Marcus, and being besieged in Mutina by Pompey, he surrendered to him, and by his orders was put to death. According to Cicero he wrote three books of civil law. *Cic. de Orat.* c. 55; *Plut. in Brut.*

**Brutus**, *M. Junius*, son of the preceding, inherited the republican ferocity of L. Junius Brutus, his ancestor; and after siding with the man who had murdered his own father, he plunged the dagger into the breast of the man who had spared his life at the battle of Pharsalia. He was afterwards defeated by the friends of Cæsar, and fell on his own sword, A. C. 42.

**Brutus**, *D. Junius Albinus*, another of Cæsar's murderers, defended himself in Cisalpine Gaul against Anthony, but being betrayed into his hands, was put to death by his orders. *Vel. Pater.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Plut. in Cæs. et Brut.*; *Appian.* l. 2.

**Brutus**, or *Brytus*, a fabulous king of Britain, who is said to have given his name to this island, which was before called Albion.

**Brutus** (*Numis.*) the murderer of Cæsar, struck medals or coins in honour of his paternal ancestor L. Junius Brutus, and his maternal ancestor Servilius Ahala. [Vide *Junia, gens*]

**Brutus**, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, in the 15th century, wrote a work against the Jews and others, which was esteemed in his day.

**Brutus** (*Biog.*) vide *Bruto.*

**BRUYERE**, *John de la* (*Biog.*) native of Dourdan, in the province of Isle de France, who died in 1696, at the age of 53, is well known as the author of 'Caracteres de Theophraste,' &c. the best French editions of which are those of Amsterdam, 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1741; Paris, 1750; and 1 vol. 4to. 1765; the English translation, by Rowe, is in 2 vols. 8vo. 1713. Bruyere likewise commenced 'Dialogues sur le Quietisme,' which were finished and published by Dupin, 12mo. 1699.

**BRUYN**, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a painter and a traveller, was born in 1652, and died in 1719. His Travels through Russia and Persia were published in 2 vols. fol. 1718; and 5 vols. 4to. Rouen, 1725; the English translation in 1736. The Voyage to the Levant was published in fol. 1714.

**BRUYS**, *Peter de* (*Ecc.*) founder of the sect called Petrobuscians, and a native of Languedoc, opposed infant baptism, denied the use of churches, and recommended the destruction of crucifixes, with a number of other absurdities, in common with the sectarians of the present day. After committing great excesses to establish his tenets, he was seized and burnt alive at St. Gilles', in 1130.

**Bruys**, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a French writer, who died in 1738, aged 30, left among other things, 'Histoire des Papes,' &c. 5 vols. 4to. 1732.

**BRUZEN** (*Biog.*) vide *Martiniere.*

**BRYAN** (*Hist.*) or *Bryant, Sir Francis*, an English gentleman, who was educated at Oxford, and died justiciary of Ireland in 1548, after having displayed his valour in the field against the French, and his skill as a diplomatist. His songs and sonnets have been printed with those of his friend Surrey, and of sir Thomas Wyatt.

**BRYANT**, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born at Plymouth, educated at Eton and Cambridge, and died in 1804, leaving 1. 'Observations and Enquiries relating to Ancient History,' &c. 4to. 1767. 2. 'New System or Analysis of Ancient Mythology,' &c. 3 vols., the first and second in 1774, and the third in 1776. 3. 'Gemmarum Antiquarum Delectus,' &c., or an Exposition of the Marlborough Gems, 1783. 4. 'Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 8vo. 1792. 5. 'Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians,' &c. 8vo. 1794. 6. 'A Dissertation concerning the Trojan War,' &c. 1796. 7. 'The Sentiments of Philo Judæus concerning the ΛΟΓΟΣ, or Word,' &c. 8vo. 1797. 8. 'Dissertations on the Prophecy of Balaam,' &c. 4to.; besides several smaller treatises, poems, verses, &c.

**BRYDAL** (*Biog.*) or *Bridal, John*, an antiquary, and native of Somersetshire in the 17th century, was born in 1635, educated at Oxford, and published several law works, as, 1. 'Jus Imaginis apud Anglos,' &c. 8vo. 1671, 1675. 2. 'Jus Sigilli,' 24mo. 1673. 3. 'Speculum Juris Anglicani,' &c. 8vo. 1673. 4. 'Jus Criminis,' 8vo. 1675, 1679. 5. 'Camera Regis,' &c. 8vo. 1679. 6. 'Decus et Tutamen,' &c. 8vo. 1679. 7. 'Ars Transferendi,' &c. 8vo. 1697. 8. 'Non Compos Mentis,' &c. 8vo. 1700. 9. 'Lex Spuriorum,' &c 8vo. 1703. 10. 'Declaration of the divers Preeminences or Privileges allowed by the Laws and Customs of England, unto the First-born among her Majesty's Subjects,' &c. fol. 1704; to which Wood adds 'Jura Coronæ,' &c.

**BRYDGES** (*Hist.*) or *Brugge, Sir Simon de*, lord of Brugge-upon-Wye, now *Bridge Solers*, [vide *Brydges*, under *Heraldry*] was a partisan in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, against Henry III, whereby he incurred the forfeiture of that lordship.

**Brydges**, *Sir John*, vide *Chandos.*

**Brydges**, or *Bridges, Sir Thomas*, of Reinsham, distinguished himself for his loyalty during the rebellion.

**Brydges**, *Sir John*, a baronet, from another branch of the same family, took the side of the rebels, for which his castle at Wilton was burnt to the ground.

**Brydges** (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and honourable family, which was originally written Brugge. From Sir Simon de Brugge above-mentioned, descended sir John Brydges, in the reign of Henry VIII, who was created by queen Mary in 1554 a peer of this realm, by the title of baron Chandos, of Sudley. James, the ninth baron Chandos, was created viscount Wilton, and earl of Caernarvon, in 1714; marquis of Caernarvon, and duke of Chandos, in 1719, all which titles became extinct at the death of the third duke of Chandos; but the barony of Chandos was claimed by the Rev. Edward Tinewell Brydges, on the ground that he was descended from Anthony, the third son of the first lord Chandos; but his claim was disallowed, after repeated hearings in the House of Lords.

**Brydges**, the above-mentioned remaining branch of this family, at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred, in 1812, on sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, who, on the death of his elder brother, put in his unsuccessful claims to the barony of Chandos. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms. Argent*, on a cross *sable*, a leopard's face *or*, to

which the present baronet has obtained a licence to add, as a perpetual memorial of his descent from the noble house of Egerton, the bearings of that ancient and illustrious family, i. e. in the first quarter a lion rampant *gules*, holding between the paws a pheon's head *sable*, and two pheons' heads transfixing the leopard's face in the upper and lower parts *or*.

*Crest.* A Saracen's head in profile, habited *argent*, collar *gules*, on the head a cap *or*, charged with a pheon *sable*, as is also the breast of the Saracen.

*Motto.* "Maintien le droit."

BRYE, *Theodore de* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Liege, was born in 1528, and died in 1598. His principal works were the Plates for Boissard's Antiquities.

BRYENNIUS, *Nicephorus* (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Elder*, duke of Dyrrachium, was a competitor for the empire with Alexius Comnenus; but being defeated in battle, and taken prisoner by the latter, his eyes were put out. *Ann. Comnen.* l. 1; *Niceph. Bryenn.* l. 1.

BRYENNIUS, *Nicephorus*, surnamed the *Younger*, who married Anna Comnena, the daughter of Alexius Comnenus, was invested with the dignity of Cæsar. Irene, his mother-in-law, and Anna his wife, wished him to succeed Alexius, at his death; but the emperor declared his son John to be successor. Bryennius died in 1137, after his return from the siege of Antioch, leaving a history of the reigns of Isaac Comnenus and his three successors, which was published with a Latin version by the Jesuit Poussines, Paris, 1661; to which were added the notes of Du Cange, 1670. It has since been inserted in the edition of Byzantine Writers, 35 vols. fol. Venet. 1729. *Nicet.* l. 1, c. 1.

BRYENNIUS, *Manuel* (*Biog.*) the last writer on music in the Greek language, of whom we have any account. He flourished in the reign of the elder Palæologus, and left a work on music, divided into three books, in Greek, of which Meibomius begun a Latin translation that was finished by Dr. Wallis, and inserted in the third volume of his works, 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1699.

BUAT-NANCY, *Louis Gabriel du* (*Hist.*) a French nobleman, who was born at Livarot, in Normandy, in 1732, and died in 1787, was employed as a minister plenipotentiary in most of the courts of Germany, and left, among his works as an author, 1. 'Tableau du Gouvernement de l'Allemagne,' 12mo. 1755. 2. 'Origines ou l'Ancien Gouvernement de l'Allemagne,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1757. 3. 'L'Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Europe,' 12 vols. 12mo. 1772. 4. 'Recherches sur l'Histoire d'Allemagne,' 2 vols. fol. 1772. 5. 'Maximes du Gouvernement Monarchique,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1789, &c.

BUBASTIS (*Geog.*) a city of Egypt, in the eastern parts of the Delta, where cats were held in great veneration. *Herodot.* l. 2, c. 59; *Strab.* l. 17; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9; *Gratian. Cyneg.* c. 42.

BUC, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a knight of the ancient family of *Bucs*, or *Bucks*, in Yorkshire, and of Melford Hall, in Suffolk, was one of king Richard the Third's favourites, whom he attended at the battle of Bosworth; and, being attainted as one of his chief aiders and abettors, was soon after beheaded.

BUC, *Sir George* (*Biog.*) great grandson of the preceding, who was knighted by king James the day before his coronation, was the author of 'The Life and Reign of Richard III, in five books,' in which he endeavoured to remove the odium with which the memory of that prince is loaded. It has been a matter of dispute, but with apparently little reason, whether this sir George Buc, or G. Buc, esq. his son, were the author of this history. He also wrote 'The Third Universitie of England,' and a treatise entitled 'The Art of Revels.'

BUCCLEUGH and MONMOUTH, *Duke of* (*Hist.*) vide *Monmouth*.

BUCCLEUGH, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the ancient and honourable family of Scott, of Buccleugh, which has been successively advanced to the dignities of a baron, earl, and duke. [Vide *Scott*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Scott, duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, marquis of Dumfrieshire, earl of Drumlanrig, Buccleugh, Sanquhar, and Dalkeith, viscount Nith, Thortholdwild, and Ross, baron Douglas, of Kinment, Meddlebie, Dornock, Scott, of Whitchurch and Eckdale, in Scotland; earl of Doncaster, co. York, and baron Tyndale, co. Northumberland in England.

*Arms.* Quarterly; 1. The arms of England, as borne by Charles II, with a baton sinister *argent*. 2. For Montagu *argent* three fusils in fess *gules*. 3. For Monthermer, *or* an eagle displayed *vert*, beaked and membered *gules*. 4. For Scott, *or*, a bend *azure*, charged with a star of six points, between two crescents of the field over all, on an escutcheon, the arms of Montagu quartered with Monthermer.

*Crest.* Upon a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a dragon passant *or*, chained and gorged with a crown of the same.

*Supporters.* Dexter, an unicorn *argent*, armed, maned, and unguled *or*, gorged with a crown and chained *gules*, for Scott. Sinister a griffin *or*, beaked and winged *sable*, for Montagu.

BUCEPHALUS (*Hist.*) Βυκέφαλος, i. e. from βῦς and κέφαλος, or ox's head; the well-known horse of Alexander, so called from the largeness of its head, like an ox. No one could mount this horse but Alexander; and, when it was wounded in the battle, it hastened out, and dropped down dead after it had placed its master out of danger. Alexander built a city which he called *Bucephala* after its name. *Plin.* l. 8, c. 42; *Justin.* l. 12; *Arrian.* l. 5; *Plut. in Alex.*

BUCEPHALUS (*Numis.*) this horse is represented on some medals of Alexander the Great, as in the annexed figure, where Alexander is standing by a horse naked, and two other figures are near him looking on, supposed to be his father Philip, and his mother Olympias. *Haverkamp. Num. Contra.*



BUCER, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of Alsace, was one of Luther's principal coadjutors in bringing about the reformation. He married three wives, the first of whom, like himself, broke her vows of celibacy. His writings, in German and English, on theological subjects, would make, as is said, eight or nine folio volumes.

BUCHAN, *Isabel, Countess of* (*Hist.*) wife of John Cumyn, earl of Buchan, placed the crown on the head of Robert Bruce at his coronation in 1306; but, falling into the hands of Edward I, she was confined in the castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, from which confinement she was delivered on the accession of Edward II.

BUCHAN, *John Stewart, Earl of*, who, for his valour, was surnamed the *Brave John-O-Coul*, was sent in 1476 to England to complete the treaty for the release of James I, in which he was unsuccessful. He afterwards distinguished himself in France at the head of 7000 Scotch auxiliaries, who were sent to the assistance of Charles VII, by whom he was made constable of France. He was slain at the battle of Verneuil in 1424.

BUCHAN, *James Stewart, Earl of*, surnamed *Hearty James*, uterine brother of king James II, was constituted high-chamberlain of Scotland in 1471 on the fall of lord Boyd; and in 1473, he was sent ambassador to France, when he obtained a safe conduct for passing through England.

BUCHAN, *William Erskine, Earl of*, adhered to the party of James II at the revolution in 1688; but, falling into the hands of William, he died a prisoner in the castle of Stirling in 1695.

BUCHAN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which is at present enjoyed by the Erskine family. The first earl of Buchan on record is Fergus, who flourished about the time of William the Lion. In 1221 William Cumyn became earl of Buchan in right of his wife; and in 1371 a grant of this earldom was obtained from Robert II by sir Alexander Stewart, his fourth son; and, at his death, it was granted to John Stewart, duke of Albany, and was forfeited to the crown by Murdac, duke of Albany, in 1406, but in 1466 it was given to James Stewart before-mentioned. By the marriage of Christian, countess of Buchan, with Robert Douglas, he became earl of Buchan in 1469; and, by the marriage of Mary Douglas, countess of Buchan, with James Erskine, son of John, earl of Marr, this earldom passed into that family, by whom it is now enjoyed. [Vide *Erskine*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Erskine, earl of Buchan, lord Cardross and Auchterhouse.

*Arms.* 1. Quarterly, *azure*, three garbs *or*, *the feudal arms of the earldom of Buchan.* 2. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *azure* a bend between six crosslets fitchee *or*, for *Marr*; 2d and 3d *argent*, a pale *sable*, for *Erskine.* 3. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *or*, a fess cheque *azure* and *argent*, for *Stewart* of Kirkhill; 2d and 3d *azure* three garbs *or*, for *Cumyn*; 4th *argent* three bars gemelles *gules*, surmounted of a lion rampant *sable*, armed and membered *azure*, for *Fairfax.* Over all *gules*, an eagle displayed *or*, looking towards the sun in its splendour, placed towards the dexter chief point being a coat of augmentation for the lordship of Cardross.

*Crest.* A dexter-arm holding a club or baton raguled *proper.*

*Supporters.* Two ostriches *proper.*

*Motto.* "Judge nought."

BUCHAN, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician, who was born at Ancram in 1729, and died in 1805, left, 1. 'Domestic Medicine,' of which 19 editions were published in his life-time. 2. 'Advice to Mothers.' 3. 'Treatise on the Venereal Disease,' &c.

BUCHANAN, *George* (*Biog.*) a Scotch historian and poet, of an ancient family in Lennoxshire, was born in 1506, and died in 1582, leaving, 1. 'Detectio Mariæ Reginæ,' 1571. 2. 'De Jure Regni,' 1579. 3. 'Historiæ Scotiæ Libri XX,' 1582; besides his translation of the Psalms in Latin verse, and other poems in Latin.

BUCHARIA (*Geog.*) vide *Buckharia.*

BUCHOLTZER (*Biog.*) or *Bucholcer, Abraham*, a German reformer, who died in 1584, composed a chronology from the beginning of the world to the year 1580, under the title of 'Isagoge Chronologica,' 1580, often reprinted since.

BUCK, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English engraver, who died in 1779 in the 85th year of his age, executed views of the several towns of England and Wales.

BUCKERIDGE, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, after being educated at Oxford, was promoted to the see of Rochester in 1611, and died in 1631. His works are, 1. 'De Potestate Papæ in Rebus Temporalibus,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1614. 2. 'A Discourse on Kneeling at the Communion, &c.

BUCKHOLD, *John* (*Hist.*) a butcher of Leyden, who headed the fanatical anabaptists of Munster, over whom he acted the part of a king. This city being captured after an obstinate siege, he was taken and put to an ignominious death in 1536.

BUCKHURST (*Hist.*) vide *Sackville.*

BUCKINGHAM, *Humphry Stafford, Duke of* (*Hist.*) sixth earl of Stafford, fell at the battle of Northampton, on the royalist side, in 1460.

BUCKINGHAM, *Henry Stafford, Duke of*, grandson of the preceding, was the principal instrument of raising Richard III to the throne; but, conspiring soon after against the newly raised monarch, he perished on the scaffold in the first year of his reign, 1483.

BUCKINGHAM, *Edward Stafford, Duke of*, son of the preceding, provoked the resentment of Cardinal Wolsey, in consequence of which he was brought to trial on a charge of having consulted a fortune-teller respecting his succession to the crown, and being convicted, was beheaded in 1521.

BUCKINGHAM, *George Villiers, Duke of*, the favourite of James I and Charles I, by whom he was loaded with titles and honours, was born at Brooksby, in Leicestershire, attended Charles as prince of Wales into Spain, in order to solicit the hand of the infanta, was sent into France, at the death of king James, to conduct the princess Henrietta Maria into England, and as he was preparing to embark for the relief of Rochelle, he was assassinated in 1628 by one Felton at the age of 36.

BUCKINGHAM, *George Villiers, Duke of*, son of the preceding, was born in 1628, adhered to king Charles I, during the rebellion; and, after his murder, escaped to the continent, where he attended in the suite of Charles II. At the restoration, he regained his estates, and, for some time, was high in favour with the king; but, after wasting his property by his extravagances, and losing his friends by his unsteady conduct, he died in a poor cottage in Yorkshire in 1687. He is known as one of the cabal who had the chief management of affairs in 1671; but still more so as the paramour of the infamous lady Shrewsbury, whose lord he killed in a duel. Among his works, as an author, his 'Rehearsal,' a comedy printed in 1762, is reckoned a masterpiece of wit; besides which he wrote several other dramatic pieces, some poems, and also some prose pieces; namely, 'An Essay upon Reason and Religion;' 'A Short Discourse upon the Reasonableness of Men's having a Religion or Worship of God,' printed in 1685, which passed through three editions.

BUCKINGHAM, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title conferred on Humphry Stafford above-mentioned, in 1444, which became extinct at the death of the third duke in 1551. It was revived in 1623 in the person of George Villiers above-mentioned, and became again extinct at the death of the second duke in 1687. [Vide *Buckingham* under *History*]

BUCKINGHAM, *Duke of*, one of the titles enjoyed by the Grenville family [vide *Grenville*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Temple—Nugent—Brydges—Chandos—Grenville, duke and marquis of Buckingham and Chandos, earl Temple, viscount and baron Cobham, in the United Kingdom, and earl Nugent, in Ireland.

*Arms.* *Vert*, on a cross *argent*, five torteaux, for Grenville.

*Crest.* On a wreath a garb *vert.*

*Supporters.* On the dexter, a lion party per fesse embattled *or* and *gules*, on the sinister a horse *argent*, powdered with eaglets *sable.*

*Motto.* "Templa quam dilecta."

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, *John, Duke of* (*Hist.*) a statesman and a poet of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1649, and died in 1720, after having been in the service of king James II, to whom he remained attached to the end, and afterwards in that of queen Anne and king George I. His works, both in prose and poetry, were published by his duchess in 2 vols. 4to. 1723, 1729, and 1740.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1694 on sir John Sheffield, third earl of Mulgrave, above-mentioned, which became extinct at the death of his son Edmund, the second duke, in 1735.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, *Earl of*, one of the titles at present enjoyed by the Hobart family [vide *Hobart*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire, lord Hobart, baron Hobart, of Blickling, co. Norfolk, and baronet.

*Arms.* *Sable*, a star of eight rays *or*, between two flanches *ermine*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a bull passant, party per pale *sable* and *gules*, all bezanty, and a ring in his nose *or*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a stag, on the sinister a talbot, both *proper* and regardant, each having a radiant collar and line *or*.

*Motto.* "Auctor pretiosa facit."

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (*Geog.*) a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the W. by Oxfordshire. It is supposed to have been inhabited by a people called *Cattieuchlani*, or *Cassii*, the subjects of Cassivelanus; but nothing authentic is known of its history before the time of Edward the Elder, who built a fortress at Buckingham about 912. It was also the theatre of the civil wars between king John and his barons, and afterwards of that which raged during the rebellion.

BUCKLAND, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1611, leaving, 1. A translation of the 'Lives of the Saints,' from Surius. 2. 'A Persuasive against frequenting Protestant Churches,' 12mo. 3. 'Seven Sparks of the enkindled Flame, composed in the Hard Times of Queen Elizabeth,' 12mo. 4. A translation of Victor's book, 'De Persecutione Vandalica.'

BUCKLER, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) an English clergyman and antiquary, was born in 1716, educated at Oxford, and died in 1780 rector of Cumner, in Berkshire, leaving, 'Stemmata Chicheleana,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1765; and a 'Supplement to the Stemmata,' Oxon. 1775.

BUCQUET, *John Baptist Michael* (*Biog.*) a French physician, was born in 1746, and died in 1780, leaving 'Introduction à l'Etude des Corps Naturels tirés du Regne Vegetable,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1773; besides some papers in the Literary Journals.

BUCKWORTH (*Her.*) the name of a family, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet conferred at first in 1687 on sir John Buckworth. His descendants have since added the names of Herne and Soame to that of Buckworth. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a chevron between three crosslets fitchy *argent*.

*Crest.* A man's head full faced, armed with an helmet, the beaver open, all *proper*.

BUDÆUS (*Hist.*) or *Budé, William*, a statesman, scholar, and critic, of an ancient and illustrious family in France, was born in 1467, and died in 1540; after having been sent on different missions or embassies, and employed on different occasions by Charles VIII, Louis XII, and Francis I, to whom he was librarian, and master of the requests. His works were printed at Basil, in 4 vols. fol. 1557; among which are his 'Commentarii Græcæ Linguæ,' his book 'De Asse,' &c.

BUDDÆUS, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine of Pomerania, was born in 1667, and died in 1729, leaving among his works, 1. 'Elementa Philosophiæ Practicæ,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Institutiones Theologiæ Moralis,' 4to. 1711, and often reprinted. 3. 'Historia Ecclesiastica Veteris Testamenti,' 2 vols. 4to. 1715, 1718. 4. 'Institutiones Theologicæ, Dogmaticæ,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1723. 5. 'Miscellanea Sacra,' 3 vols. 4to. 1727.

BUDDEN, *John* (*Biog.*) a civilian of Oxford, and a native of Dorsetshire, was born in 1582, and died in 1620, leaving the Lives of William, of Wainflete, founder of Magdalen College, and Archbishop Morton, besides translations into Latin, of sir Thomas Bodley's statutes; sir Thomas Smith's 'Commonwealth of England,' and from the French of P. Frodius 'A Discourse for Parents' Honour and Authority over their Children,' 8vo London, 1614.

BUDGELL, *Eustace* (*Biog.*) a gentleman descended from an ancient family in Devonshire, was born in 1685, educated at Oxford, studied law at the Inner Temple, and afterwards being involved in numerous law-suits and difficulties, and unsupported by any religious principle, he drowned himself in 1736. He published a translation of 'Theophrastus's Characters,' besides a weekly pamphlet entitled 'The Bee,' many papers in the Spectator, Guardian, and Craftsman, and 'Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Family of the Boyles,' 8vo. 1737, third edition.

BUFFALMACCO, *Buonamico* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter of Florence, was born in 1262, and died in 1340.

BUFFIER, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French historian and metaphysician, was born in Poland in 1661, and died in 1737. The greater part of his works were published in fol. 1732, under the title of 'Cours des Sciences sur des Principes Nouveaux et Simples,' &c.; among which was his 'Traité des Premières Verités,' 12mo. Paris, 1724, which was translated into English under the title of 'First Truths, and the Origin of our Ideas explained,' &c.

BUFFON, *George Louis le Clare, Count de* (*Biog.*) the well-known French naturalist, was born in 1707, and died in 1788. His son was guillotined in 1793. The work by which he is best known is his 'Histoire Naturelle,' which commenced in 1749, and was completed in 1767, in 15 vols. 4to., or 31 vols. 12mo.; besides Supplements, amounting to several more volumes.

BUGENHOGEN, *John* (*Biog.*) in Latin, *Bugenhagius*, a German reformer of Pomerania, was born in 1485, and died in 1558, leaving a Commentary on the Psalms, besides his share in the translation of the Bible published by Luther.

BUKHARIA (*Geog.*) *Bucharia, Bukhara*, or *Bokhara*, a country of Asia, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Sogdiana*, which at the dissolution of the caliphate of Bagdad, in the 13th century, came into the hands of the Turks, and was called *Turan*, but after its conquest by the Moguls, it fell to the share of Jagatay Khan, the son of Ghenkiz Khan. after whom it was called *Jagatay*, or *Zagatay*, which name it retained as long as the descendants of this prince reigned in those parts, but after the expulsion of Sultan Bahr, the descendant of Tamerlane, at the end of the 15th century, by the Usbeck Tartars, under Shah Bakt, it received the name of the country of Usbeck. The successors of this Shah continued to reign for 300 years, until the time of Nadir Shah, when the family of Ghenkiz Khan becoming extinct, the country was subjected to different chiefs. Bukharia is divided into Great and Little, which were for some time after the death of Ghenkiz Khan governed by independent princes of his family, but in the 18th century Little Bukharia became subject to the Chinese emperors.

BULIS (*Hist.*) a Spartan, who was given up to Xerxes to atone for the offence of his countrymen, in putting to death the king's messengers. *Herod.* l. 7.

BULKELEY, *Launcelot* (*Ecc.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was admitted a commoner of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, in 1587, took his degree of A. M. in 1593, was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin in 1619, and died in 1650, after having suffered much from the rebellion.

BULKELEY (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and honourable family, which is mentioned as early as the reign of king John, when Robert Bulkeley, esq. was lord of the manor of Bulkeley, in the county palatine of Chester. Sir Richard Bulkeley, a descendant of the archbishop before-mentioned was created a baronet of Ireland in 1682, which title became extinct at the death of sir Richard Bulkeley, the second baronet. Thomas, a descendant of the elder branch of this family, was for his strict loyalty to Charles I created viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel, in the kingdom of Ireland, in 1643,

and Thomas James, the [illegible] viscount, was advanced to the dignity of the [illegible] peerage by the title of lord Bulkeley, baron of [illegible], in the Isle of Anglesey, in 1784. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Warren [illegible] Bulkeley, viscount Bulkeley, of [illegible]shel, co. [illegible] Bulkeley, baron Beaumaris, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

*Arms.* [illegible] a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed [illegible] *argent*, quartering Warren, of Poynton, i. e. checky *or* and *azure*, on a canton *argent*, a lion rampant.

*Crest.* [illegible] a ducal coronet *or*, a bull's head *argent*, armed *or*.

*Supporters.* Two bulls *argent*, armed and unguled *or*, each gorged with a collar dancette *gules*.

*Motto.* "Nec temere, nec timide."

BULKLEY, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist preacher, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1658, published in New England 'The Gospel Covenant Opened,' 4to. 1651, which passed through several editions.

BULL, *George* (*Ecc.*) bishop of St. David's, was born in 1634, entered a commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1648, and after passing through the period of the rebellion, uncorrupted by the puritanical depravity of the times, he was consecrated bishop of St. David's in 1705, and died in 1709. His Latin works which he had published himself at different times, consisting of his 'Defensio Fidei Nicenæ,' 'Harmonia Apostolica,' 'Apologia,' 'Examen Censuræ,' 'Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicæ,' for which last he received the thanks of Bossuet; his 'Primitiva Apostolica Traditio de J. C. Divinatione,' &c. were printed in one volume fol. 1703, by Dr. John Ernest Grabe; and his sermons in 3 vols. 8vo. 1713, by Robert Nelson, esq.; besides which he wrote 'Defence of the Nicene Faith,' 1680.

BULL, *John* (*Biog.*) a musician and composer, in the 16th century, was distinguished for his skilful performance on the organ. His compositions are still preserved in musical collections.

BULLEN (*Hist.*) vide *Boleyne*.

BULLER, *Sir Francis, Bart.* (*Hist.*) a judge of the court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, was born in 1745, and died in 1800, leaving a high reputation as a lawyer. He wrote 'Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius,' 4to. 1772, which passed through six editions.

BULLER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Lupton, in Devonshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, transmitted to them by judge Buller before-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1789. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly of nine, *sable* and *argent*, in the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth quartering, an eagle displayed of the first.

*Crest.* A Saracen's head couped *proper*.

BULLER, the name of a family of Trenant Park, co. Cornwall, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1808, on sir Edward Buller, a naval commander, as a reward for his gallant services. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, on a cross square pierced *argent*, four eagles displayed of the first.

*Crest.* An old man's head forefaced *proper*.

BULLET, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) professor of divinity in the university of Besançon, was born in 1699, and died in 1775, leaving among his works, 1. 'De Apostolica Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ Origine,' 12mo. 1752. 2. 'Memoires sur la Langue Celtique,' 3 vols. fol. 1754. 3. 'Histoire de l'Etablissement de la Religion Chrêtienne,' &c. 4to. 1764, translated into English by William Salisbury, 8vo. 1776. 4. 'Dissertation sur l'Histoire de France,' &c.

BULLEYN, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist of Ely, in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'The Government of Health,' 8vo. 1558. 2. 'A Regimen against the Pleurisy,' 8vo. 1562. 3. 'Bulwark of Defence against all Sickness,' &c. fol. 1562.

BULLIALDUS (*Biog.*) or *Bouillaud, Ismael*, an astronomer, of Houdun, in France, was born in 1605, and died in 1689. He wrote, 1. 'Traité sur la Nature de la Lumiere,' 1638. 2. 'Philolaus, sive de Systemate Mundi,' 1638, and republished in 1645, under the title of 'Astronomia Philolaica.' 3. 'De Lineis Spiralibus,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1657. 4. 'Opus Novum ad Arithmeticam Infinitorum.'

BULLINGER, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a Swiss reformer, was born in 1504, and died in 1575, leaving a number of works on the controversial subjects agitated at that time.

BULLOCK, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a native of Berkshire, in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'De Captivitate Babylonica contra Lutherum.' 2. 'Epistola et Orationes.' 3. 'De Serpentibus Siticulosis,' a translation from the Greek of Lucian, 4to. Cantab. 1521. 4. 'Oratio coram Archiepiscopo Eboracensis,' 4to. ibid. 1521.

BULSTRODE, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) son of Edward Bulstrode, who follows; after being educated at Cambridge, and bred to the law, took up arms in favour of his sovereign Charles I. At the restoration he was knighted by Charles II, and employed as an envoy by James II, to whom he remained faithful at the revolution, until his death, which is said to have happened when he was aged 101. He is said to have composed 185 elegies at the age of 81, and in early life a poem on the birth of the duke of York, besides 'Letters to the Earl of Arlington,' 8vo. 1712, 'Memoirs and Reflections upon the Reigns and Governments of Charles I and II.'

BULSTRODE, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and native of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, was born in 1588, and died in 1659. He published 'Reports of Cases in B. R. regn. Jac. I and Car. I,' fol. in three parts, 1659, a second edition in 1688.

BULSTRODE, *Whitlocke*, grandson of the preceding, who died in 1724, aged 74, wrote, 1. 'A Treatise on the Transmigration of Souls,' 8vo. 1692, and 1693, and translated into Latin by Oswald Dyke, 1725. 2. 'Essays Ecclesiastical and Civil,' 8vo. 1706. 3. 'Letters between Him and Dr. Wood,' physician to the Chevalier. 4. 'Compendium of the Crown Laws, in three Charges to the Grand Jury at Westminster,' 8vo. 1723.

BULWER, *John* (*Biog.*) a writer of the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Chirologia, or the Natural Language of the Hand,' &c. 8vo. 1644. 2. 'Pathomyotomia,' 12mo. 1649. 3. 'Anthropo-Metamorphosis,' 4to. 1653.

BUNBURY (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, was originally called St. Pierre, and came over into England at the Conquest. The immediate ancestor of this family was Alexander de Bunbury, lord of Bunbury in 1230. His descendant, sir Thomas Bunbury, was created a baronet in 1681. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three chess rooks of the field.

*Crest.* Two swords saltirewise, through the mouth of a leopard's face *or*, the blades *proper*, hilted and pommelled as the head.

*Motto.* "Firmum in vita nihil."

BUNBURY, *Henry William* (*Biog.*) son of the Rev. sir William Bunbury, and a distinguished painter, was born in 1750, and died in 1811.

BUNEL, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) a painter of Blois, in 1558, executed, among other things, that finished piece representing the 'Descent of the Holy Ghost,' which is preserved at Rome.

BUNNEY, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a divine and native of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1540, educated at Oxford, and died in 1602, leaving, 1. 'The Sum of the Christian Religion,' 8vo. London, 1576. 2. 'Abridgment of Calvin's Institu-

tions,' 8vo. 1[illegible]0. [illegible] Julian,' &c. 8vo. Bâl. 1584, &c.

BUNYAN, *John* (*Biog.*) author of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in 1628, and died in 1688, after having taken part in the grand rebellion, and promoted the spread of the Baptist sect to the utmost of his power. His works were collected and published in 2 vols. fol. 1736-7.

BUONACENI, *Philip* (*Hist.*) a native of Tuscany, who assumed the names of Philip Callimachus, and Esperiente, was employed by Casimir III, king of Poland, in many important missions, and died at Cracow, his prime minister, in 1496, aged 59. He wrote, 1. 'De Gestis Attilæ,' 4to. Trevis. without date, but supposed to be 1489, reprinted at Hagenau, in 1531, and in 8vo. Basil. 1541, and inserted in Bonfinius' Collection of Latin Historians. 2. 'Historia de Rege Ulisdalao,' &c. 4to. August. 1519, 4to. Graccopol. 1582, also printed with the History of Poland, by Martin Cromer, in 1589, and in Bonfinius' collection. 3. 'De Clade Varnensi Epistola,' inserted in the second volume of the 'Chronicon Turcicum,' Basil. 1556, and fol. Francof. 1578. 4. 'Oratio de Bello Turcis inferendo,' &c. 4to. Hagen. 1533.

BUONACIORVI (*Biog.*) or *Perrin del Vaga*, a painter of Tuscany, who is said to have died suddenly in 1547, in the 47th year of his age, while engaged in decorating the ceiling of the hall of kings at the Vatican.

BUONAMICI, *Gastruccio* (*Biog.*) an Italian historian of Lucca, was born in 1710, and died in 1761, leaving, 1. 'De Rebus ad Velitras gestis Commentarius,' 4to. 1746. 2. 'De Bello Italico Commentarii,' 4to. 1750, 1751, translated into English in 1753. 3. 'De Scientia Militari.'

BUONARROTI, *Michael Angelo* (*Biog.*) vide *Angelo*.

BURCHIELLO (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Dominico*, an Italian poet, is supposed to have been a native of Florence in the 14th century. The best editions of his poems are those of Florence, 8vo. 1552, and 1568.

BURDETT, *William* (*Hist.*) lord of Lousby, in Leicestershire, founded the priory at Ancote, in Warwickshire, temp. Hen. II. to expiate the murder of his wife, whom he stabbed as she approached to receive him on his return from the Holy Land. He had been stimulated to this act by his steward, who had made attempts upon her which she resisted.

BURDETT, *Thomas, Esq.*, a descendant of the above-mentioned William Burdett, was beheaded in 1477, for having wished the horns of a favourite buck that Edward IV had killed, in the belly of him who had advised the king to that act.

BURDETT (*Her.*) the name of a family in Warwickshire, mentioned under *History*, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, first conferred in 1618, on Thomas Burdett, the eighteenth in descent from Hugh de Burdett, who came into England with William the Conqueror. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, two bars *or*.

*Crest.* A lion's head erased *sable*, langued *gules*.

BURDETT, a branch of the same family, which also enjoys at present the dignity and title of a baronet, but whether an elder branch or not is doubtful. Sir Francis Burdett, the first baronet of this branch, was created in 1665, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Paly of six *argent* and *sable*, on a bend *gules*, three martlets *or*.

*Crest.* On a tower *argent*, three martlets with wings displayed *or*.

BURE, *William Francis de* (*Biog.*) a bookseller and bibliographer of Paris, who died in 1782, was the author of, 1. 'Bibliographie Instructive,' 7 vols. 8vo. 1763-8. 2. 'Essai sur la Bibliographie.' 3. 'The Catalogue of Gaignat's Library,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1769.

BURETTI, *Peter John* (*Biog.*) a musician of Paris, was born in 1665, and died in 1747. He supplied the 'Memoires of the Academy of Inscriptions, with dissertations on the dancing of the ancients, on their plays, combats, horseracing, &c.

BURGER, *Godfried Augustus* (*Biog.*) a German poet, who is known in this country by the translations of some of his poems, was born in 1748, and died in 17[illegible]. His works were collected and published by Reinhard, in [illegible] vols. 8vo. 1798-99.

BURGESS, *Roger* (*Hist.*) a lieutenant-colonel in king Charles's army, and a distinguished loyalist in the time of the rebellion, was the only person who successfully resisted Oliver Cromwell, and compelled him to retreat from Farringdon. He and his family suffered much in their estates, which were sequestered.

BURGESS (*Her.*) the name of a family of which honourable mention has been made under *History*. It was long settled in Berkshire, where it possessed considerable estates until the time of the rebellion. It enjoys at present the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1795 on sir James Bland Burgess. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fesse lozengy *or*, and *azure*, in chief three muscles of the last, in base five *ermine* spots, all within a bordure of the third bezanty, on a canton of augmentation *gules*, a bend of the field charged with the staff of office of knight-marshal *proper*.

*Crest.* A camel's head *proper* bezanty, erased *gules*.

*Motto.* "Levius fit patientia."

BURGESS, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a dissenting preacher, who disgraced the pulpit even in the opinion of his own sect, was born in 1645, ejected at the restoration for nonconformity, and died in 1712.

BURGH, *De* (*Her.*) vide *De Burgh*.

BURGH, *James* (*Biog.*) a Scotchman, who was born in 1714, and died in 1775, was the author of 'Political Disquisitions,' &c. 1774, 1775.

BURGOYNE, *John* (*Hist.*) a general in the English army, who distinguished himself in the defence of Portugal, in 1762, against the Spaniards; but was unsuccessful in America, where he surrendered to general Gates. He died in 1792, leaving among his works as an author several dramatic pieces.

BURGOYNE (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity, of which mention is made as early as 1456, when William Burgoyne died, seized of part of the manor of Wotton, co. Cambridge. His descendant, sir John Burgoyne, was created a baronet in 1641. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a chevron *or*, between three talbots *argent*, on a chief crenelle of the last, as many martlets *azure*.

*Crest.* A talbot sejant *argent*.

BURIDAN, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Artois, and a schoolman in the 14th century, wrote Commentaries on Aristotle's Logic, Ethics, and Metaphysics. With him originated the proverb of, 'Buridan's Ass,' to denote indecision: he having conceived, that if an ass were placed between two bundles of hay it would chose one, on the principle of free-will.

BURKE, *Edmund* (*Hist.*) a well-known statesman and scholar, was born in Ireland, either at Dublin or Cork, in 1730, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; after which he supported the popular party both in and out of Parliament, until the atrocities of the French revolution wrought such a salutary change on his mind, that he remained the steady champion of loyalty and religion until his death, which happened in 1797. His works were published in 5 vols. 4to. and 10 vols. 8vo., of which the principal are, 1. 'A Vindication of Natural Society,' 8vo. 1756, in imitation of lord Bolingbroke. 2. 'A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful,' 8vo. 1756. 3. 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' &c.

**BURKITT**, *William* (*Biog.*) an English clergyman, and a commentator on the Bible, was born in 1650, and died in 1703.

**BURLAMAGUI**, *John James* (*Biog.*) a civilian, descended from a noble family of Lucca, was born at Geneva in 1694, and died in 1750. His works are, 1. 'Principes Naturelles de la Loi,' 4to. Geneva, 1751; translated into various languages, and republished in the original, with additions, by professor de Felice, in 2 vols. Yverdun, 1766. 2. 'Elemens du Droit Naturel.' 3. 'La Loi Politique,' a posthumous work, translated into English by Dr. Nugent, 8vo. 1752.

**BURLEIGH**, *Lord* (*Hist.*) vide *Cecil.*

**BURLINGTON**, *Earl of* (*Her.*) vide *Boyle.*

**BURMAN**, *Francis* (*Biog.*) the first upon record of a learned family of Leyden, was born in 1632, and died in 1679, leaving Commentaries on the Old Testament, in Dutch; besides some Latin treatises on theological subjects.

**Burman**, *Francis*, son of the preceding, was born in 1671, and died in 1719, leaving treatises on theology, sacred poetry, &c.

**Burman**, *Peter*, another son of Francis, and a distinguished critic, was born in 1668, and died in 1741. He has the merit of giving to the public some of the best editions of the Classics.

**Burman**, *Peter*, of the same family, was born in 1713, and died in 1778, leaving also some editions of the Classics, namely, 1. 'Aristophanes,' 2 vols. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1760. 2. 'Claudianus,' 4to. Amst. 1760. 3. 'Anthologia,' 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 4. 'Propertius,' 4to. Ultraj. 1780. 5. 'Poematum Libri Quatuor,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1774.

**Burman**, *John*, a professor of botany at Amsterdam, who died in 1779, at an advanced age, published, 1. 'An Edition of Weiman's Herbal,' 1736. 2. 'Thesaurus Zeylanicus,' &c. 4to. 1737. 3. 'Rariarum Africanarum Plantarum Decades Decem,' 4to. 4. 'Everhardi Rumphii Herbarium Amboinense,' &c. which he translated into Latin.

**BURN**, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a law writer of Winton, in Westmoreland, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1785 at Orton, of which he had been vicar 49 years. He published, 1. 'Justice of Peace and Parish Officer,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1755; fol. and 8vo. 1756; 3 vols. 8vo. 1757, &c.; the 14th edition in 4 vols. 8vo.; since which it has passed through many other editions, with gradual improvements. 2. 'Ecclesiastical Law,' 2 vols. 4to. and afterwards 4 vols. 8vo. 3. 'A History of the Poor Laws,' 8vo. 4. 'The History and Antiquity of the two Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland,' 2 vols. 4to. 1771.

**BURNABY** (*Her.*) the name of a family of Broughton Hall, co. Oxford, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, first conferred in 1767, on sir William Burnaby, an admiral and commander-in-chief at Jamaica and in the Gulf of Mexico. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, two bars *gules*, in chief a lion passant per pale of the second, and *vert*.

*Crest.* Out of a naval crown a demilion rampant guardant *or*, in the dexter paw a staff *proper*, thereon a flag of his own division.

*Motto.* "Pro rege."

**Burnaby**, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1732, at Asfordby, in Leicestershire, of which place his great grandfather, grandfather, and father were successively patrons and rectors, and were succeeded by his youngest brother. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and died archdeacon of Leicester and vicar of Greenwich, in 1812. His principal works were, 1. 'Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America in the Years 1759, and 4to. 1775, of which a third edition, considerably enlarged, was published in 1798-9. 2. 'Various Sermons, preached on Fasts, Thanksgivings, and other Public Occasions, and some Charges,' reprinted together in 1 vol. 8vo. 1805. 3. 'A Journal of a Tour to Corsica in the Year 1766,' 1804.

**BURNET**, *Gilbert* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Salisbury, was born at Edinburgh in 1643, and died in 1715, after a busy life, fruitlessly employed in reconciling contending parties. His principal works are, 1. 'Modest and free Conference between a Conformist and a Nonconformist,' 1669. 2. 'Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton,' 1676. 3. 'History of the Reformation of the Church of England,' the first volume printed in 1677, and the third volume in 1714. 4. 'An Account of the Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester,' 1680. 5. 'Life of Sir Matthew Hale,' 1682. 6. 'History of the Rights of Princes in Disposing of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Church Lands.' 7. 'Translation of sir Thomas More's Utopia,' 1683. 8. 'Life of Dr. William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland,' 1685. 9. 'Travels,' 1687. 10. Translation of Lactantius' 'De Mortibus Persecutorum.' 11. 'A Collection of eighteen Papers, relating to the Affairs of Church and State, during the Reign of King James II.' 12. 'The Pastoral Care,' 1692. 13. 'A Vindication of Archbishop Tillotson,' 1696. 14. 'An Essay on the Character of Queen Mary,' 1697. 15. 'Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England,' 1699, which was censured by the Lower House of Convocation in 1701. 16. 'History of his Own Times,' 2 vols. fol. published after his death; but the best edition is that of 4 vols. 8vo. 1753, edited by the Rev. Dr. Flemman, containing a catalogue of his works, in which are included his 'Sermons,' 'Exposition of the Church Catechism,' 'Essay towards a new Book of Homilies,' &c.

**Burnet**, *William* (*Biog.*) the eldest son of the bishop, was bred to the law, and died governor of New England in 1729.

**Burnet**, *Gilbert*, his second son and a clergyman, was educated at Oxford, and died young. He took a great share in the Bangorian controversy, as the champion of Hoadly, and contributed likewise to the periodical work, entitled, 'The Freethinker,' besides other things.

**Burnet**, *Sir Thomas*, third and youngest son of the bishop, who died justice in the Court of Common Pleas, in 1753, was for the greater part of his life a writer of party politics, on which he left many pamphlets.

**Burnet**, *Elizabeth*, third wife of the bishop, and widow of Robert Berkely, esq. died in 1709, leaving a pious book, entitled, 'Method of Devotion.'

**Burnet**, *Thomas*, an English clergyman, and native of Yorkshire, was born in 1635, and died in 1715, leaving, 1. 'Archæologiæ Philosophicæ,' &c. 4to. 1692, and 8vo. 1728. 2. 'De Fide et Officiis Christianorum,' 8vo. 1727. 3. 'De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium,' 8vo. 1727, 1733. 4. 'The Sacred Theory of the Earth,' which went through many editions, and experienced much opposition in his day.

**Burnet**, *Thomas*, a probendary of Sarum, who died in 1750, wrote, 1. 'Answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation.' 2. 'A Treatise on Scripture Politics.' 3. 'A Course of Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture.' 4. 'An Essay on the Trinity.'

**Burnet**, *Thomas*, a Scotch physician of the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Thesaurus Medicinæ Practicæ,' 4to. Lond. 1673; 4to. Genev. 1698; which passed through 12 editions, according to Haller. 2. 'Hippocratis Contractus,' &c. 8vo. Edinb. 1685.

**BURNETT**, *James* (*Hist.*) vide *Monboddo.*

**BURNS**, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a Scotch poet, and a native of Ayrshire, was born in 1759, and died in 1784. His works were printed after his death in 4 vols. 8vo.

**BURRARD** (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1807 on

sir Harry Burrard, a military officer, who was in 1809 appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Portugal. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Per fesse embattled *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant passant *erminois*, between three mullets of six points *or*; on a canton *argent*, a sword erect *proper*.

*Crest.* Out of a mural crown per pale *or* and *argent*, an arm in bend, the hand grasping a sword; about the arm a wreath of laurel, all *proper*.

BURRELL, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the ancient family mentioned under *Heraldry*, contributed in the reign of Henry V to the wars in France, by the aid to the king of a ship, twenty men at arms, and forty archers.

BURRELL (*Her.*) the name of a family of antiquity and distinction, as appears from the wealth of the sir John Burrell, mentioned under *History*. Sir Merrick Burrell, his descendant, was created a baron in 1765, and also that of baron Gwydir, conferred in 1796 on his descendant and successor sir Peter Burrell, who officiated at the trial of Warren Hastings, esq., as deputy great chamberlain of England. [Vide *Gwydir*]

BURRELL, of Knipp Castle, co. Sussex, another branch of the same family, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, first conferred in 1774 on sir Charles Raymond, of Valentine House, co. Essex, with remainder to his son-in-law sir William Burrell. The arms, &c. of this family are:

*Arms.* *Vert*, three plain shields *argent*, each having a bordure engrailed *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a naked arm embowed, and holding a branch of laurel, both *proper*.

*Motto.* "Sub libertate quietem."

BURRHUS, *Afranius* (*Hist.*) commander of the Prætorian guards in the reigns of Claudius and Nero, was poisoned by order of the latter, after he had killed his mother Agrippina, in whose interest Burrhus had been. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12.

BURROUGHS, *Lord* (*Hist.*) acted as lord deputy in Ireland under queen Elizabeth, by whom he was raised to the dignity of the peerage. He died in that government without male issue.

BURROUGHS (*Her.*) the name of a family which was variously written De Burgh, Bourke, Burke, Boroughs, Burrough, and lastly Burroughs. It takes its rise from Robert de Burgh, who was created earl of Cornwall by the Conqueror, and Odo de Burgh, bishop of Baieux, who was created earl of Kent. One branch of Robert de Burgh's family settled in Ireland, and gave rise to the noble families of Clanricarde and Mayo. Another branch from which the present baronet is descended settled in Lincolnshire, of which was sir Thomas Burroughs, afterwards created lord Burroughs, mentioned under *History*. Sir William Burroughs, his descendant, who served under marquis Cornwallis, as advocate-general in Bengal, was, for his public services in that country, created a baronet in 1804, and on the same occasion received a grant making an addition to the family arms, which are as follow:

*Arms.* In a field *gules*, the trunk of an old tree radiated *proper*, with two olive branches *proper*; to which arms were added, on the creation to the title, a chief *or*, charged with an eastern crown of the field, between two annulets *azure*.

*Crest.* Originally a lion passant *gules*; and by the late grant, now standing on an eastern crown *or*.

*Motto.* "Audaces fortuna juvat."

BURROUGHES, *Jeremiah* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, who was educated at Cambridge, and died a dissenting preacher in 1646, was the author of 'Irenicum,' and some other pieces, which were well thought of by people of his persuasion.

BURROUGHES, *Sir John, Knt.* (*Hist.*) garter king at arms, attended King Charles I in his troubles, until the period of his death, which happened in 1643. He wrote, 1. 'Impetus Juveniles,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1643. 2. 'The Sovereignty of the British Seas proved by Records,' &c. 12mo. 1651; besides several MS. pedigrees, of his drawing up.

BURROW, *Sir James* (*Biog.*) master of the Crown-office, was born in 1701, and died in 1782, leaving, 1. 'Reports of Cases, from 26 George II to 12 George III,' the fourth edition of which was published in 5 vols. royal 8vo. 1790. 2. 'Reports of the Decisions of the Court of King's Bench upon Settlement Cases, from the Year 1732 to 1776,' the second edition of which was printed in 4to. 1786. 3. 'Anecdotes and Observations relating to Oliver Cromwell and his Family, serving to rectify several Errors concerning him,' published by Nicol. Comnenus Papadopoli, in his 'Hystoria Gymnasii Patavini,' 4to. 1763.

BURTON, *Edward* (*Hist.*) the immediate ancestor of marquis Conyngham, had the singular honour of a knight banneret conferred on him after the battle of St. Albans, in 1460, by king Edward IV, for his good services and unshaken loyalty to the house of York, for whom he is said to have fought in 14 set battles.

BURTON, *Edward*, a descendant of the preceding, being a zealous protestant in the reign of queen Mary, had many hair-breadth escapes for his life, and died at last of excessive joy on learning the death of the queen.

BURTON, *Henry*, a seditious writer in the time of Charles I, who was educated at Cambridge, and became rector of St. Matthews, in Friday-street; after suffering the penalty of the law by the loss of his ears and imprisonment, he was liberated at the commencement of the rebellion, and died in 1648, aged 69. He wrote numerous tracts, the character of which may be collected from their titles, as 'The Baiting of the Pope's Bull;' 'A Vindication of Independent Churches;' 'Seven Vials, or an Exposition on the 15th and 16th Chapters of the Revelations,' &c.

BURTON, *Sir Thomas, Bart.* of the honourable family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself for his loyalty to Charles I, in whose cause he suffered greatly, both in his person and estate.

BURTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Ireland, which was assumed by sir John Dawney, viscount Dawney of Downe.

BURTON, the name of an ancient family, which had formerly large possessions in the counties of Rutland and Leicester; Nicholas de Burton being knight of the shire for Rutland in 1316. From this family was descended sir Thomas Burton, the first baronet, who was created in 1622, whose son, sir Thomas, was the distinguished loyalist above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a chevron between three owls *argent*, crowned *or*.

*Crest.* On a torce an owl as in the arms.

BURTON, the name of a very ancient family, which was seated for ages before the year 1460 in Yorkshire, of which family were the two Edwards Burton before-mentioned. From this family, by an alliance with that of the Conynghams, descended Francis Pierpoint Burton, on whom devolved the barony of Conyngham, from his uncle viscount Conyngham, upon which he assumed the name and arms of Conyngham. [Vide *Conyngham*]

BURTON, *William* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and native of Leicestershire, no doubt of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1575, educated at Oxford, studied law at the Inner Temple, and died in 1645. He published 'Descriptions of Leicestershire,' fol. 1622.

BURTON, *Cassibelan*, son of the preceding, and translator of Martial into English, died in 1681.

BURTON, *Robert*, brother to the preceding William Burton, died in 1639, rector of Segrave, in Leicestershire. He is principally known as the author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'

Burton, *Hezekiah*, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1681. He published 'Alloquium ad Lectorem,' prefixed to Cumberland's treatise 'De Legibus Naturæ;' and after his death his friend Tillotson published two volumes of his sermons.

Burton, *William*, another divine and antiquary of London, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1657, leaving, 1. 'Laudatio Funebris in Obitum D. Thomæ Alleni,' 4to. Oxon. 1633. 2. 'Annotations on the First Epistle of Clement the Apostle to the Corinthians,' 4to. Lond. 1647 and 1652. 3. 'Græcæ Linguæ Historia,' ibid. 1657. 4. 'A Commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary,' &c. fol. London, 1658.

Burton, *John*, a physician of Rippon, in Yorkshire, who died in 1759, aged 62, was the author of a History of Yorkshire, in 2 vols. fol.

Burton, *John*, a native of Devonshire, was educated at Oxford, and died rector of Mapledurham, in Oxfordshire, in 1771, aged 76. His works consist of, 1. 'Occasional Sermons,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1764 and 1766. 2. 'Opuscula Miscellanea Theologica.' 3. 'Opuscula Metrico-prosaica;' of which last a poem, entitled 'Sacerdos Parœcialis Rusticus,' has been recently translated by the Rev. Dawson Warren, under the title of the 'Parish Priest, a Poem,' 1800.

BURY (*Her.*) the name of an Irish family, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of earl Charleville, which was first conferred on Charles Moore, second lord Tullamore, in 1758, at whose death without issue in 1764 the title became extinct; but was revived in the person of Charles William Bury, his grand nephew, who was created baron Tullamore, in 1797, viscount Charleville in 1800, and earl of Charleville in 1806.

Bury, *Richard* (*Biog.*) vide *Aungerville*.

Bury (*Geog.*) or *St. Edmund's Bury*, a town in the county of Suffolk, which in Latin was called *Villa Faustini*, or *Fanum S. Edmundi*, and derives its present name from St. Edmund, who was buried here, after having been killed by the Danes at Hoyne. An abbey was erected on the spot where he was buried, the ruins of which attest that it was one of the grandest buildings of the kind. In the reign of king John the barons met here to form their league against this prince; and in 1446 Henry VI called a parliament in this town respecting the duke of Gloucester, who was imprisoned, and, as is supposed, poisoned at that time. The town suffered greatly from fire in 1608. It is seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 25 miles N. W. Ipswich, and 71 N. N. E. London. Lon. 0° 46′ E. lat. 52° 22′ N.

BUS, *Cæsar de* (*Ecc.*) founder of the society of priests, or fathers of the Christian doctrine, was born in 1544, and died in 1607. He left a book of instructions for his society.

BUSACO (*Geog.*) a convent in Beira, a province of Portugal, memorable for the action fought in 1810 between Massena and lord Wellington, in which the former was defeated.

BUSBEQUIUS (*Hist.*) or *Busbec, Augher Ghislen*, was born in 1522, employed by Charles V as ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards resided in France in the same character, from the emperor Rodolph until 1592, when he died in consequence of ill-treatment from a party of soldiers in the Low Countries. He wrote, 1. 'De Re Militari contra Turcam Instituenda Consilium,' 1557. 2. 'Itinera Constantinopolitanum et Amasianum,' 4to. Antv. 1582. 3. 'Legationis Turcicæ Epistolæ,' 8vo. Francof. 1595, &c. An edition of all his letters was published by Elzevir, 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1633, and Lond. 1660.

BUSBY, *Richard* (*Biog.*) the celebrated master of Westminster, was born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, and, after taking his degrees at Christ Church, Oxford, was appointed master in 1640, made prebendary of Westminster, at the Restoration, and died in 1695, leaving a high reputation for learning and the faithful discharge of his duty. A statue was erected for him in Westminster, with a Latin inscription to commemorate his talents and his virtues. He wrote some books for the use of the school, which are still retained.

BUSCH, *John George* (*Biog.*) a native of Luneburg, was the author of several works in German on the subjects of commerce, as a Theory of Commerce, on Banks, on Circulation of the Money, &c.

BUSCHETTO, *de Dulichio* (*Biog.*) an architect in the 11th century, who built the cathedral of Pisa.

BUSCHING, *Anthony Frederic* (*Biog.*) a geographer of Stadthagen, in Prussia, who died in 1793, aged 69, compiled above a hundred volumes, mostly Elementary Treatises on Geography and History, &c. His system of geography was translated into English in 6 vols. 4to. 1768—1779.

BUSH, *Paul* (*Ecc.*) first bishop of Bristol, was born in 1490, became a student of Oxford in 1513; and, after spending some years among the friars of St. Austin, now *Wadham College*, was promoted to the see of Bristol in 1542, and died in 1553, after having been deprived of his bishopric by queen Mary. He left some works on religious subjects.

BUSHEL, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) master of the royal mines in Wales, who was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, distinguished himself for his loyalty during the rebellion, and coined money for the king, which he sent to Oxford. At the Restoration, he obtained a licence to work the lead mines of Mendip, in Somersetshire, and died in 1674, aged 80. He published, 1. 'A Just and True Remonstrance of his Majesty's Mines Royal in Wales,' 4to. London, 1642. 2. 'An Abstract of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory of Mineral Prosecutions,' London, 1660; besides songs and poetical addresses, which were made on the occasion of his majesty and the queen having paid him a visit.

BUSIRIS (*Myth.*) Βούσιρις, a king of Egypt, and son of Neptune, who is said to have sacrificed all foreigners to Jupiter; but, in attempting to bind Hercules for this purpose, the hero disengaged himself, and sacrificed both Busiris and his son Amphidamus on the altar intended for himself. He is said to have built the city of Thebes. *Herodot.* l. 2, c. 59, &c.; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 17; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9; *Plut. in Thes.*

BUSLIDIUS (*Hist.*) or *Busleiden, John*, a native of Arlon, in Luxemburgh, whose brother Francis was archbishop of Besançon in 1500, was employed on embassies to pope Julius II, Francis I of France, and Henry VIII of England, and died at Bourdeaux in 1517 on his way into Spain on a mission to Charles V. He founded three professorships at Louvain for Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and left several verses, epistles, and speeches, &c. published after his death.

BUSSIERES, *John de* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit and a poet, was born in 1607, and died in 1698. His Latin poems, published in 8vo. Lugd. 1671, are still esteemed. He likewise wrote in prose, 1. 'Flosculi Historiarum,' afterwards translated into French by the title of 'Parterre Historique,' 12mo. Lyons, 1672. 2. 'Memoires de Ville Franche en Beaujolais,' 4to. 1671, &c.

BUTE, *Sir James Stuart, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a privy counsellor in the reign of queen Anne, was one of the peers who dissented from the union in 1706. He died in 1710.

Bute, *John Stuart, Earl of*, son of the preceding, well known as prime minister in the early part of the reign of George III, was elected one of the 16 peers for Scotland in 1736, made a lord of the police in 1737, appointed in 1738 one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his royal highness Frederic, prince of Wales, groom of the stole to his late majesty when prince of Wales; and, on his accession, sworn of his privy

council, and appointed groom of the stole to his majesty, on the resignation of which, he was appointed in 1761 one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and Ranger of Richmond Park; in 1762 first lord of the treasury, which he resigned the same year; and, after spending 26 or 27 years in the most perfect retirement, he died in 1792.

**Bute**, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by a branch of the Stuart family, conferred in 1796 on John Stewart, fourth earl of Bute. [Vide *Stuart*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Stuart, marquis of Bute, earl of Windsor, co. Berks, viscount Mountjoy, of the Isle of Wight; baron of Mountstuart, of Wortley, co. York; baron Cardiff, of Cardiff Castle, co. Glamorgan, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; earl of Dumfries and Bute; viscount Ayr, Mountstuart, and Kingarf; baron Crighton, of Sanquhar; lord Cumnock, Cumra, and Inchmarnock, in the peerage of Scotland; and baronet.

*Arms.* *Or*, a fess checky *argent* and *azure*, within a double tressure flory and counterflory *gules*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a demi-lion *gules*, and over it in a scroll this motto "Nobilis est ira leonis."

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a horse *argent*, bridled *gules;* on the sinister, a stag *proper*.

*Motto.* "Avito viret honore."

BUTES (*Myth.*) a son of Teleon and Zeuxippe, and a descendant from Amycus, king of Bebryce, was slain by Dares at the funeral games given in honour of Hector. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 5, v. 372; *Hygin, Fab.* 14, &c.

BUTHROTUM (*Geog.*) now *Butrinto*, a sea-port of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, visited by Æneas in his way into Italy. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 16, ep. 16; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 4.

BUTLER, *Theobald* (*Hist.*) of the ancient family mentioned under *Heraldry*, attended king Henry II into France, when that prince came to an agreement with the French king relative to Thomas à Becket. He afterwards attended the king to Ireland, where he served in the reduction of the kingdom, and was rewarded with large possessions, having also the butlership of Ireland conferred upon him in 1177. He died in 1206.

**Butler**, *Hubert*, the younger brother of the preceding, was born at West-Derham, in Norfolk, accompanied Richard I to the Holy Land, where he was taken prisoner while besieging Acon. He was promoted to the see of Salisbury in 1189, and to that of Canturbury on his return from the crusade; and, after serving the king as chancellor, chief justice, and treasurer of England, he died in 1205.

**Butler**, *Theobald*, the fourth Butler of Ireland, assisted king Edward I in his wars with Scotland, and died in 1285.

**Butler**, *Theobald*, son of the preceding, also accompanied the king in his wars with Scotland, and died in 1299.

**Butler**, *James*, vide *Ormond*.

**Butler** (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and illustrious family in Ireland, descended from Herveius, a commander in the army of the Conqueror, from whom he obtained great possessions in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lancaster. The present name of Butler is, in all probability, derived from the office of butler or cup-bearer to the king, which was conferred, as before stated under *History*, on Theobald, one of the descendants of the before-mentioned Herveius; but the name was not assumed before the time of Edmund, who in 1302 sat in Parliament as a baron, by the name of Edmond le Botiller. He was created in 1315, for his services against Edward Bruce, and also against the rebellious Irish, earl of Carrick Macgriffyne, in the county of Tipperary. From John Butler, the second son of this Edmund, the present earl of Carrick, derives his descent. [Vide *Carrick*] James Butler, the eldest son of Edmund, was created earl of Ormond in 1328. James, the fifth earl of Ormond, was created in 1449 a peer of England by the title of earl of Wiltshire, which became extinct at his death in 1461. John, the sixth earl of Ormond, was in 1495 summoned as a baron to the English Parliament by the title of Thomas Ormond de Rochford, which title became extinct at his death. Sir Pierce Butler, the eighth earl of Ormond, was created in 1527 earl of Ossory. Richard, the second son of the eighth earl of Ormond, was created viscount Mountgarret; and Edmund, the twelfth viscount, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Kilkenny in 1793. James, the ninth earl, was created viscount Thurles in 1535. James, the twelfth earl of Ormond, was created in 1642 marquis of Ormond, and in 1662 duke of Ormond. Thomas, his eldest son, was summoned in 1662 to the Irish Parliament by the title of earl of Ossory, and in 1665 to the English Parliament by the title of lord Butler, of More Park. Richard, his fifth son, was created in 1662 baron Butler, of Cloughgrenan, viscount of Tullogh, and earl of Arran; and in 1663 lord Butler, of Weston, in England, which titles became extinct at his death; but Charles, second son of his eldest brother Thomas, was created baron of Cloughgrenan, viscount of Tullogh, and earl of Arran, and also a baron of England, by the title of lord Butler, all which titles became extinct at his death, without issue, in 1758; so likewise the titles of his uncle John, the seventh son of the first duke of Ormond, who was in 1676 created baron of Agherim, viscount of Clonmore, and earl of Gowran, and died without issue in 1677. The honours of the second duke of Ormond being extinguished by his attainder, John Butler, a descendant from a younger brother of the first duke, became, on the reversal of the attainder, earl of Ormond; and his son, the 17th earl, was in 1801 created an English peer by the title of lord Butler, of Llanthony, and in 1816 was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Ormond. The titles enjoyed by the family at present, together with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Butler, marquis of Ormond, co. Tipperary; earl of Ormond and Ossory; viscount Thurles; baron of Arklow, in Ireland; and lord Butler, of Llanthony, co. Monmouth, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

*Arms.* *Or*, a chief indented *azure*.

*Crest.* On a ducal coronet *or*, a double plume of five ostrich feathers, and thence on a wreath a falcon rising, all *argent*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter-side, a falcon with wings expanded *argent*, beaked and membered *or;* on the sinister a male griffin beaked, membered, radiant, and gorged, with a collar and chain *or*.

*Motto.* "Depressus extollor."

**Butler**, the name of another family descended from John Butler, of Waresly, in the county of Huntingdon, who was living there in 1376 in the reign of Edward III. The first of this family that was ennobled was Theophilus Butler, who was created in 1715 baron of Newton-Bulbi; and Brinsley, the second lord, was advanced in 1728 to the dignity of viscount of Lanesborough; and Humphry, the second viscount, was further advanced in 1756 to that of earl of Lanesborough.

**Butler**, *Joseph* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, who was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 1692, was admitted a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1714, and after passing through different preferments, was nominated to the see of Bristol in 1738; translated to that of Durham in 1750, and died in 1752. He is well known as the author of 'The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature,' first printed in 1736.

**Butler**, *John*, an English prelate, who was born at Hamburgh, in 1717, was promoted to the see of Oxford in 1777, and translated in 1788 to that of Hereford, over which he presided until his death in 1802. He published some ser-

mons, and also some political tracts in favour of lord North's administration.

Butler, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an English divine of High Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, was born in 1539, educated at Oxford, and died vicar of Lawrence Wotton, in Hampshire, in 1647, leaving, 1. 'The Feminine Monarchy,' or 'a Treatise on Bees,' 8vo. Oxon. 1609, and 4to. 1634, and Lond. 1623, translated into Latin by Rich. Richardson, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 8vo. Lond. 1673. 2. 'Rhetoricæ Libri Duo,' Oxon. 1618, and often reprinted. 3. 'De Propinquitate Matrimonium impediente Regula Generalis,' 4to. Oxon. 1625. 4. 'Oratoriæ Libri Duo,' 4to. Oxon. 1633, 8vo. Lond. 1635. 5. 'English Grammar,' 4to. Oxford, 1634. 6. 'Principles of Music,' 4to. London, 1636.

Butler, *Samuel*, the well-known author of Hudibras, was born at Strangsham, in Worcestershire, in 1612, and died in 1680, very ill requited for the service he had done to the cause of religion, by holding up hypocrisy and puritanical cant to just ridicule and contempt. A monument has since been created to his memory, in Westminster, by Mr. Barber, a printer, and mayor of London. Thyer published his posthumous works in 3 vols. His Hudibras was published in 1663, and the second part in 1664; the best edition is that by Dr. Zachary Grey, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Butler, *Alban*, author of the 'Lives of the Saints,' was born in 1710, and died in 1773. His Lives of the Saints were first published in 5 vols. 4to. 1745, afterwards in 12 vols. 8vo. Dublin, 1779, or 1780, and Edinburgh, 1799-1800. He likewise published 'Letters on the History of the Popes.'

Butler, *William*, a physician, and native of Derbyshire, who died in 1805, published, 1. 'A Method of Cure for the Stone,' &c. 12mo. 1754. 2. 'A Treatise on the Worm-fever,' 8vo. 1782. 3. 'An Improved Method of opening the Temporal Artery,' 1783, &c.

BUXENTUM (*Geog.*) a town of Lucania, in Italy, now *Policastro*, near the Tyrrhene Sea. *Liv.* l. 32, &c.

BUXTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Shadwell, of which mention is made as early as Edward IV. It enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1800 on sir Robert John Buxton. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a lion rampant, the tail elevated and turned over the head *sable*.

*Crest.* A buck's head embossed *gules*, attired *or*.

BUXTORF, *John* (*Biog.*) the first of a learned family of Cambri, in Westphalia, was born in 1564, and died in 1629, leaving, 1. 'Lexicon Chaldaicum,' &c. Basil. 1639. 2. 'A Small Dictionary of Hebrew and Chaldaic Words in the Bible.' 3. 'Treasury of the Hebrew Grammar,' 2 vols. 8vo. 4. 'A Hebrew Bible,' 4 vols. fol. Basil. 1618. 5. 'Synagoga Judaica,' 8vo. 1682. 6. 'Concordantia Hebraica,' published by his son, in 1632. 7. 'Bibliotheca Rabbinica,' &c.

Buxtorf, *John*, son of the preceding, who died in 1664, wrote 'Tractatus de Punctorum Vocalium et Accentuum in Libris Veteris Testamenti Hebraicis Origine Antiquitate et Auctoritate,' Basil. 1648, besides translating some of the Rabbins.

Buxtorf, *John James*, son or nephew to the preceding, who died in 1704, succeeded his father or uncle in the Oriental professorship at Basil, and made various translations from Rabbinical works, besides adding a supplement to the 'Bibliotheca Rabbinica,' of the first John.

Buxtorf, *John*, a fourth of this family, who held the oriental professorship, died in 1732, leaving several treatises on the Hebrew language.

BUZ (*Bibl.*) בּוּז, son of Nahor and Milcah, and brother to Huz. *Gen.* xxii. 20.

Buz, son of Abdiel, and father of Jahdo, of Judah. 1 *Chron.* v. 14.

BUZYGES (*Biog.*) an Athenian, who first ploughed with harnessed oxen, although the introduction of this practice has been ascribed to Triptolemus.

BYAM, *Henry* (*Hist.*) a clergyman and distinguished loyalist in the time of the rebellion, was born in 1580, educated at Oxford, and died in 1669, canon of Exeter, and prebendary of Wells, after having suffered much both in his person, his family, and his estate, for his adherence to the royal cause. Four of his sons were captains in the king's army, and he himself not only assisted in raising men and horse for his majesty's service, but after attending king Charles I during the struggle, he accompanied king Charles II in his exile, until the Restoration.

BYBLIS (*Myth.*) a daughter of Miletus and Cyanea, or according to some, of Eidotes; who falling in love with her brother Caunus, is said to have killed herself in despair. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 243; *Paus.* l. 7; *Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 1.

BYBLOS (*Geog.*) Βύβλος, a city of Phœnicia, between Sidon and Orthosia, now called *Giblee*, or *Gibelletto*, which was famous for the worship of Adonis. *Lucian de Dea Syria.*

BYFIELD, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a puritan, who studied at Oxford, and died, leaving several works much thought of by his party. His son Adoniram, one of the heroes of Butler's Hudibras, was active in the cause of rebellion.

BYNG, *George* (*Hist.*) lord viscount Torrington, a distinguished naval officer, was born in 1663, and died in 1732, first lord of the Admiralty; after rising by his merit through the several ranks in the naval service to that of rear-admiral, and being advanced to the dignity of the peerage. [Vide Plate XV]

Byng, *John*, third son of the preceding, accompanied his father in all his expeditions, in which he shared the glory, and was raised to the rank of an admiral. But his attempts to relieve Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, when blockaded by the French, proved abortive, and his hesitation in engaging the enemy, when a bold attack might perhaps have gained the victory, roused the clamours of the nation against him. Being tried and condemned by a court-martial, he was shot at Portsmouth in 1757, when he met death with calm composure. [Vide Plate XV]

Byng (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family in Kent, which at present enjoys a peerage, conferred on admiral George Byng, before-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1715, and a peer in 1721, by the title of baron Byng, of Southill, co. Bedford, and viscount Torrington, co. Devon, 1721. [Vide *Torrington*] This was a family of distinction, as early as the reign of Henry VII.

BYRNE, *William* (*Biog.*) a landscape engraver, was born in 1742, and died in 1805. His principal works are the 'Antiquities of Great Britain,' after Hearne; a set of 'Views of the Lakes,' after Farringdon, and Smith's Scenery of Italy.

BYROM, *John* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1691, and died in 1763, leaving several pieces of poetry, which were thought to entitle him to a place among the British poets, in the edition of 1810, 21 vols. 8vo.

BYRON, *John de* (*Hist.*) of the ancient and honourable family mentioned under *Heraldry*, served under Edward I in the wars against the Scots, and also on other occasions. He was governor of the Castle of Dover, and governor custos of the city of York.

Byron, *Sir John, Knight*, joined Henry earl of Richmond, whom he served at the battle of Bosworth Field. He was much in his favour when he ascended the throne as Henry VII.

Byron, *Sir Nicholas*, distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries, and still more so in the rebellion at the battle of Edgehill, and on other occasions, where he served the royal cause by his valour and conduct.

Byron, *John*, the first lord Byron, and nephew of the preceding, was lieutenant of the tower, and a gentleman of

tried fidelity to king Charles I, who signalised himself in the field on every occasion, but particularly in the victory of Roundway Down, which was chiefly gained by his bravery and good conduct; and afterwards in the siege of Chester, which he obstinately defended to the last extremity, and surrendered only on honourable terms. He died at Paris in 1652. Six of his brothers were also embarked in the same honourable cause.

BYRON, *Sir Richard*, the second lord Byron, and second brother of the preceding, was one of the valiant colonels at the battle of Edgehill, and afterwards performed many brilliant exploits as governor of Newark. He died full of honour in 1679, in the 74th year of his age.

BYRON, *Sir Robert*, fifth brother of the first lord Byron, was a colonel of foot in the service of Charles I.

BYRON, *Sir Philip*, the seventh brother, was, after many signal services in Yorkshire, killed at the head of his regiment, in that general storm made by the rebels on York, in 1644.

BYRON, *Sir Thomas*, the eighth brother, commanded the Prince of Wales' regiment, under the earl of Northampton, at the battle of Hopton-heath, near Stafford, in 1642, when the earl was killed, and he was so wounded that he could not keep the field.

BYRON, *John*, better known by the name of *Commodore Byron*, son of William, the fourth lord Byron, was the last survivor of the Wager man-of-war, captain Cheap, one of lord Anson's squadron shipwrecked on an uninhabited island in the South Seas, from which not above 10 out of 160, lived to return to England. He afterwards distinguished himself in the naval service, and died an admiral in 1786.

BYRON (*Her.*) the name of a family which has obtained the most honourable rank in history, and is not less distinguished for its heraldic honours, being one of the first in point of antiquity and consequence, from the earliest period in which it is mentioned. Ernies de Buron is mentioned in Doomsday as possessor of very many lands in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. His descendant John, the first lord Byron, was in 1642, for his fidelity and loyalty, advanced to the dignity of a baron. His descendant, the poet, and grandson of admiral Byron, was the sixth lord Byron. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Byron, lord Byron, of Rochdale, co. Lancaster.
*Arms.* *Argent*, three bendlets enhanced *gules*.
*Crest.* On a wreath, a mermaid with her comb and mirror, all *proper*.
*Supporters.* Two horses chesnut.
*Motto.* "Crede Byron."

BYRSA (*Geog.*) a citadel in Carthage, said to have been built by Dido. It was burnt by the wife of Asdrubal, when the city was taken. *Liv.* l. 34, c. 62; *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 17; *Justin.* l. 18; *Flor.* l. 2.

BYTHNER, *Victorinus* (*Biog.*) a linguist, and native of Poland, studied at Oxford at the time of the rebellion, wrote, 1. 'Lethargy of the Soul,' &c. 8vo. 1636. 2. 'Tabula Directoria,' &c. Oxon. 1637. 3. 'Lingua Eruditorum,' 8vo. Oxon. 1638, and afterwards reprinted. 4. 'Manipulus Messis Magnæ,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1639. 5. 'Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ,' 8vo. Cantab. 1648. 6. 'Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1650.

BYZANTIUM (*Geog.*) a town situated on the Thracian Bosphorus, founded by a colony of Megara, under the conduct of Byzas 658 years before the Christian æra. It became very considerable in the time of the Roman emperors, but it was taken and destroyed by Severus, after a three years siege, which it withstood in behalf of Niger. It was afterwards rebuilt by the same emperor, but suffered again severely in the reign of Gallienus, and also in that of Claudius the Goth, and during the contest between Constantine and Licinius; it was besieged by the former in consequence of Licinius having sought refuge there, and being taken, the emperor afterwards enlarged and beautified it, giving it the name of Constantinopolis, after his own name, whence the modern name of Constantinople is derived. [Vide *Constantinople*] From this town the writers of the Roman history, until the downfal of the Roman emperor, have received the name of Byzantine Historians, of whose works a collection was made at Paris, in 36 vols. fol. Paris, 1648, and another in 28 vols. Venice, 1729. *Diod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 1; *Patercul.* l. 2; *C. Nep. in Paus.*; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 9, c. 1; *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Marcell.* l. 22.

BYZAS (*Myth.*) a son of Neptune and Cervessa, daughter of Io, king of Thrace, who is said to have built Byzantium, with the assistance of his father and Apollo. *Diodor.* l. 4.

BZOVIUS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) an historian and Dominican of Poland, was born in 1567, and died in 1637. He is principally known as the continuator of Baronius' Annals of the Church, of which nine volumes folio have been printed, the first eight at Cologne, 1616-1641, and the ninth at Rome, in 1672. He likewise wrote the Lives of some of the Popes, Sermons, &c.

---

# C.

CAAB (*Biog.*) or *Cab Ben-Zohair*, an Arabian poet, who first exercised his pen against the impostor Mahomet, but on the conquest of his country he turned Mahometan, and by changing the name of Mahomet into that of Abubeker, he converted a satyrical poem into a panegyric.

CAANTHUS (*Myth.*) a son of Oceanus and Tethys, having burnt the temple of Apollo, in revenge for his carrying away his sister Malia, he was killed for his impiety by the god, and a monument raised to his memory. *Paus.* l. 9, c. 10.

CABADES (*Hist.*) a king of Persia, who was expelled from his kingdom and put in prison, but being liberated by the fidelity of his wife, he reascended the throne. He made war on the emperor Anastasius, and also on Justinian, but was frequently conquered by Belisarius, and died after a reign of 41 years, in 532. *Procop. de Bell. Persic*; *Agath. Hist.* l. 4; *Niceph. Hist. Miscell.* l. 16, c. 15.

CABALA (*Geog.*) a place in Sicily, where Dionysius gained a victory over the Carthagenians.

CABALLINUM (*Geog.*) now *Chalons sur Saone*, a town of the Ædui, in Gallia Lugdunensis. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7, c. 42.

CABALLINUS (*Geog.*) a very clear fountain of mount Helicon, called by the Greeks Hippocrene. *Pers. Prol.* v. 1.

CABALLO, *Emanuel* (*Hist.*) an illustrious Genevan, who at the time that the French besieged the city of Geneva in 1518, and had reduced it to the last extremity, boldly ven-

tured out of the port with some of his companions, and amidst the fire of the enemy, rescued a vessel full of provisions which had been dispatched for their relief, and by this brilliant action saved the city.

Caballo, *Bonaventura* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Caserta, died in 1689, after having distinguished himself by all the graces of a Christian bishop.

CABANE, *Raimond* (*Hist.*) a young Sarasin, who turning Christian, rose to the dignity of Senechal, at the court of Charles II, king of Naples.

Cabane, *Robert de*, son of the preceding, was also grand senechal, and through the intrigues of his mother, became high in favour with the queen Joan, but being afterwards suspected of the murder of Andrew, the husband of Joan, he was put to death, after enduring the torture, with his mother and his son, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the queen to save him.

CABARNOS (*Myth.*) a deity worshipped at Paros, whose priests were called Cabarni, which name Hesychius also applies to the priests of Ceres. *Hesychius; Suidas; Steph. Byzant.*

CABASILAS, *Nilus* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Thessalonica in the 14th century, under the empire of the Andronici. He wrote two treatises against the Latins, the latter of which was translated by Thomas Gressop, student in Oxford, under the title of 'A Treatise containing a Declaration of the Pope's usurped Primacy,' &c. 8vo. 1560. They were published in Greek and Latin, Bas. 1544, Francof. 1555, and with Salmasius' notes, 1608.

Cabasilas, *Nicholas*, nephew of the preceding, who succeeded his uncle in the see of Thessalonica, under John Cantacuzenus, wrote among other things, on the Procession of the Holy Ghost against the Latins, which was printed in Latin, Venet. 1545, Antv. 1560, and in Greek and Latin, in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.'

CABASSOLE, *Philip de* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Cavaillon, in Provence, of which he was a native. was in 1341, honoured with the rank of chancellor to Sancha. queen of Sicily, by her husband Robert, and jointly with that princess. was regent during the minority of Joan, her grand-daughter. He was created a cardinal by Urban V, and died in 1372. He wrote a treatise 'De Nugis Curialium.'

CABASSUT, *John* (*Biog.*) a priest of the Oratory of Aix, died in 1685, at the age of 81. His chief works are 1. 'Juris Canonici Theoria et Praxis,' a new edition, fol. 1738. 2. 'Historiarum Conciliorum et Canonum, &c. Notitia Ecclesiastica,' fol. 1685, an enlarged edition of the 8vo. 1670.

CABEL (*Biog.*) or *Kabel Adrian Vander*, a landscape painter of Ryswick, was born in 1631, and died in 1695. His manner is much after the Italian school, which he studied much.

CABELLIO (*Geog.*) or *Caballio*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Cavaulon*, on the Durance, in Provence.

CABELLIONUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name of Chalons sur Soane.

CABESTAN (*Biog.*) or *Cabestaign, William de*, a gentleman of Provençal, and a poet in the service of Tricline, wife of Raymond de Seillans, who, gaining the good graces of his mistress, was murdered by the husband out of jealousy. Raymond afterwards caused his heart to be served up for the table of his wife, who being informed of what she had unconsciously eaten, died of grief in 1213.

CABILLEAU, *Baldwin* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, and a Latin poet of Ypres, in Flanders, died in 1652, at the age of 80, leaving 'Epigrammata,' Antv. 12mo. 1621, 16mo. 1634, &c.; besides some Sacred Dramas, &c.

CABIRI (*Myth.*) Καβεῖροι, certain deities, said to be the sons of Vulcan, who were worshipped particularly in Samothrace, whose temple was violated by Cambyses. *Herod.* l. 2; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 10; *Paus.* l. 9; *Nonn. in Dionys.* c. 27; *Lactant. de Fal. Relig.* l. 1; *Schol. in Apollon. Argon.* l. 1.

Cabiri (*Numis.*) these deities are represented on medals, as in the annexed figure of a man with a hammer in his right hand, and in his left an anvil, or something resembling; inscription on the obverse, ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟϹ; and on the reverse ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ. A medal of Claudius Gothicus is inscribed DEO CABIRO. *Vaillant. Præst.; Haym. Thesaur.*



CABOT, *Sebastian* (*Hist.*) a navigator of Venetian parentage, who was born at Bristol in 1467, and died at the age of 70 or 80. He went on a voyage with his father to discover a north-west passage to India; and in subsequent voyages, he formed a settlement on the coast of Newfoundland, and by penetrating to the northern parts of Russia, he laid the foundation of that mercantile connexion which England formed with that country. He is supposed to have first observed the variation of the needle.

CABRAL (*Hist.*) or *Cabrera, Pedro Alvares*, a Portuguese navigator, the son of Ferdinand Cabral, a nobleman, was sent out in 1500, with a fleet by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on a voyage to the Indies, but was driven by a storm on the coast of Brazil, where he formed the settlement to which he gave the name of Santa Cruz. He afterwards reached the place of his destination, and formed a settlement on the coast of Calicut, where he reduced the Zamorin, or emperor, to obedience. He returned to Europe in 1501, loaded with curiosities.

CABRERA, *Bernard de* (*Hist.*) minister of state to Peter IV, king of Arragon, who, stimulated by the false insinuations of his courtiers, condemned him to lose his head in 1364, of which he heartily repented after his death.

Cabrera, *Bernard*, the favourite of Martin, king of Sicily, aspired to the throne of the latter at his death; but being defeated and taken prisoner, Ferdinand granted him his life, on condition that he left the island never more to return. He died soon after in exile.

CACA (*Myth.*) a goddess among the Romans, who is said to have discovered to Hercules where her brother concealed his oxen. *Lactant. de Falsa Relig.* l. 1, c. 10; *Gyrald. Hist Deor.* l. 1.

CACUS (*Myth.*) a famous robber, the son of Vulcan and Medusa, who having stolen the oxen of Hercules, dragged them backwards to escape detection. But the hero was led by the lowing of his cattle to the spot, where he attacked Cacus and killed him.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 198.

*Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater, illius atros*
*Ore vomens ignes, magnâ se mole ferebat.*

*Propert.* l. 4, el. 10.

*Sed non infido manserunt hospite Caco*
*Incolumes, furto polluit ille Jovem.*
*Incola Cacus erat, metuendo raptor ab antro*
*Per tria partitos qui dabat ora sonos.*
*Hic ne certa forent manifestæ signa rapinæ*
*Aversos caudâ traxit in antra boves.*

*Mart.* l. 5, ep. 66.

*Sylvarumque tremor, tacita qui fraude solebat*
*Ducere nec rectas Cacus in antra boves.*

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 1, v. 551.

*Cacus Aventinæ timor, atque infamia sylvæ.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 248.

*Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma*
*Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat.*

*Juv. Sal.* 5, 125.

*Ducerit planta, velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus,*
*Et ponte foras.*

*Liv.* l. 1, c. 7; *Aurel. Vict. de Rom.*; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1.

CADALOUS (*Ecc.*) or *Cadolus*, bishop of Parma, was elected pope in 1061, by a faction of the emperor Henry IV, in opposition to Alexander II, and made two several attempts to get possession of the city of Rome, but being repulsed both times, he escaped with difficulty from the castle of St. Angelo, where he was besieged. The difference between these two rival candidates was terminated in a council in 1064, in favour of Alexander; but Cadolus, who took the name of Honorius II, did not renounce his claim to the papal chair until the day of his death, which happened soon after. *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 1061, &c.; *Platin. in Alexand. II.*

CADAMOSTO (*Hist.*) or *Cadamusti, Lewis*, a Venetian navigator, was born in 1422, and died in 1464, after having been in the service of Henry, king of Portugal, for whom he made voyages to Madeira, the Canaries, and to the coast of Africa, as far as the Gambia, &c.

CADE, *Jack* (*Hist.*) a native of Ireland, from which he had been obliged to fly into France to escape the penalty of his crimes, took advantages of the commotions in England in the reign of Henry VI; and, having headed the Kentish men, and gained admittance into London, he caused much mischief for a time; but at length his followers were drawn from him on the promise of an amnesty, when he was taken and slain in the Wolds of Kent, where he had sought to conceal himself.

CADER, *Billah* (*Hist.*) vide *Al Kader.*

CADIZ (*Geog.*) a town of Andalusia, in Spain, situated at the northern extremity of a peninsula, 53 miles S. S. W. Seville, and 60 W. N. W. Gibraltar. Lon. 6° 16′ W. lat. 36° 32′ N.

*History of Cadiz.*

*Cadiz*, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Gades*, was taken and pillaged by the English under lord Essex in 1596; but another attempt, which they made upon it in 1626, was not successful; and a third attempt by the duke of Ormond failed likewise. It was bombarded by the English in 1800; and it was from its bay that Villeneuve sailed to fight the battle of Trafalgar. Cadiz is the see of a bishop suffragan of Seville.

CADMUS (*Hist.*) a king of Thebes, and an Ægyptian by birth, was, according to the poets, the son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, who, being sent by his father in search of his sister, whom Jupiter had carried away, was led by the oracle into Bœotia, where he is said to have built the city of Thebes, or at least the citadel called after him *Cadmea*, A. M. 2545, A. C. 1490. To him is attributed the introduction of the alphabet into Greece. *Herod.* l. 1, &c.; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 937, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 6, &c.; *Paus.* l. 9; *Pherecyd. Hist.* l. 4; *Schol. Eurip. in Phœniss.*; *Schol. in Apollod.* l. 3, &c.

CADMUS (*Biog.*) surnamed the *Elder*, a son of Pandion, of Miletus, celebrated as an historian in the age of Crœsus. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 21; *Diod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 1.

CADMUS, another historian, who wrote a history of Attica, according to Suidas.

CADOGAN, *William* (*Hist.*) of the honourable family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in Ireland under the earl of Strafford, particularly against the traitors O'Neile and O'Rowe, and died governor of the borough and castle of Trim in 1661.

CADOGAN, *Earl of*, grandson of the preceding, rose by his merits to the rank of general in the campaigns of Flanders, where he served under the duke of Marlborough, and signalised himself at the battles of Hockstet, Ramilies, and Taniers. He afterwards acted both as a negociator and a statesman; and, succeeding the duke of Marlborough at his death in 1722 in the post of commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces, he died in 1729.

CADOGAN (*Her.*) the name of a family of great honour and antiquity in Wales, which, according to the accounts of genealogists and historians, is descended from Kehdlyn, prince of Powis and Reinger, daughter and heir to Tydyr Trevor, prince of Ferley, whose grandson, Kydwgan, lord of Radnor, with his three sons, defended his territories against Henry I. From him descended William Cadogan before-mentioned, who, for his merits, was in 1706 created a peer of this realm by the title of lord Cadogan, baron of Reading; and in 1718 baron of Oakley, viscount Caversham, and earl of Cadogan, with remainder of the barony of Oakley to Charles, his brother. He dying without male issue, the titles of viscount and earl became extinct. But Charles Sloan Cadogan, his nephew, the third baron, was created in 1800 viscount Chelsea and earl Cadogan. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Cadogan, earl Cadogan, viscount Chelsea, and baron Cadogan.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*, second and third *argent*, three boars' heads couped *vert*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a gryphon's head *vert*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter-side, a lion regardant *or*; on the sinister, a gryphon regardant *vert*, each gorged with a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *gules*.

*Motto.* "Qui invidet, minor est."

CADOGAN, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1797 in the 86th year of his age; wrote, 1. 'A small Treatise on the Management of Children,' 1750. 2. 'Dissertations on the Gout,' &c. 8vo. 1764.

CADOMUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Caen*, a town of France.

CADURCI (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Aquitania, situated between the Garumna and the Liger, who occupied the district now called *Querci*. They were famous for making linen, particularly for bed coverings.

*Juv. Sat.* 7, v. 221.

*Institor hybernæ tegetis, niveique cadurci.*

*Cæs. Comm.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 19.

CÆCILIA (*Hist.*) the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syl.*

CÆCILIA, the mother of Lucullus.

CÆCILIA, *gens*, a plebeian family at Rome, said to have been descended from Cæculus, the son of Vulcan, who built Præneste, or from Cæcas, one of the companions of Æneas. The most illustrious branch of this family is the Metelli. [Vide *Cæcilius*]

CÆCILIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family occurs on the medals of Amisus; as ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΚΙΛΙΟΥ ΚΟΡΝΟΥΤΟΥ, *sub Caio Cæcilio Cornuto*; of Corinth, as Q. CAECILIO NIGRO CHEIO *Pollione Mamercino* II VIRis; of Turiaso, in Spain, as MV. TURIASO M. C. SEVERO C. IVL. AQVINO II VIR, *Municipium Turiaso Marco Cæcilio Severo et Caio Julio Aquino Duumviris. Vaill. Col.*; *Morell. Fam.* &c.

CÆCILIUS, *T.* (*Hist.*) one of the first military tribunes with consular power, U. C. 313, A. C. 441.

CÆCILIUS, *Q.*, a tribune of the people, U. C. 316.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, *L.*, a high priest, who saved the palladium from the flames when the temple of Vesta was on fire.

*Juv. Sat.* 3, v. 139.

—— *Procedat vel Numa, vel qui*
*Servavit trepidam flagranti ex æde Minervam.*

He lost his sight in the performance of this pious act, and was in consequence allowed by the senate to ride in a cha-

riot whenever he went to the senate-house. This Metellus, who was twice consul, and once dictator, obtained a signal victory over the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, U. C. 503, A. C. 251, when he led in triumph 13 generals, and 120 elephants. *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Senec. in Controv.* 4; *Plin.* l. 7; *Appian. in Mith.*

Cæcilius Metellus, *Q.*, son of the preceding, was consul with L. Veturius Philo, U. C. 547.

Cæcilius Metellus, *Q.*, son of the preceding, and grandson of L. Cæcilius Metellus, the high priest above-mentioned, was surnamed *Macedonicus*, from the advantages which he gained in Crete and Macedonia as proconsul. He had four sons, who all rose to the consular dignity; namely, Q. Cæcilius, surnamed *Balearicus*, from his conquest of the Baleares; L. Cæcilius, surnamed *Diademetus*, supposed to be the same as the Cæcilius, surnamed *Dalmaticus*, mentioned hereafter; Caius Cæcilius, surnamed *Caprarius*, a consul with Carbo, U. C. 641; M. Cæcilius, the fourth brother, a consul and colleague of M. Scaurus, U. C. 639. *Cic. pro Murœn.* c. 14; *Vell. Pater.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 13.

Cæcilius Metellus, *Q.*, a consul and colleague of T. Quinctus Flaminius, U. C. 631.

Cæcilius Metellus, *Dalmaticus*, a consul twice, U. C. 635 and 637.

Cæcilius Metellus, *M.*, a consul and colleague of M. Æmilius Scaurus, U. C. 639.

Cæcilius Metellus, *Q.*, surnamed *Numidicus*, a consul and the conqueror of Jugurtha, U. C. 645.

Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, *Q.*, a consul, U. C. 656.

Cæcilius Metellus, *Q.*, surnamed *Creticus*, a consul, and the conqueror of the Cretans, U. C. 675.

Cæcilius Metellus Scipio, surnamed *Pius*, the father-in-law of Pompey, and his colleague in the consulship, who was called *P. Scipio* previous to his adoption by Q. Metellus Pius, the son of Numidicus. It is this Scipio who carried on war against Cæsar in Africa. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 8, ep. 8.

Cæcilius Metellus Celer, *Q.*, a friend of Cicero, who distinguished himself by his spirited exertions against Cataline. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 5, ep. 1.

Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, a consul, U. C. 697, with L. Marcius Philippus, was the principal promoter of Cicero's recal from exile. *Cic. Dom.* c. 47.

Cæcilius, *L.*, a tribune in the civil wars between Cæsar and Pompey, favoured the cause of the latter, and refused to open the gates of the temple of Saturn, wherein the treasures were deposited, upon which they were broken open by Cæsar.

Cæcilius, the name of several other consuls in subsequent periods of the Roman.

Cæcilius, *Q.* (*Biog.*) the name assumed by Atticus, when adopted into the family of the Cæcilii by his maternal uncle.

Cæcilius, *Statius*, a comic poet of Milan, whom Horace commends;

*Hor.* l. 2, ep. 1.

*Vincere Cæcilius gravitate, Terentius arte.*

Thirty of whose comedies are mentioned by ancient writers, and in terms of commendation, although Cicero designates him "Malus Latinitatis auctor." *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 7, ep. 3.

CÆCINA (*Hist.*) a son of Nero's nurse, who was made governor of Egypt. *Suet. in Ner.*

Cæcina, *A.*, one of Cicero's correspondents, who was exiled for having written a book against Cæsar. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 10, ep. 25, &c.

Cæcina Volaterranus, *A.* (*Biog.*) a Roman whom Cicero defended, supposed to be the same as the fore-mentioned. *Cic. pro Cæcin.*

CÆCUBUM (*Geog.*) a town of Campania, in Italy, famed for the excellence of its wine.

*Horat.* l. 1, od. 20.

*Cæcubum, et prælo domitam Caleno*
*Tu bibes uvam.*

*Ibid.* l. 2, od. 15.

*Absumet hæres Cæcuba dignior*
*Servata centum clavibus;——*

*Ibid.* l. 3, od. 28.

*—— Prome reconditum*
*Lyde strenua, Cæcubum.*

*Mart.* l. 13, ep. 115.

*Cæcuba Fundanis generosa coquuntur Amyclis,*
*Vitis et in mediâ nata palude virat.*

*Ibid.* l. 2, epig. 40.

*Cæcuba saccentur, quæque annus coxit Opimi:*
*Condantur parco fusca Falerna vitro.*

*Ibid.* l. 12, epig. 17.

*Ebria Setino fit sæpe, et sæpe Falerno,*
*Nec nisi post niveam Cæcuba potat aquam.*

*Strab.* l. 5; *Dioscor.* l. 5, c. 10; *Columel. de Re Rust.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 13.

Cæculus (*Myth.*) a son of Vulcan, conceived, as was said, by fire; some have deduced the origin of the Cæcilii from him. *Serv. in Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 680.

CÆCUS (*Biog.*) a surname given to Appius Claudius in consequence of his blindness.

CÆDICIUS, *Q.* (*Hist.*) a Roman centurion appointed a general by such of his countrymen as had fled to Veii upon the invasion of Rome by the Gauls. *Liv.* l. 5, c. 45.

Cædicius, *Q.*, a consul in the years U. C. 465 and 498.

CÆLIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Cœlius.*

Cælius Antipater, vide *Antipater.*

CAEN (*Geog.*) a large town of Lower Normandy, in France, in the modern department of Calvados, situated at the influx of the small river Odon into the larger stream of the Orne, 62 miles W. by S. Rouen, 132 W. by N. Paris. Lon. 0° 21′ W. lat. 49° 11′ N.

*History of Caen.*

*Caen*, called by Latin writers *Cadomum*, is a town of considerable antiquity, though not so ancient as some authors have imagined. It was a place of some note in the time of William the Conqueror, who chose it for his favourite residence, and lies buried in the Abbaye aux Hommes. Edward III, of England, met with considerable resistance here as he was on his way to the battle of Crecy in 1346; but he succeeded at length in making himself master of the place. It fell afterwards again into the hands of the English in 1417, and continued in their possession until 1448, when it was finally subjugated to the power of France by Charles VII. Admiral Coligni took it in 1562 for the Huguenots, and the Prussians occupied it for a short time in 1815. Caen has long been noted for its university, which was first founded by Henry IV, of England, in 1431.

CÆMARO (*Biog.*) a Greek, who wrote an account of India. *Plut. de Flum.*

CÆNEUS (*Myth.*) one of the Argonauts.

CÆNIS (*Myth.*) a woman of Thessaly, who being beloved by the god Neptune was changed into a man, and rendered invulnerable. She also changed her name, and was called Cæneus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 12; *Paus.* l. 5.

CÆPARIUS (*Hist.*) an accomplice in the conspiracy of Cataline. *Cic. in Cat.* 3.

CÆPIO, *Q. Servilius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul in the Cimbrian war, U. C. 648, who, having plundered the temple at Tolosa, now *Toulouse*, is said to have been punished by divine vengeance. *Pater.* l. 2; *Justin.* l. 32.

CÆRE (*Geog.*) or *Cæres*, anciently *Agylla*, now *Cerveteri*, a city of Etruria, once the capital of the whole country. This town having received the Romans who fled from the

Gauls with the fire of Vesta, they were made citizens of Rome without the privilege of voting. Whence *Cærites tabulæ* was applied to those who had no suffrage, and *Cærites cerâ* became a term of reproach.
*Horat.* l. 1, ep. 6.

> *Quid deceat, quid non obliti Cærite cerâ*
> *Digni.*

CAERLEON (*Geog.*) a town of Monmouth, in England, situated on the river Usk, 128 m. W. London, 26 Bristol. Lon. 3° 21′ W., lat. 51° 36′ N. It occupies the site of the ancient *Isca Silurum*, the chief Roman station among the Silures, and in the middle ages it was the metropolitan see of Wales, which in 521 is said to have been transferred to St. David's.

CAERNARVON, *Robert, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) one of the most distinguished and valiant loyalists, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, who, during the rebellion, was killed at the first battle of Newbury in 1642; after he had charged and routed a body of the rebels' horse, and returning carelessly back through some of their scattered troopers, was by one of them that knew him run through the body with a sword, of which he died in an hour.

CAERNARVON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) the title conferred on Robert, lord Dormer above-mentioned, which became extinct at the death of the second earl, in 1678. This title was revived in the family of Herbert. [Vide *Herbert*] The title, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Titles.* Herbert, earl of Caernarvon, Baron Porchester of High Clere, co. Somersetshire.

*Arms.* Per pale *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*, a crescent for difference.

*Crest.* On a wreath a wyvern with wings elevated *vert*, holding in his mouth a sinister hand couped at the wrist *gules*, charged on the breast with a crescent for difference.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a panther gardant *argent*, spotted *gules* and *azure*, and fire issuing out of his mouth and ears *proper*; on the sinister side a lion *argent*, each ducally gorged per pale *azure* and *gules*, and charged on the shoulder with one spot of *ermine*.

*Motto.* "Ung je serviraj."

CÆSALPINUS, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a botanist and physician of Arezzo, was born in 1519, and died in 1603. He published 'Libri XVI de Plantis X,' 4to. Florent. 1583, to which was published an Appendix, 4to. Rom. 1603; besides some medical works, which were esteemed in his day.

CÆSAR (*Hist.*) the surname given to the Julian family, most probably from the circumstance of the first of this name having been taken out of his mother's womb by the Cæsarean operation; but various conjectures have been formed respecting the origin of the name. After it became dignified in the person of Julius Cæsar and his successors, it was employed as a title for the heir apparent of the empire, in the age of the emperors. The twelve first Roman emperors were distinguished by the surname of Cæsar; namely, Julius Cæsar, to whom it properly belonged, and his immediate successors, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian; but the Julian family became extinct at the death of Nero, after which the surname became a title of dignity.

CÆSAR, *Lucius*, father to the dictator, died suddenly when putting on his shoes.

CÆSAR, *C. Julius*, the first emperor of Rome, was the son of L. Cæsar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta, and was said to be descended from Iulus the son of Æneas. He availed himself of the troubles of the times to assume the imperial power, after having defeated his rival Pompey, and crushed his party; but he had not enjoyed it long before he fell by the murderous hands of the democratic faction, of which Brutus was the head. He died pierced with 23 wounds, on the 15th of March, A. C. 44, in the 56th year of his age, lamented for his talents and his virtues. [Vide Plate I] His Commentaries give him a claim to a high rank in the republic of letters; the best editions of which are that by Dr. Clarke, fol. Lond. 1712; that of Cambridge, with a Greek translation, 4to. 1727; that of Oudendorp, 2 vols. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1737; that of Elzevir, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1635, and that in Usum Delphini, 4to. Paris. 1678.

CÆSAR, *C. Lucius*, brother of Caius Cæsar, the poet and orator commended by Cicero, was consul and prætor. They both followed the party of Sylla, and were put to death by order of Marius.

CÆSAR, *Octavianus*, vide *Augustus*.

CÆSAR, *Lucius*, an uncle of M. Anthony, who, following the interest of Pompey, was proscribed by Augustus, for which Anthony proscribed Cicero, the friend of Augustus.

CÆSAR, the name given to Caius and Lucius, the sons of Agrippa.

CÆSAR, duke of Vendome, and natural son of Henry IV, of France, distinguished himself as a statesman and a warrior, and died in 1665, at the age of 71.

CÆSAR, vide *Borgia*.

CÆSAR, *Sir Julius*, a descendant from Adelmar, count of Genoa, was born at Tottenham, in Middlesex, in 1557, educated at Oxford, and after passing through many honourable employments, particularly that of chancellor of the exchequer to king James I, he died in 1636.

CÆSAR, *Sir Thomas*, brother of the preceding, was one of the barons of the exchequer.

CÆSAR, *Henry*, another brother of sir Julius, who died dean of Ely in 1636, aged 72; is entitled to notice as the founder of two scholarships, and two fellowships, in Jesus College, Cambridge, besides other noble benefactions.

CÆSAR (*Numis.*) vide *Julia, gens*.

CÆSAR, *C. Julius* (*Biog.*) the son of Lucius Cæsar, is distinguished by Cicero for his wit. *Cic. Offic.* l. 1.

CÆSAR, *Augusta* (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Saragossa*, [vide *Saragossa*] so called from its founder, Augustus Cæsar, by whom it was built on the bank of the river Iberus, on the site of the ancient city Subdubu. It was the birth-place of the poet Prudentius. *Strab.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 2.

CÆSAREA (*Bibl.*) Καισάρεια, formerly called *Stratonis Turris*, was built by Herod the Great, and so called in honour of Augustus. It was situated on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and is frequently mentioned in the New Testament. Here king Agrippa was smitten for neglecting to give God the glory when the people loaded him with flattery. Here Cornelius, the centurion, was baptized, as also Philip, the deacon, with four daughters; and here Agabus, the prophet, foretold to Paul that he would be bound at Jerusalem. *Acts* viii. x. &c.

CÆSAREA, *Philippi* (*Geog.*) a town of Palestine, at the foot of mount Paneus, near the springs of Jordan; a day's journey from Sidon, and a day and a half from Damascus, supposed to be the present *Bolbec*. It was enlarged and embellished by Philip, the tetrarch, who named it Cæsaria, in honour of the emperor Tiberius. The woman who was healed by our Saviour, of an issue, is said to have been of Cæsarea Philippi.

CÆSAREA, the capital of Mauritania Cæsariensis, which was a place of some note in the time of the Roman emperors, was originally called *Jol*, but afterwards *Cæsarea*, by Julia, in honour of Augustus. *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 5; *Dio.* 60.

CÆSAREA, the name of several other places, so called in honour of the Roman emperors.

CÆSAREA (*Numis.*) many of the cities of this name are distinguished either by their types, their inscription, or their




CÆSAREA, a town of Cappadocia, is known by the figure of the mountain Argæus, as in the annexed figure; inscription, ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ.... ΑΡΕΙΑΣ for ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΣ; it is also known by the inscription, ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΠΡος ΤΩ ΑΡΓΑΙΩ, on some medals. This town struck medals of Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, Otho, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, Pescennius, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Julia Paula, Julia Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Gordianus Pius, Tranquillina, and Trebonianus Gallus. Antoninus first conferred upon it the dignity of a metropolis, as ΚΑCΑΡΕΙΑC ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΕΤ. Β. *Cæsarea Metropolis, anno* 2. The year of Antoninus' reign is here marked, as on the medals of other emperors. It enjoyed the dignity of the Neocoria twice, as ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΑΙCΑ. Βις Νεωκόροι ΕΤους Δ; to this was sometimes added ΕΝΤΙΧ, i. e. εντειχίη, *probe mœnibus munita;* sometimes κοινος ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΟC, i. e. *commune certamen fraterni amoris.*

CÆSAREA, *Philippi*, is called on medals Cæsarea Augusta, as ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΑ ΝΕΩΚΟΡ; or, to denote its situation, *Cæsaria ad Panium*, to which is added, *sacra et inviolabilis*, as ΚΑΙC. CΕΒ. ΙΕΡ. ΚΑΙ. ΑCΥ. ΥΠ. ΠΑΝΕΙΩ, on a medal of Aurelius; others are inscribed with its geographical name, COL. CAESAREA PHILIPPI. This town struck medals of Augustus, Caligula, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Lucilla, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Geta.

CÆSAREA, in Palestine, is well known by the inscription COL. PR. F. AUG. F. CAES. METR. P. S. P.; i. e. *Colonia prima Flavia Augusta Felix Cæsarea Metropolis Provinciæ Syriæ Palestinæ.* It was called *Colonia Flavia* from the emperor Vespasian, by whom it was raised, *prima*, on account of its prerogatives above the rest, to which was sometimes added LIB. for *libera*, because it enjoyed its own laws. It was raised to the dignity of a metropolis by Alexander Severus. It struck medals of Augustus Lucius Cæsar, Claudius, Britannicus, Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, Faustina, jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Pescennius, Caracalla, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Phillippus, sen., Herennia Etruscilla, Herennius Etruscus, Hostilianus, on which a very frequent type is a figure of Astarta. This town dated its epocha from U. C. 751.

CÆSAREA *Germanica*, a town of Commagene, is known by the inscription ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗC, bearing the effigy of Æsculapius; to this is sometimes added KOM. for *Commagene*. This town struck medals of M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus, Piscennius Niger, Septimius Severus, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Julia Mamæa, Phillippus, sen. &c. on which a frequent type is the figure of a female sitting on a rock, to which are added the years of the reign when they were struck.

CÆSAREA, a town of Cilicia, was distinguished on medals by the addition *ad Anazarbum*, to denote its situation near a mountain of that name, as ΚΑΙCΑΡ. ΥΠ. ΑΝΑΖΑΡ. A frequent type on the medals of this town, was the figure of a woman sitting and dropping a pebble into an urn. The epocha marked on its medals was dated from U. C. 734.

CÆSAREA *Libani*, or *ad Libanum*, is known only by the inscriptions ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑC ΛΙΒΑΝΟΥ.

CÆSAREA, a town of Mauritania, is distinguished by the inscription COL. JUL. CAESAREA JUBAE REG*ia*. *Goltz. Thes.; Vaill. Col. et Num. Gr.; Trist. Comment. Hist.; Spanh. Dissert.* vol. i.; *Patin. Impp. Morell. Thes. Impp.; &c.*

CÆSARINI, *Julian* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal of a noble family at Rome, was elevated to that dignity by Martin V in 1426; and, after being employed by that pope, as also by Eugene IV, on the most important missions, was killed in the battle of Vannes, which was fought with the Turks in 1444 by Ladislaus, king of Poland. *Spondan. Annal.*

CÆSARINI, *Alexander*, was created a cardinal by Leo X in 1517; and, after being employed by Adrian VI, Clement VII, and Paul III, he died in 1542.

CÆSARION (*Hist.*) the son of J. Cæsar by queen Cleopatra, was, at the age of 13, proclaimed by Anthony and his mother king of Cyprus, Ægypt, and Cælosyria, but was put to death by Augustus. *Suet. in Aug.* 17.

CÆSARODUNUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Turones, in Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Tours*, in Touraine.

CÆSAROMAGUS (*Geog.*) a town of the Bellovaci, in Gaul, otherwise called *Bratuspantium*, now *Beauvais*.

CÆSAROMAGUS, a town of Britain, now *Chelmsford*.

CÆSENNIUS (*Hist.*) a general sent by Nero to Armenia, &c. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6, c. 15.

CÆSETIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman who protected his children against Cæsar. *Val. Max.* l. 5.

CÆSIO (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family at Rome, which came from Spoleto.

CÆSIO, *Prince Frederic*, was the institutor of the Academy of the Lyncei at Rome and Naples, &c.

CÆSIO, *Æmilius de* (*Ecc.*) son of Angelo de Cæsio, was born in 1487, created cardinal by Leo X in 1517, and died in 1537, after having governed the sees of Narni, Todi, &c.

CÆSIUS (*Biog.*) a poet mentioned by Catullus. *Catul.*

CÆSIUS, *Bassus*, a poet. [Vide *Bassus*]

CÆSO, *Quintius* (*Hist.*) the son of L. Quintius Cincinnatus, opposed the tribunes in their passing the Lex Terentilla; but, being charged with homicide, he escaped death by going into voluntary exile. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 11.

CÆSO, *Duillius*, a consul and colleague of L. Papyrus Crassus, U. C. 420.

CÆSO, *Fabius Vibulanus*, a consul, U. C. 270, 273, and 275.

CÆSONIA, *Milonia* (*Hist.*) the wife of Caligula, who was murdered with her daughter Julia. *Suet. in Calig.* c. 59.

CÆSONIUS, *Maximus* (*Hist.*) the friend of Seneca, who was banished by Nero. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15.

CAFFA (*Geog.*) or *Kaffa*, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 60 miles E. Akmetchet, 100 S. E. Penekop. The Genoese having made themselves masters of this town in 1262, enlarged it, and made it very flourishing; but it was taken by Mahomet II in 1475, who retained it until 1770, when it was taken by the Russians, and has since been incorporated with the Russian empire.

CAFFA, *Strait of* (*Geog.*) the ancient *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, a narrow channel that joins the Sea of Asoph to the Black Sea.

CAFFA, *Melchior* (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Malta, who died in 1687, aged 56, was employed in adorning the churches of Rome, and other cities in Italy.

CAFFARO, *Don Anthony* (*Hist.*) a nobleman of Messina, who, with the assistance of the French, procured the liberation of his native city, from the dominion of the Spaniards, in 1675.

CAFFARELLI, *Prosper* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Ascolo, of a noble and illustrious family at Rome, was employed as apostolic nuncio in the treaty of peace between Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary, and the emperor Frederick III, and died in 1500.

CAFFARELLI, *Borghese Scipio*, archbishop of Bologna, was created a cardinal by Paul V in 1705, and died in 1633. He was the author of some Latin poems, &c.

CAFFARELLI, *Faustus*, archbishop of San Severino, died in 1651, after having governed his see with much wisdom and zeal.

CAFFIERI, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Rome, was born in 1634, invited to France by cardinal Mazarin, and made by

Colbert inspector of the Marine at Dunkirk. His son James, and grandson John James, were equally eminent in their profession.

CAGLIARI, *Paul* (*Biog.*) an artist of Verona, otherwise called *Paul Veronese*, was born in 1530, and died of the plague in 1588. He was entitled by the Italians "The Happy Painter" for his admirable execution, and the majesty of his compositions.

CAGLIARI, *Gabriel* and *Charles*, painters and sons of the preceding, supported the name and credit of their father by their skill in the art. Charles died in 1596, aged 26; and Gabriel fell a victim to the plague in 1631, aged 63.

CAGLIARI (*Geog.*) the capital of Sardinia, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Caralis*. It is situated on the S. E. of the island. Lon. 9° E. lat. 39° 10′ N.

CAGLIOSTRO, *Count Alexander* (*Biog.*) a noted impostor, whose real name was *Joseph Balsamo*, was born of mean parents at Palermo in 1743, and died in the castle of St. Angelo in 1794, after having, by his arts, imposed on the credulity not only of the vulgar, but of the great, the learned, and the opulent.

CAGNATI (*Biog.*) or *Cagnatus, Marsilius*, a physician of Verona in the 16th century, was the author of 'Dissertations,' 4to. 1603; besides other pieces.

CAHUSAC, *Lewis de* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Montauban, who died in 1759, left, among other things, the tragedy of Pharamond, which met with great success.

CAIA (*Hist.*) vide *Caius*.

CAIAPHAS (*Bibl.*) Καιάφας, high-priest of the Jews, succeeded Simon, son of Camith; and, after possessing this dignity nine years, namely, from A. M. 4029 to 4038, he was succeeded by Jonathan, son of Ananas, or Annas. It is this Caiaphas who, with the priests and doctors of the law, sat in judgment on our Saviour.

CAICOBAD (*Hist.*) son of Zeb, was the first king of the second dynasty of Persia, named Caianians. He is said to have reigned 110 years, and to have been cotemporary with the prophet Samuel.

CAICUS (*Geog.*) a river of Mysias, falling into the Ægean Sea, opposite Lesbos. It is now called *Girmasti*; but by Virgil it is denominated *Mysus*, and by Ovid *Teuthranteus*. *Strab.* l. 13; *Mel.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Virg. Geog.* l. 4; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2.

CAIET (*Biog.*) or *Cayet, Peter Victor Palma*, a Protestant divine, attached to Catharine, of Bourbon, sister to Henry IV, died in 1610, after having abjured the Protestant religion. He wrote some things against the Protestants; besides, 1. 'Chronologic Septennaire,' 8vo. 1606. 2. 'Chronologic Novennaire,' 8vo. 1608.

CAIETA (*Geog.*) a town, promontory, and harbour of Campania, which received its name from Caieta, the nurse of Æneas, who was buried there. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14, v. 443.

CAIETAN (*Ecc.*) a family said to be originally from Spain, which furnished the church with one pope, namely, Boniface VIII, and several cardinals.

CAILLE, *Nicholas Lewis de la* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician and astronomer, was born in 1713, and died in 1763. He wrote, among other things, 'Astronomiæ Fundamenta Novissimis Solis et Stellarum Observationibus Stabilita.'

CAIN (*Bibl.*) קין, the eldest son of Adam and Eve, and the murderer of his brother Abel, A. M. 13. *Gen.* iv. &c.

CAINAN (*Bibl.*) קינן, son of Enos, was born A. M. 325, when Enos was 90 years of age, and died at the age of 910.

CAINAN, son of Arphaxad, and father of Salah, according to *Luke* iii. 36.

CAIRO, *Francisco* (*Biog.*) a painter of Milan in the 16th century, studied at Rome, and at Venice, and acquired considerable reputation by his pictures on religious subjects.

CAIRO (*Geog.*) or *Grand Cairo*, called in the Turkish *Al Cahareh*, the metropolis of modern Egypt, which consists of three towns about a mile apart; namely, Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port Bulac. It stands on the banks of the Nile, 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 31° 18′ E. lat. 30° N.

*History of Cairo.*

*Cairo* was built near the ancient capital called *Mesr*, or *Fostath*, in the year of the Hegira 358, A. D. 968, by Giavahr, a general of Moez Ledinillah, the first caliph of the Fatemite race. It was enlarged and surrounded with walls by the sultan Saladin. The caliph Hakem Beamrillah set fire to it in the year of the Hegira 410, A. D. 1020, by which a quarter of it was consumed; but its population is said to have been so great in 1348 that 20,000 people perished daily by the plague. It was taken in 1517 by Selim from the Mamelukes, since which time it has been under the dominion of the Turks, except during the period that it was occupied by the French in the late war.

CAITHNESS and ORKNEY, *Harald, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a potent nobleman, who rebelled several times against William the Lion, in consequence of which his son Torphin, who had been given in hostage, had his eyes put out, was emasculated and suffered to perish in prison. His father died in 1206.

CAITHNESS, *Alan Stewart, Earl of*, was killed fighting against the rebels in 1431.

CAITHNESS, *William Sinclair, Earl of*, son of the first earl of Caithness, was killed with his royal master James III at the battle of Flodden in 1513.

CAITHNESS, *John Sinclair, Earl of*, son of the preceding, was killed in an encounter with the Orcadians in 1527, when he invaded Orkney in order to assert his right to that island.

CAITHNESS, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a very old Scotch title, which occurs as early as 875 in Torfæus' History of the Orcades, where Dungaldus, earl of Caithness, is spoken of. It became extinct at the death of John, the last earl of the first race; but was revived in the person of David Stewart, son of Robert II, and reverted to the crown again in 1437, on the attainder of Walter, earl of Athol, for the murder of king James I. This title afterwards came into the family of the Crichtons for a short time; but, reverting a third time to the crown, it was conferred in 1455 on William Sinclair, lord high chancellor of Scotland, from whom the present branch of that family that now enjoys it is remotely descended. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Sinclair, earl of Caithness, lord Berriedale, and baronet.

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st, *azure*, a ship at anchor, her oars erected in saltire, within a double tressure counterflowered *or*, for the title of Orkney; 2d and 3d *or*, a lion rampant *gules*; 4th, *azure*, a ship *or*, for the title of Caithness; over all a cross engrailed dividing the four quarters *sable*, for Sinclair.

*Crest.* A cock *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two griffins *proper*, beaked and membered *or*

*Motto.* "Commit thy work to God."

CAIUS (*Hist.*) a prænomen very common among the Romans of the males, as Caia was for the females, the former of which was denoted by the abbreviation C, and the latter by that inverted thus Ɔ, whence it formed a part of the marriage ceremony for the bride, on entering her house, to say to her husband "Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia,' as much as to signify, where you are master I am mistress, which is supposed to have had its origin with Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquin, whose name was Caia Cæcilia. *Plin.* l. 8; *Quintil.* l. 1.

CAIUS, the son of Agrippa and Julia, and grandson of Augustus, was nominated consul elect U. C. 748, sent with

proconsular power against the Arabians, Armenians, and Parthians; and, after conducting the war with much credit to himself, he died U.C. 756 of a wound which he treacherously received from the hands of a rebel, whom he was besieging in one of the neighbouring cities.

Caius (*Numis.*) the above-mentioned prince of this name being adopted by his grandfather Augustus, U.C. 737, A.C. 16, was styled Cæsar on medals bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, C. CÆSAR AUGUSTI F. Being chosen and princeps juventutis, and nominated pontifex consul designatus in 748, he is so styled on medals; as C. CÆSAR AUGUSTI F. PONT. COS. DES. PRIN. JUVENT. And, as his brother Lucius also enjoyed the same titles, they are frequently coupled on the same medal; the inscription C. L. CÆSARES AUGUSTI F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. JUVENT. Sometimes their two heads are coupled with that of their father. [Vide *Agrippa*]




Caius, vide *Caligula*.

Caius, or *Kayes, John*, a physician of Norwich, was born in 1510, educated at Cambridge; and, after being discharged from his post as physician to Elizabeth on suspicion of his favouring the Catholics, he died in 1573. By the munificent donation of some estates to Gonvill-hall, the house in which he was educated, he erected it into a college called after him *Caius College*. Besides translating most of Galen's works, and some pieces from Hippocrates, he wrote, 1. 'De Ephemera Britannica,' Lond. 1556, reprinted as lately as 1721. 2. 'Of some Rare Plants and Animals,' 1570. 3. 'De Canibus Britannicis,' Lond. 1570, and inserted entire in Pennant's 'British Zoology.' 4. 'De Pronuntiatione Græcæ et Latinæ Linguæ,' Lond. 1574. He also wrote a History of the University of Cambridge, which he makes to be 1267 years older than that of Oxford. This was intended to be an answer to the claim of antiquity which had been set up by a writer of the same name in the following article.

Caius, or *Kaye, Thomas*, master of University College, Oxford, who died in 1572, was the author of a work entitled 'Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ,' 1568, 1574, which gave rise to the ridiculous claim of antiquity set up for Cambridge by the preceding writer; they were reprinted together by Hearne, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1730.

CALABER, Q. (*Biog.*) called also *Smyrneus*, a poet of the third century, wrote a Continuation of Homer's Iliad in Greek poetry; the best editions of which are that of Rhodoman, 12mo. Hanov. 1604, with the notes of Dausquecius; and that of Pauw. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1734.

CALABRIA (*Geog.*) a district of Magna Græcia, in Italy, which was celebrated by Horace for its abundance of bees and cattle.

*Horat.* l. 3, od. 16.

*Quanquam nec Calabræ mella ferant apes.*

*Ibid.* l. 1, od. 31.

*Non æstuosæ grata Calabriæ*
*Armenta.*

*Pers. Sat.* 2.

*Hæc Calabrum coxit vitiato murice vellus.*

The poet Ennius was born in Calabria, as we learn from Ovid.

*Ovid. Art. Amand.* l. 3.

*Ennius emeruit, Calabris in montibus ortus,*
*Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi.*

*Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Leand. Descript. Ital.*; *Club. Ital. Antiq.* l. 3.

Calabria is at present a large province in the south of the kingdom of Naples, which forms a peninsula separated from Sicily by the strait of Messina. The Calabrians distinguished themselves, during the revolutionary war, by their spirited resistance to their invaders; and their country was the theatre of an action between the French and English, in which the former were defeated.

CALAGURRIS (*Geog.*) a town of the Vascones, in Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Iberus, now *Calahorra*, which underwent a memorable siege, and submitted to the most dreadful famine rather than yield to Pompey. This was the birth-place of Quintilian. *Liv.* l. 39, c. 21; *Val. Max.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 3.

CALAHORRA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Calagurris*, seated near the south bank of the Ebro, 62 miles N.W. Saragossa, 136 N. N. E. Madrid. Lon. 2° 6′ W. lat. 42° N.

CALAIS and ZETHES (*Myth.*) vide *Zethes*.

Calais (*Geog.*) a sea-port town of Picardy, in France, situated in the modern department of the Pas de Calais, opposite Dover; the narrow channel between is called the *Strait of Calais*. It is 20 miles N. E. Boulogne, 25 S. W. Dunkirk, 55 N. Abbeville, 170 N. Paris, and 17½ S.E. Dover. Lon. 1° 51′ E. lat. 50° 57′ N.

*History of Calais.*

*Calais*, in the Latin *Caletum*, is supposed to have been the *Iccius Portus* of the ancients, which others however conjecture to be Boulogne. In the 12th century this town was no more than a village belonging to the counts of Boulogne; but it was afterwards so well fortified that Edward III reduced it only by famine in 1346. It continued in possession of the English till 1558, when it was taken by surprise by the duke of Guise; and, although by the treaty of Chateau Cambresis, it was to have been restored to queen Elizabeth, yet the surrender of it was refused on the plea of some prior aggression on the part of the English. In 1596 it was taken by the Spaniards by assault under the archduke Albert, but restored at the peace of Vervins in 1598. It was bombarded by the English under sir Cloudesley Shovel in 1694 and 1696, but without any effect. It was entirely free from the horrors of the revolution, to which other towns were witnesses; and, when Louis XVIII landed there after his long exile in 1814, the inhabitants erected a monument on the spot to commemorate the event.

CALAMIS (*Biog.*) a carver of antiquity, whose statue of Apollo, and some vases, are mentioned in high terms of commendation, although Cicero considers him inferior to Praxiteles.

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 8.

*Gloria Lysippo est animosa effingere signa,*
*Exactis Calamis se mihi jactat equis.*

*Ovid. Pont.* l. 4, ep. 1.

*Vindicat ut Calamis laudem quos fecit equorum.*

*Cic. de Clar.* c. 70; *Plin.* l. 34, c. 7; *Quintil.* l. 12.

CALAMUS (*Myth.*) a son of the river Mæander, who was changed into a reed by Jupiter in consequence of his grief for the loss of Carpo, his mistress, who was drowned. *Paus.* l. 9; *Serv. in Virg. Eclog.* 5.

CALAMY, *Edmund* (*Biog.*), a nonconformist, who was born in 1600, educated at Cambridge, ejected in 1662, and died in 1666.

Calamy, *Edmund*, grandson of the preceding, and also a nonconformist, was born in 1671, and died in 1732. He is principally known as the author of the 'Lives of the Nonconformists;' besides which he wrote some tracts in favour of nonconformity, and edited 'Baxter's History.'

CALANUS (*Biog.*) an Indian philosopher, who attended Alexander in his expedition, ascended the funeral pile which he had requested to be raised, and committed himself to the flames, according to the custom of his sect, in the 83d year of his age.

CALAS, *John* (*Biog.*) a merchant of Toulouse, was broke on

the wheel in 1762 on a charge of having murdered his own son, although he has been supposed innocent of the crime, for which he suffered, from the hatred borne towards him on account of his religious profession as a Protestant.

CALASIO, *Marius* (*Biog.*) a Franciscan and professor of the Hebrew at Rome, published a Concordance of the Hebrew Words in the Bible, in 4 vols. fol. Rom. 1621, Lond. 1747.

CALAVIUS (*Hist.*) a magistrate of Capua, who rescued some Roman senators from death, &c. *Liv.* l. 23, &c.

CALAUREA (*Geog.*) an island near Troezene, in the bay of Argos, famous as the place of refuge chosen by Demosthenes, who poisoned himself here to escape the persecutions of Antipater. *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 9.

CALCAGNINI, *Celio* (*Biog.*) a poet and orator of Ferrara, was born in 1479, and died in 1541. His works were published in 1 vol. fol. Basil. 1541 or 1544.

CALCAR (*Biog.*) or *Kalkar*, an historical painter of Calcar, a city of Cleves, was born in 1499, and died in 1546. He was the disciple of Titian, and so successful an imitator of his master that even connoisseurs were deceived.

CALCHAS (*Myth.*) a celebrated soothsayer, who accompanied the Greeks to Troy; and, having received the power of divination from Apollo, predicted the duration of the siege of Troy, and other circumstances. He is said to have died of grief at being excelled by Mopsus in the art of divination. *Hom. Il.* l. 1, &c.; *Æschyl. in Agamem.*; *Euripid. in Iphigen.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 1.

CALCHINIA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Leucippus, who had a son by Neptune. *Paus.* l. 2.

CALDARA (*Biog.*) vide *Caravaggio.*

CALDERINUS, *Domitius* (*Biog.*) a scholar of the 15th century, wrote Commentaries on Martial, Virgil, Ovid, Persius, and Catullus.

CALDERWOOD, *David* (*Biog.*) a Scotch Presbyterian, of a good family, and a violent partisan, was born in 1575, and died at an advanced age, leaving, 1. 'Altare Damascenum,' &c. 2. 'The True History of Scotland,' fol. 1680, being an extract from his collection of MSS. consisting of six folio volumes; besides many other works relating to the Church of Scotland.

CALDIUS (*Hist.*) a name given to Tiberius from his attachment to warm drinks. *Suet. in Tib.* c. 42.

CALDWELL, *Richard* (*Biog.*) or *Chaldwell*, a physician of Staffordshire, was born in 1513, educated at Oxford, and died in 1585, leaving, among other works on medical subjects, a translation of 'the Tables of Surgery, briefly comprehending the Whole Art and Practice thereof,' 1585, by Horatio Moro, a Florentine physician.

CALE (*Geog.*) a town of Lusitania, now *Puerto.*

CALE, *Cales*, or *Calenum*, a town of Campania, now *Calvi*, formerly noted for its generous wine.

*Horat.* l. 4, od. 12.

*—— Pressum Calibus ducere Liberum.*

*Juv. Sat.* 1.

*Occurrit matrona potens, quæ molli Calenum*
*Porrectura viro miscet sitiente rubetam.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 725.

*—— Vertunt felicia Baccho*
*Massica qui rastris; et quos de collibus altis*
*Aurunci misêre patres; Sidicinaque juxta*
*Æquora; quique Cales linquunt.*

*Cic. cont. Rull.*; *Liv.* l. 7; *Strab.* l. 5; *Tac. Annal.* l. 6; *Ptol.* l. 3.

CALEB (*Bibl.*) כלב, son of Jephunneh of Judah, was sent with Joshua and others of Israel to view the land of Canaan. *Num.* xiii.

CALEB, or *Chelubi*, son of Hesron, married first Azuba, and afterwards Ephrath. 1 *Chron.* ii. 9, &c.

CALENDAR, *James Livingstone, Earl of* (*Hist.*) third son of Alexander, first earl of Linlithgow, after distinguishing himself in the wars in Bohemia, Germany, Sweden, and Holland, took an active part in the royal cause during the rebellion, and was one of those who, for his steady loyalty, was excepted from Cromwell's act of grace and pardon.

CALENDAR, *James, Earl of*, also fifth earl of Linlithgow, was engaged in the insurrection in 1715, for which his titles and estates were forfeited.

CALENDAR, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title formerly enjoyed by the Livingstone family, which was forfeited by James Livingstone, fourth earl of Calendar above-mentioned.

CALEDON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by a branch of the Alexander family, which was first conferred in 1800 on James Alexander.

CALEDONIA (*Geog.*) the northern part of Britain, now called *Scotland*, which, for its rudeness, was called by the ancients *Britannia Barbara*, and supposed to abound in bears and other wild beasts.

*Mart.* l. 10, ep. 44.

*Nuda Caledonio sic pectora præbuit urso.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 3; *Val. Flacc.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 2.

CALENTIUS (*Biog.*) or *Calenzio*, *Elisius*, a modern Latin poet of the 15th century, whose works, under the title of 'Opuscula Elisii Calentii, Poetæ Clarissimi,' have passed through three editions, namely, two at Rome, in fol. 1503, and a third at Basil, in 1554.

CALENUS (*Hist.*) a lieutenant in Cæsar's army, who concealed several that had been proscribed by the triumvirs. *Plut. in Cæs.*

CALENUS, *Q. Fusius*, a tribune of the people, who, by a law, procured the acquittal of Clodius, who had insulted the religion of his country by violating the rites of the Bona Dea. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 14.

CALEPIN (*Biog.*) or *Calepinus*, *Ambrose*, an Augustine monk of Calepio, near Bergamo, in Italy, who died in 1510, was the author of a 'Lexicon' of the Latin language, which went through 18 editions, the best of which are that of Chiflet, 2 vols. fol. Ludg. 1681, and that of Facciolati, Patav. 1758.

CALESIUS (*Myth.*) a charioteer of Axylus, killed by Diomedes, in the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 16.

CALETÆ (*Geog.*) a people of Belgic Gaul, who inhabited the country now called *Pays de Caux*, in Normandy. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2.

CALETOR (*Myth.*) a Trojan prince, slain by Ajax. *Hom. Il.* l. 15; *Paus.* l. 10.

CALETTI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) called *Il Cremonese*, an artist of Ferrara, in the 17th century, studied and imitated the tones of Titian, above all others.

CALETUM (*Geog.*) the capital of the Caletæ, now *Calais.*

CALFHILL (*Biog.*) or *Calfil*, *James*, a divine of the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'Querela Oxoniensis Academiæ ad Cantabrigiam,' 4to. Lond. 1552. 2. 'Historiæ de Exhumatione Catherinæ nuper Uxoris Pet. Martyr,' 8vo. 1562. 3. An Answer to John Martiall's 'Treatise of the Cross,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1565. 4. 'Progne,' a Latin tragedy. 5. 'Poemata Varia.'

CALIDIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) an orator and pretorian, who died in the civil wars. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1, c. 2.

CALIDIUS, *L. Julius*, a man remarkable for his riches, his learning, and poetical abilities, who was proscribed by Volumnius, but delivered by Atticus.

CALIGNON, *Soffrey de* (*Biog.*) a Protestant minister of St. Jean, near Voiron, in Dauphiny, who died in 1606; left, 1. 'Le Mepris des Dames,' a satire, which has been preserved by Verdier Vauprivas. 2. 'L'Histoire des Choses plus Remarkables Advenues en France,' &c. 8vo. 1590, which is attributed to him.

CALIGULA, *Caius Julius Cæsar Germanicus* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, who obtained this surname from his wear-

ing in the camp the caliga, a military covering for the leg; was the son of Germanicus, by Agrippina, and grandson to Tiberius. He was murdered in the 29th year of his age, and the fourth of his reign, A.D. 41; after having committed, contrary to the hopes of the Romans, wanton acts of cruelty and oppression. *Senec. de Constant. Sapient; Tac. Annal.* l. 1, c. 41; *Sueton. in Cal.* c. 9; *Dio.* l. 57; *Aurel. Vict.; Aus. de Cal.*

CALIGULA (*Numis.*) the name by which the above-mentioned emperor is most familiarly known, occurs nowhere on his medals, which, besides his effigy, [Vide Plate I] bear for the most part the inscription, CAIUS CÆSAR, AUGUST. CAIUS CÆSAR—in the Greek, ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ—ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ; to which are frequently added the title, GERMANICUS, because he was born in Germany, in the camp of his father; and also those of P. M. for *Pontifex Maximus*, Tr. P. I—IIII, for *Tribunitia Potestate;* in the different years of his reign, P. P. for *Pater Patriæ;* Cos. I—III for consul; and Imp. I—II, for *Imperator;* in the Greek medals he is seldom styled Imperator, ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ, but more frequently ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ, *Pontifex Maximus;* ΔΗΜ. ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ, and ΥΠΑΤΟΣ, thus, Γαΐος ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΑΡΧ. ΜΕΓ ΔΗΜ ΕΞΟΥΣίας Δ ΟΥΠΑΤΟΣ Γ, *Caius Cæsar Germanicus Augustus Pontifex Maximus Tribunicia Potestate Quarta Consul Tertium.* On the reverse of his medals is frequently to be seen the head of Augustus, of his mother Agrippina, and his three sisters, Agrippina, Drusilla, and Lucius, &c.; with their names and titles inscribed. Some of his medals have the inscription, S. P. Q. R. P. P. Ob. C. S. i. e. *Senatus Populus Que Romanus Patri Patriæ Ob Cives Servatos*, within a civic crown. *Vaill. Præst.; Patin. in Sueton, &c.; Haverkamp. Morell. Thes. Imp., &c.; Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Begen. Thes. Brand.; Pembroch. Mus., &c.*

CALIPUS (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Cyzicus, A. C. 330.

CALIS (*Hist.*) a man in Alexander's army, tortured for conspiring against the king. *Curt.* l. 6.

CALISTUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Callixtus.*

CALIXTUS, *George* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine of Holstein, was born in 1586, and died in 1656, leaving numerous works on controversial subjects, in which he aimed at uniting the Lutheran and Calvinistic sects.

CALL (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, first conferred in 1791 on sir John Call. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, three trumpets in fesse *argent.*

*Crest.* A demi-lion rampant, holding a trumpet in his paw as in the arms.

*Motto.* "Grata manu."

CALLARD, *John Baptiste* (*Biog.*) a professor of medicine at Caen, where he died in 1718, was the author of 'Lexicon Medicum Etymologicum,' 12mo. 1693.

CALLATIA (*Geog.*) a town of Lower Mœsia, now *Calica*, said to have been built by the Milesians, or, according to others, by the inhabitants of Heraclea, in Pontus. *Mel.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 7.

CALLATIA (*Numis.*) the medals of this town were struck by them while an independent state, or in honour of the emperors, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Gordianus Pius, Philippus, sen. et jun., &c.; bearing mostly for their symbol the Macedonian shield, the club, and the ear of corn; as also the figures or heads of Hercules, Bacchus, Serapis, &c. *Goltz. Insul. As.; Harduin. Oper. Sel.; Peller. Rec.* tom. i.

CALLE (*Biog.*) or *Callet, John Francis*, a mathematician of Versailles, was born in 1744, and died in 1798. He was the inventor of a new sort of telegraph, and wrote a memoir on finding the longitude, entitled 'A Supplement to the Trigonometry and Navigation of Besout.'

CALLIADES (*Hist.*) Καλλιάδης, a magistrate of Athens, when Xerxes invaded Greece. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 51.

CALLIAS (*Hist.*) Καλλίας, an Athenian appointed to make peace between Artaxerxes and his country. *Diod.* l. 12.

CALLIAS, another Athenian, who was distinguished for his hatred to tyrants, particularly the Pisistratidæ. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 121.

CALLIAS, a rich Athenian, who liberated Cimon from prison by paying the fine, on condition of marrying Elpinice, his sister.

CALLIAS (*Biog.*) a poet of Athens, the son of Lysimachus, who composed some tragedies and comedies, mentioned by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 10.

CALLIAS, an historian of Sicily, who wrote a history of the wars in Sicily, and, as is said, was bribed by Agathocles to write in his favour. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Joseph. Cont. Apion.* l. 1; *Ælian. Hist. Anin.* l. 16; *Athen.* l. 12.

CALLIAS, an architect and engineer of Aradus, an island of Phœnicia, acquired great reputation at Rhodes. *Vitruv.* l. 10.

CALLIAS, an historical expounder of the poems of Alcæus and Sappho.

CALLIBRUS (*Hist.*) a general in the war between Mantinea and Sparta. *Xenoph. Hist. Græc.*

CALLICLES (*Hist.*) an Athenian, whose house escaped, on account of his recent marriage, being searched when inquiry was made after the money given by Harpalus, &c. *Plut. in Demosth.*

CALLICRATES (*Hist.*) Καλλικράτης, an Athenian, who distinguished himself for his valour at the battle of Platæa.

CALLICRATES, an Athenian, who seized the sovereignty of Syracuse by imposing on Dion, but was expelled by the sons of Dionysius. He is called by some *Calippus.*

CALLICRATES, an officer entrusted with the care of the treasures of Sura, by Alexander.

CALLICRATES, an Achæan, who prevailed on his countrymen to submit to Rome. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 10.

CALLICRATES (*Biog.*) an artist of Lacedæmon, who made ants and other insects out of ivory so small that they could scarcely be seen. *Plin.* l. 7; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 1.

CALLICRATES, a Syrian, who wrote an account of Aurelian's life.

CALLICRATIDAS (*Hist.*) Καλλικρατίδας, a Spartan commander, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the fleet, and routed the Athenians under Conon. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1, c. 6; *Diodor.* l. 13.

CALLICRATIDAS, one of the four ambassadors sent by the Lacedæmonians to Darius, upon the rupture of their alliance with Alexander. *Curt.* l. 3.

CALLIERGUS, *Zacharias* (*Biog.*) a Greek scholar and printer in the 15th century, who had a principal share in the compilation and printing of the 'Etymologicum Magnum,' Venice, 1499, besides printing an edition of Phavorinus, Pindar with the Scholia, Simplicius' Commentary on Aristotle, Theocritus, &c.

CALLIGETUS (*Hist.*) a man of Megara, whom Pharnabasus received in his banishment. *Thucyd.* l. 8.

CALLIMACHUS (*Hist.*) Καλλίμαχος, an Athenian general who was killed at the battle of Marathon. His body was found in an erect posture, and covered with wounds. *Plut. in Paral.*

CALLIMACHUS (*Biog.*) an architect of Corinth, who flourished in the 60th Olympiad, A. C. 540, is said to have been the inventor of the ornament called the Acanthus, round the Corinthian capital, the idea of which he borrowed from the accident of that flower growing on a tomb. *Vitruv.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 34; *Paus.* l. 1.

CALLIMACHUS, an historian and poet of Cyrene, son of Battus

and Mesatma, kept a school in Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Of his numerous works there are extant only 31 epigrams, an elegy, and some hymns on the gods, the best editions of which are that of Vulcanius, 12mo. Antv. 1584; of Spanheim, 2 vols. 8vo. Ultraj. 1697; of Ernesti, Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1761. Catullus translated one of his poems on the hair of Berenice; and Propertius styles himself the Roman Callimachus. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Hor.* l. 2, ep. 2; *Propert.* l. 4, el. 1; *Quintil.* l. 10.

CALLIMACHUS *the Younger*, nephew of the preceding, according to Suidas, was also an heroic poet.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek physician, who wrote a treatise on garlands, in order to show the ill effects of the smells produced by the flowers on them. *Plin.* l. 21, c. 3.

CALLIMACHUS, *Experiens Philippus*, an historian of San Geminiano, in Tuscany, in the 15th century, wrote an account of Attila, of Ladislaus V, king of Hungary, &c.

CALLIMALES (*Hist.*) a youth ordered to be killed and served up as meat, by Apollodorus, of Cassandrea. *Polyæn.* l. 6, c. 7.

CALLINICHUS (*Hist.*) vide *Seleucus II.*

CALLINICHUS, a native of Heliopolis, in Syria, was the inventor of that sort of fire called the Greek fire, which the emperor Constantine Pogonatus employed with such success against the ships of the Sarasins. *Zonar. Annal. in Const. Pogon. Bapt. Port. Mag. Nat.* l. 12.

CALLINICHUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople in 693, after the death of the pope Paul III. He was a great enemy to the Romish church. *Theophanes et Cedrenus; Baron. Annal. Ann.* 691, &c.

CALLINICHUS (*Biog.*) surnamed *Sutorius*, son of Caius, the sophist, of Syria, composed a work on the False Imitation of the Rhetoric Art, a History of Alexandria, &c. *S. Hieron. Præf. in Dan.; Suidas; Voss. Hist.* l. 2.

CALLINUS (*Biog.*) a Greek elegiac poet, quoted by Strabo and Athenæus, &c. *Strab.* l. 13; *Athen.* l. 12; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* l. 1.

CALLIOPE (*Myth.*) one of the nine Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and mother of Apollo, is supposed to have presided over heroic verse. *Virg. in Epig.*

*Carmina Calliope libris Heroica mandat.*

*Hor.* l. 3, od. 4.

*Descende cœlo, et dic age tibiâ,*
*Regina, longum, Calliope, melos,*
*Seu voce nunc mavis acutâ,*
*Seu fidibus citharâve Phœbi.*

*Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5.

CALLIOPE (*Numis.*) this muse is represented on a medal of the Pomponii. [Vide *Pomponia, gens*]

CALLIPATIRA (*Biog.*) Καλλιπατείρα, daughter of Diagoras, and wife of Callianax, the athlete, went disguised to the Olympic games, but discovering her sex from excess of joy, when her son Pisidorus was declared victor, she would have been imprisoned, but on account of her son's victory. *Paus.* l. 5.

CALLIPHON (*Biog.*) a painter of Samos, famous for his historical pieces.

CALLIPHON, a philosopher, who made the *summum bonum* to consist in pleasure, joined to the love of honesty. *Cic. Quæst. Acad.* l. 4, c. 131, &c.

CALLIPHRON (*Biog.*) a celebrated dancing-master, who had Epaminondas among his pupils. *C. Nep. in Epam.*

CALLIPOLIS (*Geog.*) a city of Thrace, now *Gallipoli*, on the Hellespont. *Sil.* l. 14.

CALLIPOLIS, a city of Calabria, on the coast of Tarentum, now *Gallipoli*.

CALLIPUS (*Hist.*) or *Calippus*, an Athenian. [Vide *Callicrates*]

CALLIPUS, a general of the Athenians, when the Gauls invaded Greece by Thermopylæ. *Paus.* l. 1.

CALLIRRHOE (*Myth.*) a daughter of the Scamander, who married Tros, by whom she had Ilus, Ganymede, and Assaracus. *Apollod.* l. 2.

CALLIRRHOE (*Hist.*) a daughter of Phocus, the Bœotian, who was killed by her lover, on whom she revenged the death of her father, by the assistance of her countrymen. *Plut. Amat. Narr.*

CALLISTHENES (*Hist.*) Καλλισθένης, an officer of the king of Syria, who set fire to the temple gates at Jerusalem, for which the people set fire to the house in which he had taken refuge, and burnt him in it. 2 *Macc.* viii. 33.

CALLISTHENES, an Athenian, who with others attempted to expel the garrison of Demetrius from Athens. *Polyæn.* l. 5.

CALLISTHENES, a philosopher of Olynthus, who accompanied Alexander in his expedition, but, provoking the resentment of the conqueror by his haughty behaviour, was put to death by Lysimachus, on the charge of a conspiracy against the king. *Curt.* l. 8; *Plut. in Alex.; Arrian.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 12.

CALLISTHENES, a freedman of Lucullus, who is said to have administered poison to his master.

CALLISTONICUS (*Biog.*) a statuary of Thebes. *Paus.* l. 9.

CALLISTRO (*Myth.*) daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, and one of Diana's attendants, having provoked the jealousy of Juno by her amour with Jupiter was changed by her into a bear, which was translated by Jupiter into the heavens. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 176; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 8.

CALLISTRATUS (*Hist.*) Καλλιστράτος, an Athenian general, who acted with Timotheus and Chabrias against Lacedæmon. *Diod.* l. 15.

CALLISTRATUS (*Biog.*) a comic poet, the rival of Aristophanes.

CALLISTRATUS, an historian of Samothrace, who taught the Samians the use of the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1.

CALLISTRATUS, a commentator on Aratus.

CALLISTRATUS, an Athenian orator, with whom Demosthenes became intimate after he heard him plead. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 6; *Aul. Gell.* l. 13.

CALLISTRATUS, an orator of Aphidna, in the time of Epaminondas, who was the most eloquent of his age. *Nep. in Epam.*

CALLISTRATUS, the name of persons mentioned by the ancients, whether different from the preceding or not is doubtful.

CALLISTUS (*Biog.*) a poet, and a Greek by nation, in the time of Constantius and Julian, who composed in heroic verse an account of the expeditions of the latter emperor. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3; *Niceph.* l. 10.

CALLIXENUS (*Hist.*) Καλλίξενος, an Athenian demagogue, who perished with hunger.

CALLIXENUS, an Athenian, who was imprisoned for passing sentence of death upon some prisoners.

CALLIXENUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Rhodes. *Athen.* l. 5.

CALLIXENUS, a statuary, who lived in the 155th Olympiad, A. C. 160, and revived the taste for sculpture. *Plin.* l. 34.

CALLIXENUS, author of the Lives of Sculptors. *Phot. in Bibl.*

CALLIXTUS (*Ecc.*) the name of three popes.

CALLIXTUS I, who succeeded Zephyrinus in 209, suffered martyrdom four years afterwards, and was thrown, as is supposed, in a popular tumult, into a well. *Baron. Annal. Papyr.; Masson. in Vit. Pontif.*

CALLIXTUS II, whose name was Guy, of Bourbon, was first archbishop of Vienna, in Dauphiny, succeeded to the papal chair in 1119, and died in 1124.

CALLIXTUS III, a Spaniard named Alphonso de Borgia, was elected pope in 1455, and died in 1458, after attempting in vain to stir up the princes of Europe against the Turks.

CALLIXTUS (*Numis.*) medals were struck in honour of the last pope of this name, bearing, besides his effigy, as in the annexed figure, the inscription, CALISTUS III PONT. MAX.; and on the reverse of one, his family name, ALPHONSUS BORGIA GLORIA HISPANIÆ; on the reverse of another, HOC VOVEO DEO UT FIDEI HOSTES PERDEREM ELEXIT ME; on the occasion of his engaging to commence a crusade against the Turks; on a third NE MULTORUM SUBRUATUR SECURITAS, on the occasion of rebuilding the walls of the city of Rome, &c.



CALLIXTUS (*Biog.*) vide *Calixtus.*

CALLOT, *James* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Nancy, was born in 1593, and died in 1636, during which short period he is said to have executed not less than 1380 pieces.

CALLY, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Mesnil-Hubert, near Argenton, in the 17th century, was one of the commentators for the Delphine editions of the classics, and edited 'Bœthius de Consolatione,' 4to. 1680; he likewise published 'Institutio Philosophica,' 4to. 1674, enlarged in 4 vols. 4to. Cadom. 1695; 'Durand Commenté,' &c. 12mo. Cologne, 1700, on Transubstantiation, which being condemned by the bishop of Bayeux in his pastoral letter, the impression was called in.

CALMET, *Augustine* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, who was born at Mesnil-la-Horgue, near Commercy, in 1672, and died abbot of Senones in 1757. He wrote, 1. 'Commentaire litteral sur tous les Livres de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament,' 23 vols. 4to. 1707-1716, reprinted in 26 vols. 4to. and also in 9 vols. fol.; abridged in 14 vols. 4to. by Rondet, and a new edition of the abridgment in 17 vols. 4to. Avignon. 1767-73. 2. 'The 'Dissertations and Prefaces,' published separately, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1720. 3. 'Histoire de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament,' intended as an introduction to Fleury's 'Ecclesiastical History,' 2 and 4 vols. 4to., 5 and 7 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Dictionnaire Historique, Critique, et Chronologique, de la Bible,' 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1730, translated into English by Samuel D'Oyly, 3 vols. fol. London, 1732, and a new edition in 4to. 1793, &c. 5. 'Histoire Ecclesiastique et Civile de la Lorraine,' 3 vols. fol., reprinted in 5 vols. fol. 1745. 6. 'Bibliotheque des Ecrivains de Lorraine,' fol. 1751. 7. 'Histoire Universelle Sacrée et Profane,' 15 vols. 4to. &c.

CALMO, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a comedian and author, of Venice, was born in 1510, and died in 1571. Besides his comedies in prose, and a volume of letters, he published 'Le Giocose Moderne,' &c. 8vo. Venice, 1553.

CALO, *John* (*Hist.*) otherwise called *Beau John*, or *Johannitz*, king of the Bulgarians in the 13th century, took the emperor Baldwin prisoner, and put him to death in 1206.

CALO, *John*, vide *John II Comnenus*, and *John VI Palæologus.*

CALONNE, *Charles Alexander de* (*Hist.*) a French minister of finance, at the commencement of the French revolution, was born in 1734, succeeded Necker as comptroller-general of the finances, and after being an exile in England, and other parts of Europe, he died in his native country in 1802, leaving several works on the subject of finance.

CALOVIUS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, and a controversialist of Morungen, in the duchy of Brunswick, was born in 1612, and died in 1686, leaving among other things, 1. 'Metaphysica Divina,' &c. 2. 'Systema Locorum Theologicorum.' 3. 'Criticus Sacer Biblicus,' &c.

CALPE (*Geog.*) a lofty mountain, the most southern part of Hispania Bœtica, near the *Fretum Gaditanum*, opposite to Mount Abyla, on the African coast, which two mountains were called the Pillars of Hercules. Calpe is now called *Gibralter* or *Gebeltarik* by the Arabians. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 10, ep. 32.

CALPRENEDE, *Walter de Costes* (*Biog.*) a French dramatic romance writer, died in 1663, leaving several works which were well thought of in his day.

CALPHURNIA (*Hist.*) daughter of L. Piso, and fourth wife to Julius Cæsar, dreamed the night before his murder that he was stabbed in her arms, wherefore she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home. After her husband's death she put herself under the protection of Anthony. *Sueton. in Jul. Cæs.*

CALPURNIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, of great antiquity, which deduced its origin from Calpus, the son of Numa. This family branched out into the Bestiæ, Bibuli, Pisones, Flammæ, Asprenates, and Frugi, &c.

CALPURNIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) of this family medals are extant only of the branches of the *Pisones* and the *Bibuli*; most of which bear the figure of a horseman riding full speed, holding in his hand sometimes a palm-branch, at other times a torch, a small sword, &c. all which is supposed to allude to the Ludi Apollinares. L. Calpurnius Piso, the usurper mentioned under *History*, is also distinguished on medals, if they are genuine, by the inscription, IMP. P. PISO FRUGI P. F. AUG—AYT Λ. ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΣ ΠΙCON CEB. *Goltz. Thes.; Med. Imp. Rom.*

CALPURNIA, a daughter of Marius, sacrificed to the gods by her father, who was advised to do so in a dream, if he wished to conquer the Cimbri. *Plut. in Paral.*

CALPURNIA, a woman who killed herself when she heard that her husband was murdered in the civil wars of Marius. *Paterc.* l. 2, c. 26.

CALPURNIA, the wife of Cæsar. [Vide *Calphurnia*]

CALPURNIA, the mistress of Claudius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11, c. 30.

CALPURNIA, a beautiful woman, who provoked the jealousy of Agrippina, the wife of Claudius, probably different from the one before-mentioned.

CALPURNIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) a military tribune, who rendered an important service to the republic in Sicily, by carrying timely succour to the consul Attilius Calatinus, who was hemmed in in a defile, from which Calpurnius, with 300 men, released him by fighting valiantly with the enemy, U. C. 496. *Liv. Epit.* l. xvii.

CALPURNIUS, *Crassus*, a patrician, who went with Regulus against the Massyli, but being taken prisoner, he was destined to be sacrificed to Neptune, when Bisaltia, the king's daughter, afforded him the means of escaping. He afterwards conquered her father, and deserting her, she destroyed herself.

CALPURNIUS, *Bestia*, a consul, who, being bribed by Jugurtha, conducted the war against him with remissness.

CALPURNIUS, *Piso, C.*, who was successively prætor, triumvir, and consul, died U. C. 571, A. C. 181, of poison, administered by his wife Hostilia, who was condemned to death for the crime. *Liv.* l. 40, c. 37.

CALPURNIUS, *Piso, Cn.*, the father-in-law of Julius, who was consul U. C. 753, was condemned for using seditious words against Tiberius, and escaped punishment by killing himself. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3.

CALPURNIUS, *Asprenas*, a governor of the provinces of Galatia and Pamphylia, under Galba. *Tac. Hist.* l. 2.

CALPURNIUS, *Galerianus*, son of the preceding, was slain by Mucianus, one of the officers of Vespasian. *Tac. Hist.* l. 4, c. 11.

CALPURNIUS, *Crassus*, a conspirator against the emperor Nerva, implored pardon for his offence, and obtained it. *Dion.* l. 68.

CALPURNIUS, *Piso, L.*, of the same family, assumed the im-

perial purple U. C. 1014, A. D. 261, but was slain by order of his rival Valens, in the same year.

CALPURNIUS, vide *Bibulus*.

CALPURNIUS, *Frugi* (*Biog.*) a writer of annals, A. C. 130.

CALPURNIUS, *Titus*, a Latin poet of Sicily, in the age of Dioclesian, seven of whose eclogues are extant, and generally inserted with the 'Scriptores de Re Venatoria.' The best edition is that of Kaempfer, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1728.

CALTHORPE (*Her.*) the name of a family which is descended from that of Gough, in Staffordshire. Sir Henry Gough, bart, on the death of his maternal uncle, took the name of Calthorpe, and was advanced to the dignity of the peerage in 1796. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Calthorpe, lord Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, co. Suffolk, and a baronet.

*Arms.* Checky *or* and *azure*, on a fess *ermine* for Calthorpe, quartering *gules*, on a fess *argent*, between three boars' heads couped *or*, a lion passant *azure*.

*Crest.* — —

*Supporters.* — —

*Motto.* "Gradu diverso via una."

CALVART, *Denis* (*Biog.*) an artist of Antwerp, was born in 1583, and died in 1619. He is celebrated as the first instructer of Guido, Albano, and Domenichino.

CALVERT, *George* (*Hist.*) *Lord Baltimore*, was born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, in 1582, and died in 1632, after having been secretary of state to James I, and formed a settlement in Virginia. This nobleman wrote among other things 'Carmen Funebre in D. Hen. Untonum,' &c.

CALVERT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Hertfordshire, which enjoys at present the dignity and title of a baronet, first conferred in 1818, on sir Harry Calvert, a lieutenant-general in the army. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Paley of six *erminois* and *pean*, a bird engrailed counterchanged.

*Crest.* Out of a mural crown *argent*, two flagstaffs erect *azure*, therefrom two pennons flowing towards the dexter, the one *erminois*, the other *pean*.

*Motto.* "Servata fides cineri."

CALVERT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) one of Cromwell's preachers, who was ejected from All-hallows' parish, in the city of York, for nonconformity, and died in 1679. He wrote some religious books.

CALVERT, *James*, nephew of the preceding, was also ejected for nonconformity, and died in 1698, leaving a book concerning the ten tribes entitled 'Naphthali,' &c.

CALVERT, *Frederic*, seventh and last lord Baltimore, was born in 1751, and died in 1771, leaving, 1. 'A Tour to the East,' &c. 1767. 2. 'Select Pieces of Original Wit.' 3. 'Gaudia Poetica,' &c.

CALVI, *Lazzaro* (*Biog.*) an artist of Genoa, remarkable for his longevity as well as his skill, died in 1606, at the age of 105, leaving specimens of his art in the ornamental works at Genoa, Monaco, and Napoli.

CALVIA (*Hist.*) a mistress to Nero. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1.

CALVIN (*Biog.*) one of the chief reformers, and also one of the greatest promoters of schism in the Christian church, was born at Noyon, in Picardy, in 1509, and died in 1564. The best edition of his whole works is that of Amsterdam, 9 vols. fol. 1671.

CALVISIUS (*Hist.*) a friend of Augustus. *Plut. in Anton.*

CALVISIUS, *Sethus* (*Biog.*) a German musician and chronologist of Thuringia, was born in 1556, and died in 1615, leaving, 1. 'ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΑ, sive Melodiæ Condendæ Ratio,' &c. 12mo. 1592. 2. 'Opus Chronologicum,' &c. fol. 1605, and often reprinted. 3. 'Enodatio Duorum Questionum,' &c. 4to. 1610; besides several Hymns, &c. published at Leipsig, 1618, in a work entitled 'Florilegium,' &c.

CALUSIDIUS (*Hist.*) a soldier in the army of Germanicus, who, when this general wished to stab himself, offered him his sword as being the sharpest.

CALVUS *Corn. Licinius* (*Biog.*) an orator and a poet, who rivalled Cicero, and satirized both Cæsar and Pompey. Only nine verses of his poetry are preserved in the collection of Latin poets. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 15, ep. 21; *Hor.* l. 1, sat. 10.

CALYCE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Æolus, and mother of Endymion, king of Elis, by Æthlius, son of Jupiter. *Apollod.* l. 1.

CALYCE, a girl who threw herself from a precipice in a fit of despair, the story of which was made into a song by Stesichorus. *Athen.* l. 14, c. 6.

CALYDON (*Geog.*) a city of Ætolia, where Æneus, the father of Meleager, reigned; in whose time Diana is fabled to have sent the boar to ravage the country well known by the name of the Calydonian boar, which Meleager killed. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 8; *Hygin. Fab.* 174; *Hom. Il.* l. 9.

CALYPSO (*Myth.*) one of the Oceanides, who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses by whom she had two sons, Nausithous and Nausinous. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 1; *Hesiod. Theog.*; *Ovid. de Pont.* l. 4, ep. 18; *Propert.* l. 1, el. 15.

CAMARINA (*Geog.*) a lake with a town of Sicily of the same name. The lake was drained contrary to the advice of Apollo, whence the proverb "Camarinam movere" for a dangerous attempt. *Herod.* l. 7, c. 154; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 701; *Strab.* l. 6; *Sil. Ital.* l. 14.

CAMBERITUM (*Geog.*) a British town belonging to the Iceni, supposed to be the modern Cambridge.

CAMBRAY (*Geog.*) a town of French Flanders, formerly the capital of the province of Cambresis, now the head of an arrondissement in the department of the North, 16 miles S. E. Douay, 17 W. Valenciennes, 23 S. E. Arras, and 110 N. N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 13′ E. lat. 50° 10′ N.

*History of Cambray.*

*Cambray*, called in Latin *Camcracum*, is said to have been founded by Camber, the king of the Sicambri. It was conquered by Clodion, king of France, in 445; and became a subject of contest between the kings of France, the emperors, and the counts of Flanders. Baldwin I took it, and gave it to his son Raoul, and the emperors declared it a free city, but the French persisted in their claims. Charles V garrisoned it, and fortified it with a citadel; but the duke of Alençon, brother of Henry III, becoming count of Flanders, gained possession of it. The Spaniards surprised and took this place in 1595, after which it remained in their hands till 1677, when it was besieged and taken by Louis XIV, to whom it was ceded by the peace of Nimeguen in 1678. Cambray was the theatre of war during the revolution; and in 1815 it was made the head quarters of the duke of Wellington, after which it was fixed upon as one of the 18 fortresses to be occupied by the allied troops for five years. This place is noted in diplomatic history for the famous league of 1507 against the republic of Venice; for a treaty concluded in 1529 between Francis I, of France, and Charles V, of Germany; for negotiations opened here, but terminated at Vienna, between the emperor Charles VI and Philip V, of Spain, in 1724.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

The see of Cambray was united to that of Arras as early as 1095, but it was erected into an archbishopric in 1559 by Paul IV at the request of Philip II, of Spain, having for its suffragans Arras, Tournay, Saint Omer, and Namur. The archbishops of Cambray took the title of dukes of Cambray, counts of Cambresis, and princes of the empire. Among the number of those who held this

see, the celebrated Fenelon is the most known. A council was held here in 1565, another in 1567, and a third in 1586, besides a synod in 1398, and another in 1551. *Guichard. Descript. du Pays. Bas.; St. Marthe. Gall. Christ.*

CAMBRIDGE, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a royal title conferred on prince Adolphus Frederic, youngest brother of his present majesty George IV, who was born in 1774, and created in 1801 duke of Cambridge, earl of Tipperary, in Ireland, and baron of Culloden, in Scotland. He is a knight of the Garter, a lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the second or Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, and a colonel of the king's German Legion. The arms, crest, and supporters are the same as those of the prince of Wales, with the labels differenced.

CAMBRIDGE, *Earl of*, one of the titles conferred on the duke of Hamilton. This became extinct at the death of the second duke of Hamilton in 1651. [Vide *Hamilton*]

CAMBRIDGE, *Richard Owen* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born in 1717, educated at Oxford, and died in 1802. He was the author of a poem entitled 'The Scribleriad,' and also of a 'History of the War in Coromandel; besides some pieces in the World, &c.

CAMBRIDGE (*Geog.*) a town of England, capital of the county of Cambridge, situated on the river Cam, 11 miles S. Ely, 51 N. London.

*History of Cambridge.*

This town, which is called in the Latin *Cantabrigia*, is a place of considerable antiquity, having been a Roman station. In 871 it was burnt by the Danes; but at the survey of Doomsday, it was found to consist of 373 houses. It suffered severely from fire in 1174, and from the plague in 1630; but it is chiefly celebrated for its University, for which some writers claim an antiquity that is scarcely admissible. Little is known of its rise or progress previous to the reign of Sigebert, king of the East Angles in 630, who was either its founder or reviver. It consists of thirteen colleges, and four halls, for the reception of students, founded in the following order:

| *Colleges and Halls.* | *Founded or rebuilt by.* | *A. D.* |
|---|---|---|
| St. Peter's, or Peter House | Hugo de Balsham | 1257 |
| Clare Hall | 1326, | 1342 |
| Pembroke Hall | Mary de St. Paul | 1343 |
| Corpus Christi | | 1356 |
| Trinity Hall | William Bateman, bishop of Norwich | 1350 |
| Gonville, or Caius' College | Edmund Gonville and Dr. Caius 1348, | 1557 |
| King's College | Henry VI, VII, and VIII | 1441 |
| Queen's College | Margaret of Anjou | 1448 |
| Catherine Hall | Robert Woodlark | 1475 |
| Jesus College | John Alcock, bishop of Ely | 1496 |
| Christ College | Margaret, countess of Richmond | 1506 |
| St. John's College | The same | |
| Trinity College | Henry VIII | 1540 |
| Mary Magdalen College | Thomas, lord Audley | 1542 |
| Emanuel College | Sir Walter Mildmay | 1584 |
| Sidney Sussex College | Frances, countess of Sussex | 1593 |
| Downing College | Sir George Downing | 1800 |

CAMBYSES (*Hist.*) Καμβύσης, a Persian of mean extraction, to whom Astyages gave his daughter in marriage in consequence of a dream which threatened him with the loss of his crown, by the hand of his daughter's son. He did not, by this means, avert the evil from himself, for Cyrus, the fruit of this marriage, dethroned him when he came of age. *Herod.* l. 1; *Xenoph.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 1.

CAMBYSES, the son of Cyrus the Great, succeeded his father on the throne of the Medes and Persians in the 62d Olympiad, A. C. 529, and died of a wound in the thigh after a reign of seven years and eight months. *Herod.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 6; *Justin.* l. 1.

CAMDEN, *Marquis* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Pratt [vide *Pratt*], conferred in 1786 on Charles Pratt, once lord chancellor. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Pratt, marquis Camden, earl Camden, of Camden-place, in Kent, earl of Brecknock, viscount Bayham, and baron Camden.

*Arms.* *Sable*, on a fess between three elephants' heads erased *argent*, as many mullets of the first.

*Crest.* On a wreath an elephant's head erased *argent*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter-side a griffon *sable*, beak and fore-legs *gules*; on the sinister a lion rampant *or*, each gorged with a collar *argent*, charged with three mullets *sable*.

*Motto.* "Judicium Parium aut Lex Terræ."

CAMDEN, *William* (*Biog.*) one of the most eminent English antiquaries, was born in London in 1551, educated at Oxford, and died in 1623. He wrote, 1. 'Britannia sive Florentissimorum Regnorum Angliæ,' &c. 2. 'Chronographica Descriptio,' first published in 8vo. 1586; the sixth and last edition in fol. 1607, besides other editions abroad; it was translated first by Holland in 1610, and afterwards by bishop Gibson in 1694; and a new edition in 2 vols. fol. 1722, 1753, and 1772. The last and most complete translation was made by Richard Gough, esq. the well-known antiquary. 2. 'Remaines of a Greater Work concerning Britain,' &c. 4to. London, 1605, which has passed through not less than seven editions. 3. 'Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum,' &c. the first part in fol. Lond. 1615; the second part 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1625, 1639, &c. fol. Lond. 1627; the whole together, published by Hearne from Dr. Smith's copy, corrected by Mr. Camden's own hand, collated with another MS. in Mr. Rawlinson's library, is reckoned the best.

CAMELFORD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred in 1784 on Thomas Pitt, nephew of the earl of Chatham, who was created lord Camelford, of Boconnoc, in Cornwall. The title became extinct at the death of the second lord Camelford, who fell in a duel with Mr. Best in 1804.

CAMERACUM (*Geog.*) a fortified town of Gallia Belgica, now *Cambray*.

CAMERARIUS, *Joachim* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Bamberg, was born in 1500, and died in 1575, leaving a great number of works, among which were Commentaries on the Old and New Testament, a Catalogue of the Bishops of the Principal Sees, Greek Epistles, Itineraries in Latin verse; besides translations of Herodotus, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Euclid, Homer, Theocritus, &c.

CAMERARIUS, *Joachim*, a physician and botanist, son of the preceding, was born in 1534, and died in 1598. He wrote, 1. 'De Plantis Epitome,' &c. 4to. 1586. 2. 'Hortus Medicus et Philosophicus,' &c. 4to. 1588. 3. 'Opercula de Re Rustica,' &c. 4to. 1577; besides some small medical tracts.

CAMERINO (*Geog.*) a town in the marquisate of Ancona, 40 miles S. W. Ancona, 75 N. N. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 24′ E. lat. 43° N.

*History of Camerino.*

*Camerino*, known to the ancients by the name of *Camerinum*, was at one time subject to the sovereign dukes of the house of Varano, until the time of Paul III, when it was re-united to the ecclesiastical states. It is the see of a bishop suffragan of the holy see. Two synods were held here, one in 1584, and a second in 1587.

CAMERINUM (*Geog.*) *Camarinum*, or *Camertium*, now *Camerino*; a town of Umbria, the inhabitants of which are

distinguished by Livy for their fidelity to the Romans. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 8, ep. 18; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 9; *Strab.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Cluv. Ital. Ant.* l. 2, c. 6, &c.

CAMERIUM (*Geog.*) or *Camberium*, the Latin name for Chamberri.

CAMERON (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir Ewen Cameron.

CAMERON, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Glasgow, was born in 1580, and died by the blow of an assassin at Montauban in 1625. His 'Theological Lectures,' were published in 3 vols. 4to. Saumur. 1626, 1628, and afterwards at Geneva, in one volume folio.

CAMERTI (*Biog.*) vide *Phavorinus*.

CAMICUS (*Geog.*) Καμικος, a town of Sicily, now *Platanella*, where Minos, king of Crete, is said to have died. A river also of the same name, now *Canaro*, or *Fiume del Canne. Herod.* l. 7; *Aristot. Polit.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 6; *Vit. in Catal. Flum.*

CAMILLA (*Myth.*) queen of the Volsci, assisted Turnus against Æneas, and was wounded in the breast by Aruns, soon after which she expired. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7 and 11.

CAMILLUS, *L. Furius* (*Hist.*) a Roman general, who was called a second *Romulus*, from the services he rendered to his country. During his exile, Rome was besieged and taken by the Gauls under Brennus, of which he was no sooner informed than forgetting the ingratitude of his countrymen, he hastened to their succour, and completely routed the enemy. He died in the 80th year of his age, A. C. 365, after having been five times dictator, once censor, three times interrex, twice a military tribune, and obtained four triumphs. *Liv.* l. 5; *Flor.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 34; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Victor. de Vir. Illust.*

CAMIRO (*Myth.*) and *Clytra*, two daughters of Pandarus, who, after having been educated, and richly endowed with graces by Venus and Juno, were, by Jupiter's order, delivered over to the Furies as an expiation of their father's share in the guilt of Tantalus. *Hom. Od.* l. 20; *Paus.* l. 10.

CAMMA (*Hist.*) a woman of Galatia, who poisoned the murderer of her husband by a stratagem. *Polyæn.* l. 8.

CAMŒNÆ (*Myth.*) a name given to the Muses. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.*

CAMOENS, *Luis de* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese poet, called the *Virgil of Portugal*, was born of an ancient family at Lisbon in 1524, and died in 1579. His principal work was 'The Lusiad,' which was published first in 1572, translated into English by sir Richard Fanshaw in the 17th century, and subsequently by Mr. Mickle; it has also been translated into Spanish, French, and Latin. Some of his other poetical compositions have been lately translated by lord Strangford. [Vide Plate XXVII]

CAMPANELLA, *Thomas* (*Geog.*) a philosopher of Stilo, in Calabria, was born in 1568, and died in 1639, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Prodromus Philosophiæ Instaurendæ,' 4to. Francof. 1617. 2. 'De Sensu Rerum et Magia.' 3. 'Astrologica,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1629. 4. 'De Gentilismo non Retinendo,' 4to. Paris. 1636. 5. 'Civitas Solis,' 12mo. Ultraj. 1643. 6. 'De Monarchia Hispanica,' translated into English, 4to. Lond. 1654.

CAMPANIA (*Geog.*) a country of Italy, bounded by Latium, Samnium, Picenum, and part of the Mediterranean Sea, now *Terra di Lavoro.* The principal towns were Capua, the capital, Neapolis, Cumæ, Puteoli, Nola, &c. It is celebrated for its delightful views and fertility.

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 3.

*Nam mihi mille jugis Campania pinguis aratur.*

*Tibul.* l. 2, el. 10.

*Non, tibi si pretium Campania terra daretur.*

*Stat. Silv.* l. 3.

— *Molles Campani littoris oras.*

*Dionys. Perieg.*

Τῇ δ' ἐπὶ Καμπανῶν λιπαρὸν πέδον.

*Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Cic. de Leg. Agrar.*; *Mel.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 2; *Columel. de Re Rust.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 3; *Solin.* c. 7; *Tac. Hist.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 20; *Flor.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 3, &c.

CAMPANUS, *John Anthony* (*Ecc.*) a poet and prelate of Campania, was born in 1427, promoted to the see of Crotona, and afterwards of Teramo by Pius II, and died in 1477. His works were printed in fol. Rom. 1495.

CAMPASTE (*Hist.*) or *Pancaste*, a beautiful mistress of Alexander, from whom Apelles is said to have borrowed the charms with which he invested his Venus Anadyomene. *Plin.* l. 35.

CAMPBELL, *Sir Niel* (*Hist.*) of Lochow, eldest son of sir Colin Campbell, swore fealty to Edward I, nevertheless he afterwards joined Robert Bruce, adhered to him in prosperity and adversity, and fought by his side in almost every encounter, from the battle of Methven to that of Bannockburne. The king had so high a sense of his services that he gave him his sister, lady Mary, in marriage, besides the lands forfeited by the earl of Atholl. Sir Niel was one of the commissioners sent to York in 1314 to negotiate a peace with the English.

CAMPBELL, *Dugal* and *Arthur*, two brothers of the preceding, took the same part in behalf of king Robert, whose favours they shared.

CAMPBELL, *Lord Duncan*, was one of the list of hostages for the redemption of king James I from captivity in 1424, for which reason he was made his privy counsellor and justiciary.

CAMPBELL, *Lord Colin* was one of the commissioners for negotiating a truce with king Edward IV, of England, in 1463; and in 1465 was appointed, with lord Boyd, justiciary of Scotland, which office he filled for many years by himself after the fall of his colleague.

CAMPBELL, *Earl of Argyll* [vide *Argyll*]

CAMPBELL, *Earl of Breadalbane* [vide *Breadalbane*]

CAMPBELL, *Archibald* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Aberdeen, which he resigned in 1724, and died in 1744, leaving a work on a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection, fol. 1721.

CAMPBELL (*Her.*) the name of an illustrious Scotch house, which is the most numerous of any in Scotland, and of such antiquity that its origin is not to be traced. Historians say that the predecessors of this family were lords of Lochow as early as 404, and that the first appellation which they used was O'Dwbin, or O'Dwin, which was assumed by Dearmed, one of their ancestors, a brave warrior. Duncan Campbell above-mentioned was the first who assumed the title of Argyll, being styled lord of Argyll. His son, the second lord, was created earl of Argyll. Archibald Campbell, tenth earl of Argyll, was advanced to the dignities of duke of Argyll, marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, earl of Campbell and Cowal, viscount of Lochow and Glenila, lord Inverary, Mull, &c. John, the fourth duke of Argyll, was raised to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain in 1766 by the style and title of baron Sundridge, of Coombank, co. Kent, which is one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Argyll. [Vide *Argyle*] John, the son of sir Niel Campbell before-mentioned, was created earl of Atholl upon the forfeiture of David de Strathbogie, the eleventh earl; but, dying without issue, the title reverted to the crown. [Vide *Atholl*] From sir Colin Campbell, the first of the house of Glenurchy, and the third son of Duncan, the first lord Campbell, of Lochow, before-mentioned, descended, first, sir John Campbell, of Loudoun, who was created in 1633 earl of Loudoun, lord Farrinyean, &c. which

titles are at present enjoyed by the family [Vide *Loudoun*]; secondly, sir John Campbell, of Glenurchy, who was created in 1681 earl of Breadalbane, which title is still enjoyed by this branch of the family. [Vide *Breadalbane*]

Campbell, a collateral branch of the family of the earl of Breadalbane, at present enjoys the barony of Lucas. [Vide *Lucas*]

Campbell is also the name of the family which enjoys the title of lord Cawdor, conferred on John Campbell in 1706. [Vide *Cawdor*]

Campbell, a name common to several other families of distinction, which have doubtless branched off from the original stock before-mentioned. Four families of this name at present enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet; namely,

Campbell, of Succouth, of which is sir Ilay Campbell, created a baronet in 1808. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:
*Arms.* Girony inverted *or* and *sable*.
*Crest.* A camel's head couped *proper*.

Campbell, of Gartsford, co. Ross, of which is sir Alexander Campbell, late commander of the forces at the isles of France and Bourbon, created a baronet in 1815. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:
*Arms.* Quarterly; 1st and 4th, girony of eight *or* and *sable*; 2d *or*, a fess checky *argent* and *azure*; 3d *argent*, a lymphad *sable*.
*Crest.* On a wreath, a naked arm erect, the hand grasping a sword *proper*.
*Motto* (round the crest). "Without."

Campbell, a third family, of which is sir Guy Campbell, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, created a baronet in 1815. The arms, &c. of this family are the same as the preceding.
*Crest.* On a wreath, a boar's head couped *or*.
*Motto.* "Follow me."

Campbell, of Inverneil, a fourth family, of which is sir James Campbell, lieutenant-general in the army, created a baronet in 1818.

Campbell, *John* (*Biog.*) an historical writer of Edinburgh, was born in 1708, and died in 1775. He contributed to the 'Universal History;' besides writing 'A Political Survey of Great Britain,' 2 vols. royal 4to. 1774, and some other political pieces.

Campbell, *George*, a Scotch divine, was born in 1719, and died in 1796. He wrote, 1. 'Dissertation on Miracles,' 1763, in answer to Hume's Essay on Miracles, which was translated into French, Dutch, and German. 2. 'Philosophy of Rhetoric,' 1776. 3. 'Translation of the Gospels,' 2 vols. 4to. which was published just before his death.

CAMPEGGIO, *Lorenzo* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, was born at Milan in 1474, created a cardinal by Leo X in 1517, came into England as nuncio in 1519, when he was made bishop of Salisbury, and died in 1529, after having been active in settling the affairs about the divorce of Henry VIII and queen Catharine, and also in opposing the progress of the reformation. His letters, which are the only works of his remaining, were published in 'Epistolarum Miscellanearum Libri Decem.'

CAMPER, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a physician and surgeon of Leyden, was born in 1722, and died in 1789, leaving, 1. 'Demonstrationum Anatomico-Pathologicarum Liber Primus,' &c. Amst. 1760; and Lib. Secundus, 1762. 2. 'A Treatise on the Natural Difference of Features,' &c. which was translated into English by Dr. Cogan, under the title of 'The Works of the Late Professor Camper, on the Connection between the Science of Anatomy,' &c. in 2 books, 1794.

CAMPIAN, *Edmund* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit of London, was born in 1540, and executed at Tyburn in 1581, with other Romish priests, on the charge of high treason, by adhering to the bishop of Rome, the queen's enemy. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Nine Articles directed to the Lords of the Privy Council,' 1581. 2. 'The History of Ireland,' fol. Dublin, 1633, published by sir James Ware. The original MS. is in the British Museum. 3. 'Chronologia Universalis.' 4. 'Conferences in the Tower,' published by the English divines, 4to. 1583. 5. 'Narratio de Divortio,' Antv. 1631. 6. 'De Imitatione Rhetorica,' ibid. 1631. His life, written by Paul Bombino, is very scarce; the best edition is that in 8vo. Mantua, 1620.

CAMPISTRON, *John Galbert* (*Biog.*) a dramatic poet of Toulouse, was born in 1656, and died in 1723. His plays, published in 3 vols. 12mo. 1750, have been nearly as often printed as those of Corneille, Racine, Crebillon, and Voltaire.

CAMPS, *Francis de* (*Biog.*) an antiquarian of Amiens, was born in 1643, and died in 1723, leaving several Dissertations on Medals published in the Paris Mercuries for 1719, 1720, 1722, 1723.

CAMPUS, *Martius* (*Topog.*) a large plain at Rome without the walls of the city, where games were exhibited, and the youth performed their exercises. *Liv.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 5; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2.

CAMUS, *Arnaud Gaston* (*Hist.*) an active agent in the French revolution, being sent to arrest Dumourier, was by him delivered to the Austrians, and exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI

Camus, *John Peter* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Bellay, was born at Paris in 1582, nominated to the see of Bellay by Henry IV in 1609, resigned his charge after governing with great zeal for 20 years, and died in 1652. He left a number of works mostly on religious subjects.

Camus, *Stephen le*, bishop and prince of Grenoble, and a cardinal, was born in 1632, nominated to that see in 1671, created a cardinal by Leo XI in 1686, and died in 1707, after having submitted to great mortifications, and led a life of austerity.

Camus, *Charles Stephen Lewis* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Cressy en Brie, was born in 1699, and died in 1768, leaving, 1. 'Cours de Mathematiques pour l'Usage des Ingenieurs,' 4 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Elemens de Mechanique.' 3. 'Elémens d'Arithmetique;' besides a number of memoirs printed in the volumes of the Academy.

Camus, *Anthony le*, brother of Arnaud Gaston Camus, mentioned under *History*, a physician of Paris, was born in 1722, and died in 1772, leaving, 1. 'Medicine de l'Esprit,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1753. 2. 'Abdeker,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1756. 3. 'Medicine Pratique,' &c.

Camus, *Nicolas de Mezieres*, a brother of the preceding, and an architect, was the author of, 1. 'Le Genie d'Architecture,' 8vo. 1782. 2. 'Le Guide de ceux qui veulent batir,' 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

CAMUSAT, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an historian of Troyes, was born in 1575, and died in 1655, leaving, 1. 'Chronologia ab Origine Orbis,' &c. 4to. Trec. 1608. 2. 'Promptuarium Sacrarum Antiquitatum Tricassinæ Diœcesis,' &c. 8vo. 1610. 3. 'Historia Albigensium, &c. Auctore Petro, Cœnobii Vallis Sarnensis, &c. Monarcho,' 8vo. Trec. 1618. 4. 'Melanges Historiques,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1619. Some of his historical pieces are in Duchesne's Collection of French Historians.

Camusat, *Francis Dennis*, grandnephew of the preceding, was born in 1697, and died in 1732, leaving, 1. 'Histoires Critiques des Journaux qui s'impriment en France,' 2 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Bibliotheque des Livres Nouveaux,' 2 vols. 3. 'Bibliotheque Francoise,' the first four volumes, which consists of 34 vols. 4to. 4. 'Melanges de Litterature,' &c. 12mo.

CANA (*Bibl.*) a town of Galilee, where our Saviour changed the water into wine, which St. John calls the beginning of his miracles. *John* ii.

CANAAN (*Bibl.*) כנען, the son of Ham, whose posterity inhabited Palestine; it was called from them the land of Canaan. *Gen.* ix. 25, &c.

CANACHE (*Myth.*) Κανάχη, a daughter of Æolus and Enaretta, who had a child by Macareus, her brother, is said to have killed herself at the command of her father. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 238; *Ovid. Hesiod.* l. 2, &c.

CANACHUS (*Biog.*) a statuary of Sicyon, and pupil of Polycletus, of Argos, among whose works was an Apollo for Thebes, in Bœotia. *Plin.* l. 34; *Paus.* l. 9.

CANADA (*Geog.*) an extensive country of N. America, lying between 61° and 81° of W. long., and between 42° and 52° of N. lat.

*Boundaries.* It is bounded on the E. by New Britain and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; S. E. and S. by the province of New Brunswick, &c.

*Division.* It was divided in 1791 into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

*Principal Towns.* Quebec, the capital, York, Montreal, Kingston, &c.

*Rivers and Lakes.* Canada is distinguished by its immense rivers and lakes, among which the river St. Lawrence, the lake Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, &c. are the principal.

*History.* Canada is said to have been discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, but it was not until 1608 that a colony was established there by the French, in whose hands it remained until 1759, when it was conquered by the English.

CANAL (*Biog.*) or *Canaletto, Antonio*, an eminent painter of Venice, was born in 1697, and died in 1768. He was particularly happy in giving picturesque views.

CANARIES (*Geog.*) a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 13 in number, of which Teneriffe, Grand Canary, and Fuerteventura are the largest; Palma, Ferro, Gomera, and Lancerota are the next in magnitude; the remaining six, Graciosa, Rocca, Allegranza, St. Clara, Inferno, and Lobos, are little more than rocks. Reckoning from the southern point of Ferro to the northern point of Allegranza, they lie between 28 and 30 N. lat., and reckoning from Rocca to Deessa, the western extremity of Ferro, they lie between 14° and 19° W. lon. These islands were anciently but imperfectly known by the name of the *Insulæ Fortunatæ*, or *Canariæ*, and remained in obscurity until the 14th century, when the Spaniards gained possession of them, after a long and violent resistance from the Guanches, the original inhabitants.

CANARII, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an anatomist of Ferrara, who died in 1590, aged 75, was the author of 'Humani Corporis Picturata Dissectio.'

CANARII (*Geog.*) a people near mount Atlas, in Africa, who are supposed to have given their name to the Canary islands. *Plin.* l. 5.

CANAGE, *Philip de la* (*Hist.*) *Seigneur du Fresne*, was born at Paris in 1551, and died in 1610, after having been employed by Henry IV as ambassador in England, Germany, and Venice. He wrote an account of his travels, entitled, 'Ephemerides.'

CANDACE (*Hist.*) a name common to the queens of Æthiopia. One in particular is alluded to in Scripture, whose eunuch was baptized by Philip the deacon. *Acts* viii. This is probably the same as the queen mentioned by Pliny, who reigned in the time of Augustus, and was distinguished for her prudence. *Strab.* l. 17; *Plin.* l. 6; *Dio.* l. 54.

CANDAULES (*Hist.*) Κανδαύλης, or Myrsilus, the son of Myrsus, and the last of the Heraclidæ who reigned in Lydia, was murdered by Gyges, at the instigation of his wife, whom he had exposed to the view of the latter. Gyges succeeded to the bed and throne of Candaules. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 7, &c.

CANDAULES, the father of Damysthymus, one of the commanders of Xerxes' fleet.

CANDIA (*Geog.*) one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, situated to the south of the Græcian Archipelago, being nearly 180 m. in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth. The principal towns in Candia are Candia, its capital, Setia, Retimo Campo, Mirabel, Suda, Spinolonga, &c.

*History of Candia.*

After Creta, or Crete, the ancient name of this island, [vide *Creta*] had remained several centuries in the hands of the Romans, and the emperors of Constantinople, it fell into those of the Saracens of Spain in 823, from whom Michael the Stammerer made fruitless efforts to regain it. Photinus, one of his generals, was beaten; and Craterus, who succeeded him, neglecting to avail himself of the advantages he had gained, was taken prisoner in the island of Cos, and crucified; but Nicephorus Phocas, general of Romanus the Younger, was more successful, and retook it in 960. After the capture of Constantinople by the French and the Venetians, Baldwin I, the emperor of Constantinople, gave this island to Boniface, marquis of Montserrat, who sold it to the Venetians in 1204. The Candians revolted in 1364, and wished to transfer their allegiance to the Genoese; but were reduced to obedience by the former. In 1665 the Turks made a sudden attack on Candia, which, after a disastrous war of 20 years, notwithstanding all the exertions of Clement IX, they succeeded in taking, to his inexpressible grief.

*Ecclesiastical History of Candia.*

Christianity was introduced into this island by St. Paul, [vide *Creta*] and Titus was the first bishop. There is an archiepiscopal see, and nine suffragans, but Christianity is at a low ebb. *Cedren. et Zonar. Annal.*; *Justinian. Hist. Venet.*; *Du Cange Hist. Constant.*; *And. Vallier Guerre de Candie.*

CANDIDO, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an artist of the 16th century, whose real name was de Witte. He worked, in conjunction with Vasari, at the pope's palace, at Rome, and was also employed by the grand duke of Florence.

CANDIDO, vide *Decembrio.*

CANENS (*Myth.*) the daughter of Janus, and wife of Picus, king of the Laurentes, who, when her husband was changed into a bird, lamented him so much that she was changed into a voice. *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

CANGE, *Charles du Fresne du*, vide *Du Cange.*

CANGIAGI (*Biog.*) or *Cambiaso, Lucas*, called also *Luchetto*, a painter of Genoa in the 16th century, whose 'Sleeping Cupid,' and 'Judith with her Attendant,' are much admired.

CANIDIUS (*Hist.*) a tribune, who proposed a law to empower Pompey to go with only two lictors, to reconcile Ptolemy and the Alexandrians. *Plut. in Pomp.*

CANINIUS, *C. Rebilus* (*Hist.*) a consul with J. Cæsar for only seven hours, because his predecessor died on the last day of the year, and he was chosen for the remainder of the day. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 7, ep. 33; *Plin.* l. 7; *Plut. in Cæs.*; *Macrob.* l. 2; *Suet. in Cæs.* 76.

CANINIUS, *Lucius*, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

CANINIUS (*Biog.*) an intimate friend of Cicero's.

CANINIUS, *Angelus*, a scholar of the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'Hellenismus,' a Greek grammar. 2. 'Institutiones Linguarum Syriacæ, Assyriacæ, et Thalmudicæ,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1554.

CANISIUS, *Henry* (*Biog.*) or *de Hondt*, a Jesuit and lawyer of Nimeguen, who died in 1597, wrote, 1. 'Summa Juris Canonici.' 2. 'Commentarium in Regulas Juris.' 3. 'Prælectiones Academicæ,' which were published collectively by Andrew Bouvet, 4to. Lovan. 1649; Colon. 1662.

Besides which he wrote 'Antiquæ Lectiones,' 7 vols. 4to. 1601—1603; reprinted by James Basnage, under the title of 'Thesaurus Monumentorum Ecclesiasticorum et Historicorum,' &c. 4 vols. Amst. 1725.

CANISTIUS (*Biog.*) a Lacedæmonian courier, who ran 1200 stadia in one day. *Plin.* l. 7.

CANITZ, *Baron Von* (*Hist.*) a statesman, was employed by Frederic II and III, of Prussia, on different negotiations, and died in 1699. His German poems were reprinted for the tenth time in 8vo. 1750.

CANIUS (*Biog.*) a poet of Gades, cotemporary with Martial. *Mart.* l. 1, ep. 62.

CANIUS, a Roman knight, who went to Sicily for his amusement. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3.

CANNÆ (*Geog.*) a small village of Apulia near the Aufidus, memorable for the defeat and slaughter of the Romans under P. Æmilius and Terentius Varro, by Annibal, A. C. 216, when 40,000 Romans were left on the field, which is shown to this day, and is called by the natives the "Field of Blood." *Liv.* l. 22; *Flor.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 15; *Plut. in Annib.*

CANO, *Alonzo* (*Biog.*) an artist of Grenada, who was styled the Michael Angelo of Spain, because he excelled in painting, sculpture, and architecture, was born in 1600, and died in 1676.

CANON (*Biog.*) or *Canonicus, John*, by some called *Marbres*, an English Franciscan monk of the 14th century, published, 1. 'In Aristotelis Physica, Lib. VIII,' 8vo. S. Alban. 1481; reprinted at Venice, in 1481, 1482, and 1505.

CANOPUS (*Myth.*) the pilot to the ship of Menelaus, who died on the coast of Egypt by the bite of a serpent. He was honoured with a monument on the spot where afterwards the town of Canopus was built. *Mel.* l. 1; *Eustath. in Diog. Per.*

CANOPUS (*Geog.*) now *Maadie*, a city of Egypt, 12 miles from Alexandria, the inhabitants of which were noted for their effeminacy.

*Juv. Sat.* 15.

*—— Horrida sanè*
*Ægyptus; sed luxuriâ quantum ipse notavi,*
*Barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 3.

*—— Therapnæi lasciviat ora Canopi.*

Virgil gives it the epithet of *Pellæus*, from Alexander, a native of Pella, and founder of Alexandria. *Mel.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 17; *Senec.* ep. 51; *Plin.* l. 5; *Quintil.* l. 1; *Tac. Ann.* l. 2.

CANOSA (*Geog.*) a town of Naples, the ancient Canusum, on the river Ofanto, 31 m. W. Bari, 72 E. Benevento. Lon. 16° E., lat. 41° N. This town was taken by the French in 1502, and destroyed by an earthquake in 1694.

CANTABRI (*Geog.*) a fierce warlike people of Hispania Tarraconensis, who inhabited the province now called *Biscay*. They rebelled against the Romans, and were conquered by Augustus.

*Hor.* l. 2, od. 11.

*Quid bellicosus Cantaber, et Scythes.*

*Ibid.* l. 2, od. 6.

*Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra.*

*Ibid.* l. 1, ep. 19.

*Militiam puer, et Cantabrica bella tulisti.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 2.

*Cantaber ante omnes hyemisque, æstusque famisque*
*Invictus.*

*Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 25; *Ptol.* l. 2.

CANTABRICUS, *Oceanus* (*Geog.*) the Bay of Biscay. [Vide *Cantabria*]

CANTABRIGIA (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Cambridge.

CANTACUZENUS, *Joannes* (*Hist.*) Emperor of Constantinople, and one of the Byzantine historians, was born in 1295, and is supposed to have lived to the age of 100 and upwards, during which he acted both as a warrior and a statesman in the service of Andronicus till his death, and afterwards as the guardian of Palæologus, until he found it necessary, in self-defence, against the intrigues of the empress dowager, to take the purple upon himself, which however he resigned after five years to John Palæologus, and retired to a monastery, his wife also retiring to a nunnery. In this place he wrote an account of the events which had happened during his public life, namely, from 1320 to 1355. A Latin translation of this history was published by Pontanus, at Ingolstadt, in 1603; and afterwards in 3 vols. fol. Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1645; and again in the 'Corpus Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptorum,' Vol. XXVII, Venet. 1727, &c. Besides this history, Catacuzenus wrote some theological works, particularly an Apology for Christianity against the Mahometans, printed in Gr. and Lat. Basil. 1543.

CANTALUPE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Delawar.

CANTARINI, *Simone* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver of Pesaro, was born in 1612, and died in 1648, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by a painter of Mantua, whom he had reviled. He had been compared to Guido, whom he excelled in grace if not in dignity. Our Saviour standing on the Globe, attended by Cherubims, is considered to be equal to any thing from the pencil of Guido.

CANTEL, *Peter Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit, was born in 1645, and died in 1684, leaving, 1. 'De Romana Republica,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1684; Ultraj. 1691, 1696, 1707. 2. 'Metropolitinarum Urbium Historia,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1684. He also had a part in preparing the Delphin editions of the Classics, and edited Justin, 4to. 1677; Valerius Maximus, 1679.

CANTEMIR, *Demetrius* (*Hist.*) a Tartar of illustrious birth, who hoped to succeed his father as governor of Moldavia; but being supplanted by a rival at the Ottoman court, he availed himself of the opportunity of being sent to defend Moldavia against the Russians, to make his court with the czar Peter, by delivering the province over to him, for which he was rewarded with the government, and died in 1723. He wrote a 'History of the Growth and Decay of the Ottoman Empire, from 1300 to 1683,' which was published in an English translation by Tindal, fol. London, 1734; besides a System of the Mahometan Religion, written in Russian; the Present State of Moldavia, written in Latin; the World and the Soul, in Greek and Moldavian; Musical Airs with Turkish Words; and an Introduction to Music, in Moldavian.

CANTEMIR, *Antiochus*, son of the preceding, was born in 1710, and died in 1744. He displayed his abilities as a negotiator and ambassador at London and Paris; and was likewise author of some odes, satires, and fables; besides a translation of Anacreon, and the epistles of Horace.

CANTERBURY (*Geog.*) the capital of Kent, in England, situated on the banks of the river Stour, 56 m. S. E. London. Lon. 1° 15′ E., lat. 51° 17′ N.

*History of Canterbury.*

Canterbury, which was known to the ancients by the names of *Durovernum*, or *Dorovernum*, and in later times by that of *Cantwara-byrg*, latinized *Cantuaria*, was evidently a Roman station, as the numerous antiquities which have been dug up sufficiently testify. It was afterwards the residence of the Saxon kings, till the reign of Ethelred, about the year 596. It was at that time entirely surrounded with walls, and defended by a strong castle, which began to be neglected in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

Canterbury is the metropolitan archiepiscopal see of all England; which rank was assigned to it by queen Elizabeth, after many and long contests between the sees of Canterbury and York. The archbishop takes precedence of all the peers of Great Britain, except those of the blood-royal; and at coronations he puts the crown on the head of the sovereign. The first archbishop of Canterbury was St. Augustine, the apostle of the English, and among his successors Thomas à Becket and Anselm are the most distinguished. Not less than eight councils have been held in this city, namely, one by St. Augustine, in 604; another in 605, at which Ethelbert V and his queen Bertha, also his son Eadbald, were present; a third in 705; a fourth in 785; a fifth in 820; a sixth in 1236; a seventh in 1396; and the eighth in 1439. At the dissolution of the religious houses in 1538, Henry VIII appropriated to himself the treasures of Canterbury cathedral, which, from the offerings perpetually made at the shrine of Becket, had accumulated to an immense extent.

CANTERUS, *William* (*Biog.*) a critic and grammarian, of an ancient family of Utrecht, was born in 1542, and died in 1575, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Novarum Lectionum Libri Octo,' 8vo. Basil. 1564, 1571. 2. 'Syntagma de Ratione emendendi Græcos Autores,' printed in the last-mentioned edition of the former. 3. 'Notæ, Scholia, Emendationes, &c. in Euripidem, Sophoclem, Æschylum,' &c.

CANTERUS, *Theodore*, brother of the preceding, and also a classic, left many annotations and criticisms, some of which are preserved in Gruter's Thesaurus. Burman has given an ample catalogue of the writings of these two brothers.

CANTON, *John* (*Biog.*) a natural philosopher of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, was born in 1718, and died in 1772. He communicated many papers on electricity and chemistry to the Royal Society, of which he was a member.

CANTHARUS (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Sicyon, some of whose statues were preserved at Olympia. *Plin.* l. 34.

CANTHARUS, a comic poet of Athens. *Suidas.*

CANTIUM (*Geog.*) a country in the eastern parts of Britain, now *Kent*, the inhabitants of which were called Cantiani. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5.

CANTUARIA (*Geog.*) the Latin name in the middle ages for *Canterbury*. [Vide *Canterbury*]

CANULEIA (*Hist.*) one of the four first vestals chosen by Numa. *Plut. in Num.*

CANULEIUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people, U. C. 310, who made it lawful for the patricians and plebeians to intermarry, and also ordained that one of the consuls should be yearly chosen from the plebeians. *Liv.* l. 4; *Flor.* l. 1.

CANUS, *James* (*Hist.*) was the discoverer of the kingdom of Congo, in 1484.

CANUS, *John Sebastian*, a Biscayan, and the companion of the famous Magellan in his voyages of discovery; returned after the death of the latter to Seville, in 1522, having made the circuit of the world by the east in three years and four weeks.

CANUS, *Melchior* (*Ecc.*) a Spanish divine of Taranzo, in the diocese of Toledo, was made bishop of the Canary Islands in 1552, which he afterwards resigned, and died in 1560. His treatise, 'De Locis Theologicis,' was published in 4to. Patav. 1727; and to him is attributed also the 'Prælectiones de Pœnitentia.' His whole works were printed in 4to. Venet. 1759.

CANUSIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Apulia, now *Canosa*, whither the Romans fled after the battle of Cannæ. It was built by Diomedes, according to Horace, who complains of the bread being gritty there.

*Horat.* l. 1, sat. 5.

*Nam Canusi lapidosus; aquæ non ditior urna:*
*Qui locus à forti Diomede est conditus olim.*

The wool and the cloths manufactured from it were here of a superior quality.

*Mart.* l. 14, ep. 127.

*Hæc tibi turbato Canusina simillima mulso*
*Munus erit; gaude, non cito fiet anus.*

*Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 9; *Mel.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 3; *Sueton. in Ner.* c. 30; *Ptol.* l. 3.

CANUTE (*Hist.*) or *Cnut*, a name common to several kings of Denmark, and other princes.

CANUTE I, surnamed the *Little*, succeeded his father Eric on the throne of Denmark in 861.

CANUTE II, surnamed the *Great*, succeeded not only to the throne of Denmark, as his inheritance, but also to that of England, Norway, and Sweden, by conquest in 1015, and died after a glorious reign of 25 years.

CANUTE III, vide *Hardi Canute.*

CANUTE IV, surnamed the *Proud*, succeeded Harold in 1080, and was slain in an insurrection by one of his subjects in 1087.

CANUTE V, succeeded Eric V, in 1147, and was killed by one Suenon, at a feast, in 1155.

CANUTE VI, succeeded his father Valdemir, in 1182, and died in 1210.

CANUTE, *Ericson*, son of Eric IX, succeeded to the throne of Sweden, after having put Charles VII to death, and died in 1192.

CANUTE, son of Eric III, king of Denmark, obtained the government of Sleswick, and was afterwards made king of the Obodrites, i. e. of Holstein and Mecklenburg; but was perfidiously slain by his cousin Magnus. *Sax. Grammat.*; *Magn. Hist. Succ.*; *Matt. of Westm.*; *Polyd. Vergel.* &c.

CANUTI, *Dominico* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, whose pieces are preserved at Rome and Bologna. He died in 1678, at the age of 55.

CANUTIUS, *Tiberius* (*Hist.*) a tribune of the people, and a violent opponent to Anthony, fell a victim to the violence of his opposition. *Paterc.* l. 2, c. 64.

CAPACCIO, *Julius Cæsar* (*Biog.*) an historian of Campagnia, who died in 1631, wrote 'Historia Puteolana,' 'Historia Neapolitana,' which are in Grævius' Thesaurus, besides other things.

CAPANEUS (*Myth.*) Καπανῆος, a noble Argive, whom Jupiter is said to have struck dead with a thunderbolt, in revenge for his impiety, in saying that he would take Thebes in spite of the gods. *Hom. Il.* l. 5; *Euripid. in Phœnis.*; *Æschyl. in Sept. ante Theb.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 68; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9, &c.; *Propert.* l. 1; *Stat. Theb.* l. 3, &c.; *Paus.* l. 10; *Veget.* l. 4, &c.

CAPECIO, *Scipio* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Capycius*, a poet of Naples in the 16th century, was the imitator of Lucretius, in his poem of the 'Principles of Things,' 8vo. Francof. 1631, and with an Italian translation, Venice, 1754. He also composed Elegies, Epigrams, and a Poem 'De Vate Maximo,' i. e. St. John the Baptist.

CAPEL, *Sir Giles* (*Hist.*) of the family of Capel, or *Capell*, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was knighted for his valour at the sieges of Teroven and Tournay, and the action that ensued at Guinegaste, 5 Hen. VIII, commonly called *the Battle of Spurs*, and served the king on several other occasions.

CAPEL, *Arthur, Lord*, distinguished himself for his loyalty, and after having raised some troops of horse in defence of his sovereign, and rendered all the personal service in his power, he was at length beheaded by the rebels in 1648, in violation of the terms on which he surrendered himself, and the fortress of Colchester. His literary remains were published in 1654, under the title of 'Daily Observations or Meditations,' &c.

CAPEL, vide *Essex.*

CAPEL (*Her.*) or *Capell*, as it was formerly, and now is

written, the name of a family which from a remote antiquity have been lords of the manor of Stanton, in Suffolk. This family has enjoyed the dignity of the peerage since the time of Charles I, when lord Arthur Capel, before-mentioned under *History*, was created in 1641 a baron, by the title of lord Capel, of Hadham, co. Herts. His son, Henry Capel, was in 1661 advanced to the dignity of viscount Malden, and earl of Essex. [Vide *Essex*] His brother Henry was created in 1692 a baron of this realm by the title of lord Capel, of Tewksbury, which became extinct at his death.

CAPELL, *Edward* (*Biog.*) of the same family, was born in 1713, and died in 1781. He made voluminous collections for an edition of Shakspeare; and the fruit of his labours were published after his death, under the title of 'Notes and Various Readings of Shakspeare,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1783. He was also the editor of 'Prolusions,' a volume of ancient poems.

CAPELLA, *Martianus Minius Felix* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Africa, in the fifth century, was the author of a poem mixed with prose, entitled 'De Nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii, et de Septem Artibus Liberalibus,' which Grotius is said to have edited at the age of 14. The best edition is that of Walthardus, 8vo. Rom. 1763.

CAPELLO, *Bianca* (*Hist.*) a Venetian lady, who was first the mistress, and afterwards the wife of Francis Cosmo, grand duke of Florence. She died suddenly, within a few days of her husband, not without suspicion of both having been poisoned by the cardinal Ferdinand, his brother.

CAPELLUS (*Biog.*) or *Cappell, Lewis*, a Protestant divine of Sedan, in Champagne, was born in 1579, and died in 1658. He was the opponent of the Buxtorfs, on the antiquity of the Hebrew points, which he denied to be coeval with the language itself. He wrote, 1. 'Arcanum Punctuationis Revelatum,' &c. 2. 'Critica Sacra,' fol. Paris, 1650. 3. 'Chronologia Sacra,' 4to. Paris, 1655, &c.

CAPENA, *Porta* (*Topog.*) now *Porta di S. Sebastiano*, a gate of Rome, so called because the roads through it lead to a small town of the same name; it was also called *Appia*, because the Appian road commenced there.
*Ovid. Fast.* l. 5.

*Appositum dextræ porta Capena viæ.*

*Mart.* l. 3, ep. 47.

*Capena grandi porta qua pluit gutta.*

*Liv.* l. 5; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 697; *Juv. Sat.* 3, v. 11.

CAPHAREUS (*Geog.*) now *Capo Frogera*, a promontory of Eubœa. [Vide *Eubœa*]

CAPIPULI, *Lelio* (*Hist.*) a poet of Mantua, who died in 1560, left some pieces which, together with those of his brothers, Hyppolitus and Julius, are collected in one volume 4to. Rome, 1590. His brother, Camillus Capipuli, was the author of a work entitled 'The Stratagems of Charles IX against the Huguenots,' published in Italian, 4to. Rome, 1572, and a French translation in 1574.

CAPISTRAN, *John* (*Ecc.*) a Franciscan of Capistran, a village in Italy, who died in 1456, a little after the victory of Belgrade, gained by the Christians over the Turks, in which he bore a part by the influence of his preaching. Among his works as an author, is the 'Speculum Clericorum,' &c. a Treatise on the Power of the Pope, and the Councils, &c. For his services against the infidels and heretics he was canonized in 1690.

CAPITO (*Hist.*) the uncle of Paterculus, who joined Agrippa against Cassius. *Pater.* l. 2, c. 69.

CAPITO, a cruel commander in Judæa, who caused the Jews to be butchered when they went to pay him their respects. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2, c. 25.

CAPITO, an historian of Lycia, who wrote an account of Isauria, in eight books. *Steph. Byz.*

CAPITO (*Biog.*) a biographer in the time of Pliny the Younger, who wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men. *Plin.* l. 8, ep. 12.

CAPITO, *Robert*, vide *Grosthead*.

CAPITO, *Wolfgang Fabricius*, a Lutheran of Hagenau, was born in 1478, and died in 1541, leaving, 1. 'Institutionum Hebraicarum Libri Duo.' 2. 'Enarrationes in Habacuc et Hoseam Prophetas,' 8vo. Argentor. 1534, &c.

CAPITOLINUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Jupiter, so called from his temple on Mount Capitolinus.

CAPITOLINUS (*Hist.*) the surname of M. Manlius, who was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock for his ambition. [Vide *Manlius*]

CAPITOLINUS, *Caius Julius*, a consul with the emperor Aurelian, A. D. 274.

CAPITOLINUS, *Corn.* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian of the third century, was the author of a work quoted by Trebellius Pollio, which is not now extant.

CAPITOLINUS, *Julius*, a Latin historian of the third and fourth centuries, composed the lives of Antoninus Pius, and Verus, addressed to Diocletian; those of Claudius Albinus, Macrinus, the two Maximini, and the three Gordiani, dedicated to Constantine, besides some others not now extant.

CAPITOLINUS, *Mons* (*Topog.*) a mountain of Rome, now called in the Italian, *Campidoglio*, which was named *Saturnius*, because Saturn dwelt there; *Tarpeius*, from the virgin Tarpeia, who was buried under the bucklers of the Sabines; and lastly, *Capitolinus*, from the head of one Telus, as is said, which was dug up while digging the foundations of Jupiter's temple. [Vide *Capitolium*]

CAPITOLIUM (*Topog.*) a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome, built on the *Mons Capitolinus*, which was begun by Servius Tullius, finished by Tarquin *the Proud*, and dedicated to Jupiter by Horatius Pulvillus. It was burnt in the time of Sylla, with the books of the Sibyls; and again under Vitellius, as also under Titus. Domitian rebuilt it, and instituted the Capitoline games, to be celebrated there every five years. The Christians have since erected a church on this mountain, dedicated to the Holy Virgin. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4; *Varr.* l. 4; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Mart.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 3; *Cassiod. in Chron.*

CAPNIO, *John* (*Biog.*) vide *Reuchlin*.

CAPORALI, *Cæsar* (*Biog.*) a poet of Perugia, was born in 1530, and died in 1601, leaving some poems of the romantic cast, collected and published at Venice in 1656, and 1662.

CAPPADOCIA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia Minor, forming a part of the modern Natolia, which by the Turks has been divided into four provinces, namely, Genech, Suas, Amadolia, and Amasia.

*History of Cappadocia.*

Cappadocia was once a kingdom founded by Pharnaces, A. M. 3475, A. C. 560; between whom and Ariarathes I, six other kings reigned who are unknown. The following is the list of kings from that period.

| *Kings.* | *U. C.* | *A. C.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ariarathes I | 392 | 362 |
| Orophernes. | | |
| Ariarathes II. | 424 | 330 |
| Ariarathes III | 437 | 317 |
| Arsamnes | | |
| Ariarathes IV | 492 | 262 |
| Ariarathes V | 530 | 224 |
| Ariarathes VI | 592 | 162 |
| Ariarathes VII | 625 | 129 |
| Ariarathes VIII and IX | | |
| Ariobarzanes | 665 | 89 |
| Ariarathes X | 712 | 42 |
| Archelaus | 713 | 41 |

This kingdom, which lasted between four and five hundred years, ended at the death of Archelaus, A. D. 16, and

then became a Roman province. In the 13th century, after the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, Isaac Comnenus established in Cappadocia the empire of Trebisonde, so called from the name of its capital. The last emperor of Trebisonde was David, surnamed *Calo-John*, who was taken by Mahomet in 1461, and killed with his children. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 78, &c.; *Strab.* l. 11; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 2; *Corn. Nepos.* 14, c. 1; *Plin.* l. 6; *Solin.* l. 3; *Curt.* l. 3; *Voleterran et Geneb. in Chron.*; *Nicetas, Paul Jovius, &c.*

CAPPADOCIA (*Numis.*) many medals are extant, bearing the effigies of their kings, of which more may be seen under their respective names.

CAPPERONNIER, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Mondidier, in Picardy, was born in 1671, and died in 1744; leaving among other things, an edition of the 'Antiqui Rhetores Latini,' &c. 4to. Argentorat, 1756; besides philosophical observations on Greek and Latin authors, and a treatise on the ancient Greek pronunciation.

CAPPERONNIER, *John*, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1716, and died in 1775. He published an edition of, 1. 'Anacreon,' 12mo. 1748. 2. 'Cæsaris Opera,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1754. 3. 'Plautus,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1759. 4. 'Sophocles.' 2 vols. 4to. Paris. 1781.

CAPRARIA (*Geog.*) a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, now *Cabrera*, on the coast of Spain, about 12 m. S. Majorca. *Plin.* l. 3.

CAPREÆ (*Geog.*) an island on the coast of Campania, famous for being the retreat of the emperors Augustus and Tiberius. *Ovid. Met.* l. 15; *Suet. in Tib.*; *Stat. Sylv.* l. 3.

CAPRI (*Geog.*) the ancient *Capreæ*, an island about three miles from the coast of the *Principato di Salerno*, opposite *Sorrento*, 20 m. S. Naples, lon. 14° 10′ E., lat. 40° N.

CAPUA (*Geog.*) the chief city of Campania, in Italy, now called *Capua*, a town of *Terra di Lavona*, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Volturno, 15 m. N. Naples, 25 W. Benevento, 95 S. E. Rome. Lon. 14° 10′ E., lat. 41° N.

*History of Capua.*

Capua is said to have had for its founder Capys, the companion of Æneas.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 10.

*Et Capys, hinc nomen Campanæ ducitur urbis.*

It was once so opulent that it had the name of *altera Roma*, but after its surrender to the troops of Annibal, U. C. 538, A. C. 216, and recapture by the Romans, it was punished for its perfidy by the Roman consuls, Fulvius and Claudius. As a Roman colony it was destroyed by Genseric, king of the Vandals, in the sixth century, and rebuilt by Narses. The Lombards afterwards destroyed it a second time, and laid, as is supposed, the foundation of the modern Capua, which is about two miles distant from the ancient site, where nothing remains but a village. Capua was fortified by Vauban, has a strong citadel, and is accounted the key of Naples on the N. In 1799, this town was occupied by a body of French troops, who were compelled to surrender to captain Trowbridge; and in 1803, it was greatly damaged by an earthquake.

*Ecclesiastical History of Capua.*

Capua was erected by pope John XIV into an archbishopric. Two councils were held here, namely, in 390, and 1087. *Cic. in Philip.* 12, c. 3; *C. Nep. in Ann.*; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 4, &c.; *Flor.* l. 1; *Plut. in Ann.*; *Leand. Descript. Ital.*; *Cluver. Ital. Antiq.* l. 4; *Scipio. Mazell. Descript. Del. Reg. Napol.*

CAPYS (*Myth.*) a Trojan, who accompanied Æneas into Italy, and founded Capua. [Vide *Capua*]

CAR (*Hist.*) a son of Phoroneus, king of Megara, in whose reign his subjects first erected temples to Ceres. *Paus.* l. 1, c. 39.

CARA, *Joseph* (*Hist.*) or *Issuf*, son of Cara Mohammed, first prince of the family or dynasty of the *Black Sheep*; conquered Mesopotamia, Media, and a great part of Armenia and Georgia, where he reigned for some years, and died in the year of the Hegira 822, A. D. 1432.

CARA, *Ilug Ochman* (*Hist.*) third prince of the same dynasty as the preceding, was killed in battle by Cara Joseph, in the year of the Hegira 809, A. D. 1419.

CARACALLA, *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* (*Hist.*) so called from the Gaulish vestment, which he was particularly fond of, was appointed by his father Septimius Severus to succeed to the empire with his brother Geta; but he murdered the latter in his mother Julia's arms; and, after putting to death many thousands at Alexandria, Rome, and elsewhere, he was assassinated at Edessa by his successor Macrinus in the seventh year of his wicked reign, and the 43d year of his age, A. D. 217. *Dio.* l. 77; *Herod.* l. 4; *Hist. August. Scriptor.*

CARACALLA (*Numis.*) the name by which this emperor is best known to historians is nowhere to be found on his medals, which, besides his effigy [vide Plate I], bear, on the obverse, the inscriptions M. AUR. ANTONINUS CÆS.—CÆS. M. AUR. ANT. AUG. CÆS. U. C. 949, A. D. 196; after this, U. C. 959, A. D. 197.—PONTIF. IMP. DES.; sometimes with the addition of PRINC. JUVENT.

198.—IMP. CÆS. M. AUR. ANT. AUG. TR. P.; sometimes with the addition of PIUS. and P. for *Pontifex*.

199.—TR. P. I. II. PROCOSS.

201.—TR. P. III. IV. COS. with the addition of PONT*ifex* PIUS and PARTH*icus* MAX*imus*.

202, 203.—TR. P. IV. V. VI. COS.

204.—TR. P. VI. COS. DES. IMP. with the addition of FELIX.

210.—TR. P. XII. XIII. COS. III., with the addition of BRITANNICUS after his expedition into Britain.

211.—TR. P. XIII., and on the death of his father, XIV. P. M. P. P.

212.—TR. P. XIV. XV. COS. III. DES. IIII. IMP. II., and having slain his brother Geta alone, AUG.

213.—TR. P. XV. XVI. COS. IIII. IMP.

CARACCI (*Biog.*) the name of three painters of Bologna, who founded the school which goes by their name. Ludovigo Caracci was born in 1555, and was cousin-german to Agostino and Hannibal, who were brothers. The first died at the age of 63, the second at the age of 45, and the third at that of 49. The altar piece of St. John the Baptist, formerly in the Certosa of Bologna, now in the Louvre, is reckoned the best specimen of Ludovigo's skill. Agostino displayed his best powers in the Communion of St. Jerome, formerly at the Certosa, now in the Louvre. Hannibal has left specimens of his skill in the art in the Farnese gallery at Rome. Augustine Caracci had a natural son, who showed great genius for painting, but died at the early age of 31. [Vide Plate XXXV]

CARACCIO, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) baron of Corano, and a poet of Nardo, in the kingdom of Naples, who died in 1702, wrote 'Imperio Vindicato,' an epic poem in forty cantos, 4to. Rome, 1690, and some tragedies printed at Rome, 1698.

CARACCIOLI (*Hist.*) an ancient and illustrious house of Naples, which deduces its origin from Greece, and settled in the kingdom of Naples.

CARACCIOLI, *John*, grand senechal of the kingdom of Naples, was, for a time, in favour with Joan, queen of Naples, who had conceived an illicit passion for him; but, falling afterwards into disgrace with her, she put him to death in 1432. *Marian.* l. 21, c. 5.

CARACCIOLI (*Ecc.*) or *Caracciolo, Robert*, often called *Robertus de Licio*, a Franciscan, and a descendant of the illustrious family of the Caraccioli, was made successively bishop of Aquino, of Lecce, and of Aquila, and died in 1495, leaving many sermons and theological works.

CARACCIOLI, *Marinus*, son of Domitius Caraccioli, lord of Rus, was sent by the duke of Milan to the council of Lateran in 1515, by pope Leo X as nuncio into Germany in 1520; and, after being in the service of Charles V as ambassador to Venice, and on other occasions, he was created a cardinal by Paul III in 1535, and died in 1538.

CARACCIOLI, *Lewis Anthony* (*Biog.*) a nobleman, who was born in 1723, and died in 1803, wrote, among other things, 'Ganganelli's Letters,' which were for a time ascribed to that pontiff, and were translated into English.

CARACTACUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Britons, who, being conquered by Ostorius, A. D. 41, was sent in chains to Rome, where his boldness gained him the friendship and esteem of the emperor Claudius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12, c. 30.

CARALIS (*Geog.*) the chief city of Sardinia, now *Cagliari*, which is supposed to have been built by the Carthaginians. *Strab.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 27; *Flor.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 10.

CARAMBIS (*Geog.*) now *Kerempi*, a promontory of Paphlagonia. *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 4, &c.

CARAMIT (*Geog.*) vide *Diarbeck*.

CARAMUEL, *de Lobkovitsch John* (*Ecc.*) a Carthusian monk of Madrid, was born in 1606, had successively the bishoprics of Konigsgratz, Campano, and Vigevano, and died in 1682, leaving some works on controversial theology and divinity, in 7 vols. fol.

CARANUS (*Hist.*) one of the Heraclidæ, who laid the foundation of the Macedonian empire, A. C. 814, over which he reigned 28 years. *Paterc.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 45; *Justin.* l. 7; *Paus.* l. 9.

CARAVAGIO, *Polidoro Caldara da* (*Biog.*) a painter of Caravagio, in the Milanese, was born in 1492, and strangled in his bed in 1543 by a servant who wanted to possess his property. His 'Christ led to Calvary' is among his best performances.

CARAVAGIO, *Michael Angelo Amerigi da*, another painter of Caravagio, was born in 1569, and died in 1609. He excelled in giving his pictures the due light and shade, in which Rubens acknowledged him to be his master.

CARBERY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the dignity enjoyed by the family of Evans, which was conferred in 1715 on George Evans, esq., governor, constable, and keeper of the castle or fort of Limerick. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Evans, lord Carbery, baron of Carbery, co. Cork, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Argent*, three boars' heads couped *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a demi-lion regardant *or*, holding between his paws a boar's head, as on the crest.

*Supporters.* Two lions regardant *or*, ducally crowned *azure*.

*Motto.* "Libertas."

CARAUSIUS (*Hist.*) a usurper of the imperial purple, who reigned in Britain for seven years, A. D. 293.

CARAUSIUS (*Numis.*) many medals or coins of this usurper are extant bearing his effigy, as in the annexed cut; inscriptions CARAUSIUS AUG.—IMP. CARAUSIUS AUG.—IMP. C. CARAUSIUS P. F. AUG. On the reverse, ADVENTUS AUG.—COMES. AUG.—FELICITAS AUG.—PROVIDENTIA AUG.—ROMANO RENOVAT.—VICTORIA AUG.—VOTIS DECENNALIBUS, &c. *Beg. Thes. Brand.; Trist. Com. Hist.; Bandur. Imp. Rom. &c.*




CARBO (*Hist.*) the surname of one plebeian branch of the gens Papiria. [Vide *Papirii*]

CARBO, *C. Papirius*, a prætor of Sardinia, U. C. 584. *Liv.* l. 44, c. 17.

CARBO, *C.*, a son of the preceding, an orator, a friend of Tiberius Gracchus, and a seditious tribune of the people, U. C. 622, was charged with being an accomplice in the death of Scipio Africanus, and took cantharides to evade condemnation. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 9, ep. 21.

CARBO, *Cn.*, another son of C. Carbo, a consul, U. C. 640, being conquered by the Cimbri was stript of his command; and, when called to an account by Anthony, he poisoned himself. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 9, ep. 21.

CARBO, *M.*, a third son of C. Carbo, whom Cicero denominates a great thief in Sicily, was condemned on the charge of M. Flaccus.

CARBO, *C.*, surnamed *Arvina*, an orator and grandson of the first C. Carbo, was slain by the party of Marius U. C. 671. Cicero speaks of him in terms of commendation.

CARBO, *Cn.*, the son of Cn. Carbo, who was three times consul, and a chief of the partizans of Marius, was slain by Pompey in Sicily.

CARBO, another son of the first Cneus, was slain by the army which he was leading against Sylla, because he wished to introduce a stricter discipline. *Val. Mar.* l. 9, c. 7.

CARBO, *C.*, son of M. Carbo, a governor of Bithynia, was condemned on the accusation of the son of Cotta. *Dio. Cass.* l. 36.

CARCINUS (*Hist.*) Καρκῖνος, an Athenian general, who laid waste Peloponnesus in the time of Pericles. *Diodor.* l. 12.

CARCINUS (*Biog.*) a tragic poet of Athens in the time of Philip of Macedon. *Suidas. Athen.* l. 8; *Suidas.*

CARCINUS, a poet of Agrigentum, who lived nearly about the same time. *Diog. in Æschin. Gyrald. Poet. Hist. Dial.* 7; *Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

CARDAN (*Biog.*) or *Cardanus, Jerome*, a physician and mathematician of Pavia, was born in 1501, and died in 1576. His works were published in 10 vols. fol. Lyons, 1663. One of his sons was condemned and executed for the murder of a woman of loose character, with whom he cohabited. He was a physician, and left two treatises; namely, 'De Fulgore,' and 'De Abstinentia ab Usu Ciborum Fœtidorum.'

CARDI, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) called also *Cigoli* and *Civoli*, a painter of Cigoli, in Tuscany, was born in 1559, and died in 1613. Many excellent specimens of his skill are still at Florence and Rome, particularly in the grand duke's palace at Pitti.

CARDIA (*Geog.*) a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, was afterwards called *Lysimachia*, and now *Hexamili*, because the isthmus there is considered as only six miles broad. Eumenes was a native of that place. *C. Nep. in Eumen.*; *Plin.* l. 4.

CARDO (*Myth.*) or *Carma*, a divinity at Rome, who was said to preside over hinges.

CARDONA, *John Baptist* (*Ecc.*) a native of Valencia, in Spain, who was successively bishop of Perpignan, of Vich, and of Tortosa, where he died in 1590. He wrote, 1. 'De Regia Sancti Laurentii Bibliotheca.' 2. 'De Bibliothecis (ex Fulvio Ursino) et de Bibliotheca Vaticana (ex Onuphrii Scedis).' 3. 'De expurgandis Hæreticorum Propriis Nominibus.' 4. 'De Dyptichis.'

CARDROSS, *Henry, third Lord* (*Hist.*) took part in the religious dissensions of the times, for which he suffered imprisonment, and afterwards took refuge in North America, where he attempted to establish a colony that was destroyed by the Spaniards. On his return to Europe, he joined the

party of the prince of Orange, and died a privy councillor to king William in 1698, in the 44th year of his age.

CARDROSS, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Buchan.

CARDUCHI (*Geog.*) a warlike nation of Media, now the *Kurdes*, or *Curds*, along the borders of the Tigris. *Diod.* l. 14.

CAREW, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) son of sir Richard Carew, knight banneret, of the Carews, of Beddington, in Surrey, was for some time in the service and favour of Henry VIII; but, having engaged in a conspiracy with the marquis of Exeter and others to set cardinal Pole on the throne, he was beheaded in 1539.

CAREW (*Her.*) the name of a very ancient family, which owes its origin, according to some accounts, to the dukes or kings of Swabia, which came over to England with the Conqueror, the name occurring in the Battle Abby Roll. The first of this line was Walter de Windsor, so called from his being castellan or governor of Windsor, who had two sons; namely, William, from whom the baron Windsors are descended; and Gerald, the younger son, castellan or governor of the castle of Pembroke, in Wales, from whom descended the Carews and the Fitzgeralds. He was in great favour with Henry I, married Nesta, the daughter of Rees, king of South Wales, whose dowry was the castle of Carew. Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, co. Devon, his descendant, was created a baronet in 1661. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or,* three lyoncels passant in pale *sable.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, a main-mast, the round top set off with pallisadoes *or,* a lion issuant thereout *sable.*

*Supporters.* Two antelopes *gules,* armed and unguled *argent.*

*Motto.* "Nil conscire sibi."

CAREW, *George, Earl of Totness,* vide *Totness.*

CAREW, *Richard* (*Biog.*) brother to George Carew, earl of Totness before-mentioned, was born in 1555, and died in 1620. He was the author of 'The Survey of Cornwall,' 4to. London, 1602, 1723, 1769.

CAREW, *Thomas,* an English poet, and younger brother of sir Matthew Carew, of Gloucester, a zealous loyalist, died about 1639, leaving several poems, which were published in 12mo. 1640, 1642, 1651, 1670, and a fifth time in 1772, by Mr. Thomas Davies, with notes.

CAREY, *Earl of Monmouth* (*Her.*) vide *Monmouth.*

CAREY, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a musical composer and poet, who in 1744 committed suicide. His songs were published in a collection entitled 'The Musical Century,' in 1740, and his dramatic works in 1743.

CAREY, *George Saville,* son of the preceding, who died in 1807, at the age of 64, was the author of many farces and musical pieces; besides 'Analects in Prose and Verse.' 'A Lecture on Mimickry.' 'A Rural Ramble.' 'Balnea, or Sketches of the different Watering Places in England,' &c.

CARHAMPTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the Luttrell family [vide *Luttrell*], which was conferred in 1785 on Simon Luttrell. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Luttrell, earl of Carhampton, viscount Carhampton, of Castlehaven, and baron Irnham, of Luttrelstown.

*Arms.* *Argent,* a fess between three otters *sable.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, an otter *sable,* with a small fish in his mouth *proper.*

*Supporters.* The dexter an ancient warrior, armed and habited, with a bow in his dexter-hand, all *proper,* the sinister the figure of plenty.

*Motto.* "En Dieu est ma fiaunce."

CARIA (*Geog.*) now *Aidinelli,* a country of Asia Minor, the chief towns of which were Halicarnassus, Heraclea, Myndus, Laodicea, &c. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 1, ep. 42; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5.

CARIBERT (*Hist.*) vide *Charibert.*

CARILLA (*Geog.*) a town of the Piceni destroyed by Annibal for its fidelity to the Romans. *Sil. Ital.* l. 8.

CARINUS, *M. Aurelius* (*Hist.*) son of Carus, and a rival candidate for the empire with Dioclesian, by whom he was defeated in Dalmatia. He was afterwards killed in 268 by a soldier, whose wife he had debauched. *Vopisc. in Vit.*; *Aurel. Victor.* &c.

CARINUS (*Numis.*) medals or coins are extant of this usurper, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions CARINUS NOB. CÆS.—M. AUR. CARINUS CÆS.—IMP. C. M. AUR. CARINUS—CARUS ET CARINUS AUGG.—IMP. CÆS. M. AUR. CARINUS P. F. AUG. &c.



CARIOVALDA (*Hist.*) a chieftain among the Batavians, who joined the Romans to assist Germanicus. He was afterwards slain in battle with the Cherusci. *Tac. Annal.* l. 2.

CARISSIMI, *Giacomo* (*Biog.*) a musical composer of Rome in the 17th century, whose sacred and secular cantatas and motets have always had admission into every collection of good music. Many of his works are preserved in the British Museum, and in Dr. Aldrich's collection.

CARITEO (*Biog.*) a poet of Naples in the 15th century, whose writings were collected and published after his death in 4to. Naples, 1509.

CARLETON, *Sir Dudley* (*Hist.*) vide *Dorchester.*

CARLETON, *George* (*Ecc.*) a native of Norham, in Northumberland, was educated at Oxford, made bishop of Llandaff in 1617; and, after being sent by James to the synod of Dort, with three other divines, was translated to Chichester, and died in 1628.

CARLETON (*Her.*) or *Carlton, Lord,* one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Boyle. [Vide *Shannon*]

CARLETON, the name of another family which enjoys at present the dignity of the peerage, conferred in 1786 on general sir Guy Carleton, who was created a baron by the title of lord Dorchester, co. Oxford. [Vide *Dorchester*]

CARLINGFORD, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Tyrconnel.

CARLISLE, *Sir James Hay, Earl of* (*Hist.*) the younger brother of a noble family in Scotland, had a great share in the favour of his sovereigns James I and Charles; and, after being ennobled by several titles, he died in 1636.

CARLISLE, *Charles Howard, Earl of,* was employed by Charles II on several diplomatic missions to Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, and died in 1680, after having been ennobled by several titles. [Vide *Carlisle,* under *Heraldry*]

CARLISLE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred on sir James Hay above-mentioned, in 1622, which became extinct at the death of his son, the second earl, in 1660.

CARLISLE, *Earl of,* a title at present enjoyed by the family of Howard [vide *Howard*], which was revived in the person of Charles Howard above-mentioned. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Howard, earl of Carlisle, viscount Howard of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, and baron Dacre, of Gillesland, co. Cumberland.

*Arms.* As the duke of Norfolk, with a mullet for difference.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *gules,* turned up *ermine;* a lion statant *guardant,* his tail extended *or,* gorged with a ducal coronet *argent,* a mullet for difference.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a lion *argent,* differenced by a mullet; on the sinister a bull *gules,* armed, unguled, ducally gorged, and chained *or.*

*Motto.* "Volo, non valeo."

CARLOMAN (*Hist.*) eldest son of Charles Martel, suc-

ceeded to the kingdom of Austrasia in 741. After defeating the Germans, he retired in 747 to a monastery, and died at Vienne, in Dauphiny, in 755.

Carloman, the son of Pepin the Short, and brother of Charlemagne, was consecrated King of Austrasia, Burgundy, and Aquitania, in 768, and died in 771.

Carloman, son of Louis II, succeeded to the throne of France with Louis III, in 879, taking to himself as his share Burgundy and Aquitania. At the death of his brother, in 882, he became sole king of France, and was killed by a wild boar in the chase, in 884. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



Carloman, eldest son of Louis I, of Germany, after sharing the kingdom of Bavaria with his brothers Louis and Charles, he died king of Italy in 880.

Carloman, a son of Charles the Bald, was devoted by his father for the church; but, engaging in a rebellion, for which he was imprisoned, he escaped, and fled to his uncle Louis, in Germany, where he died.

CARLONI, *John Baptist* and *John* (*Biog.*) historical painters of Genoa, who left as memorials of their skill the frescoes in the cathedral del Guastato, which they executed conjointly. John Carloni died in 1630, aged 40, his brother in 1680, aged 86.

CARLOS, *Dom* (*Hist.*) son of Don Juan, king of Arragon, was embroiled with his father on the subject of his succession, which the latter wished to deprive him of; but the Infant died of grief in 1461, aged 41.

Carlos, *Don*, son of Philip of Spain, and grandson of Charles V, intrigued with the malcontents in the Low Countries, and had already formed the design of quitting his father's court, when he was arrested by the king himself, and died in confinement, in 1568, not without suspicion of being poisoned.

Carlos, *Don*, son of Philip V, of Spain, was declared king of Naples in 1734.

CARLOW, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Portarlington.

CARLYSLE, *Joseph Dacre* (*Biog.*) professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, was born in 1759, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1804, leaving, 1. 'Maured Allatafet,' &c. Arab. and Lat. 4to. 1792. 2. 'Specimens of Arabic Poetry,' &c. 4to. 3. 'Poems,' suggested chiefly by scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, &c.

CARMANA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, now called *Kerman*, between Persia and India. *Mel.* l. 3; *Lucan.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 6.

CARME (*Myth.*) a nymph, daughter of Eubulus, and mother of Britomartis, by Jupiter. *Paus.* l. 2.

CARMEL (*Bibl.*) כרמל, a city of Judah, on a mountain of the same name, in the southern part of Palestine, where Nabal, the Carmelite, Abigail's husband, dwelt, and where Saul erected a trophy on returning from his expedition against Amalek. 1 *Sam.* xv. 11.

Carmel, a mountain south of Ptolemais, and north of Dora, on the Mediterranean, where, in the time of Vespasian, was a small but celebrated temple, whither the emperor resorted to consult the oracle. *Strab.* l. 6; *Joseph. Ant.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 5; *Tac. Hist.* l. 2; *Sueton. in Vespas.*

CARMENTA (*Myth.*) or *Carmentis*, a prophetess of Arcadia, and mother of Evander, with whom she is said to have come into Italy, about 60 years before the Trojan. She was the oracle of the people of Rome, and had a temple at Rome. *Virg. Æn.* l 8; *Liv.* l. 5; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 1; *Plut. in Rom.*

CARMENTALIS, *Porta* (*Topog.*) one of the gates of Rome, in the neighbourhood of the Capitol. It was afterwards called *Scelerata*, because the Fabii passed through it in going on that fatal expedition in which they perished. *Dionys.* l. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2; *Solin.* c. 1; *Plut. in Camill.*; *Fest. in Voc. Scelerata.*

CARMICHAEL, *Gerrhom* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, of Glasgow, was born in 1682, and died in 1738, leaving some notes on Puffendorf.

CARNA (*Myth.*) or *Cardinea*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over hinges. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 6; *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 1; *August. de Civ. Dei.* l. 4; *Gyrald. de Hist. Deor. Syntag.* l. 1.

CARNAIM (*Bibl.*) קרנים, a city beyond Jordan, in Gilead, which is memorable for the victory gained by Judas Maccabæus against Timotheus and the Arabians. 1 *Maccab.* v.

CARNARVAN, *Robert, Earl of* (*Hist.*) vide *Caernarvon.*

Carnarvan, *Earl of*, a title conferred in 4 Car. I on the above-mentioned Robert, second lord Dormer; which title became extinct at the death of Charles, the second earl. [Vide *Dormer*]

CARNE (*Hist.*) *Karne*, or *Kerne*, *Sir Edward*, a civilian of the 17th century, was employed in a commission with Cranmer and others to argue the matter of Henry VIII's divorce, at the courts of France, Italy, and Germany; and afterwards acted as Henry's agent at Rome, where he died 1561, inflexibly attached to the Romish religion. Several of his letters relating to the divorce are in Burnet's 'History of the Reformation.'

CARNEADES (*Hist.*) a philosopher of Cyrene, in Africa, who was sent on an embassy to Rome, with Diogenes the stoic, and Critolaus the peripatetic, A. C. 155. They were soon dismissed by Cato the censor, when he found that they were turning the heads of the Roman youth, with the sceptical and fantastical philosophy which they preached in that city. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 12, ep. 23; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 30; *Aul. Gell.* l. 17; *Lactant.* l. 5.

CARNEGIE (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Northesk. Sir John Carnegie, brother of David, first earl of Southesk, and son of sir David Carnegie, of Coluthie, co. Forfar, got his title changed after the Restoration into earl of Northesk and lord Rosehill, &c.

CARNI (*Geog.*) the people who inhabited the country between the Alps and the north of the Adriatic, now *Carniola*. *Cluv. Antiq. Ital.* l. 1.

CARNIOLA (*Geog.*) a province of Germany, between Istria Frioul and Carinthia, which derives its name from its ancient inhabitants the *Carni*. *Cluv. Ant. Ital.*

CARNUTES (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Celtica, between the Sequana and the Ligeris, who inhabited the country now called *Chartrain*. *Autricum Carnutum*, now *Chartres*, was the capital of this people. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6.

CARO, *Annibal* (*Poet.*) a poet of Civita Nova, was born in 1507, and died in 1566. His works were published after his death, namely, his Poetry and Translations from Gregory of Nazianzen and St. Cyprian, in 1568; Aristotle's Rhetoric, in 1570; his Letters, in 1572 and 1575, and Padua, 1725. His Translation of Virgil was not published until 1581; one of the best editions of which is that of 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1762.

CAROBERT (*Hist.*) a king of Hungary. [Vide *Charles II*]

CAROLSTADT (*Ecc.*) or *Carlostadt*, *Andrew Bodenstein*, a reformer of Carlostadt, in Franconia, died in 1541, leaving a sect behind him who were called after him Carolostadians, or Sacramentarians.

CAROLUS (*Hist.*) vide *Charles.*

CARPATHUS (*Geog.*) an island in the Mediterranean, now *Scapanto*, between Rhodes and Crete, which gave its name to the surrounding water, called the Carpathian Sea. *Herod.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 4.

CARPENTER, *George, Lord* (*Hist.*) a distinguished military officer, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, rose by his merit to the rank of a commander during a long

course of active and honourable service in Spain and elsewhere, and died in 1781.

CARPENTER (*Her.*) a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Hereford, which was first ennobled in the person of lord George Carpenter above-mentioned, who was created a peer in 1719. George, the third lord Carpenter, and his grandson, was raised in 1761 to the dignities of viscount Carlingford and earl of Tyrconnel. [Vide *Tyrconnel*]

CARPENTER, *Nathaniel* (*Biog.*) an English clergyman of North Lew, in Devonshire, was born in 1588, educated at Oxford, and died in 1635. He published, 1. 'Philosophia Libera Triplici Exercitationum Decade proposita,' Francof. 1621; 8vo. Lond. 1622; Oxford, 1636, 1675. 2. 'Geography,' in two books, Oxford, 1625; 4to. 1635. 3. 'Architophel,' 8vo. Dublin, 1627; 4to. Oxford, 1626; 12mo. 1640. He left also 'A Treatise of Optics,' in MS.

CARPENTER, *Richard*, a divine, of Cornwall, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1627, aged 52, leaving some sermons and religious works.

CARPENTER, *Richard*, a divine and poet of the 17th century, who was educated at Cambridge, changed his religious profession from protestantism to popery and back again three several times. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Astrology proved Harmless,' &c. 4to. London, 1657. 2. 'Experience, History, and Divinity, in Five Books,' 8vo. London, 1642; republished in 1648, under the title of 'The Downfal of Antichrist,' &c.

CARPENTIER, *John le* (*Biog.*) a canon of the abbey of St. Aubert, at Cambray, died about 1670, leaving 'Histoire du Cambray et du Cambresis,' 2 vols. 4to. Leyden, 1664.

CARPENTIER, *Peter*, prior of Doucheri, was born at Charleville in 1697, and died in 1767, leaving an edition of the Glossary of Du Cange, making, with a considerable supplement, 6 vols. fol. 1766.

CARPI, *Hugo da* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter and engraver on wood, in the 16th century, was among the first who exercised the art of engraving on that material.

CARPO (*Myth.*) a daughter of Zephyrus, and one of the Seasons, was drowned in the Mæander, and changed into all sorts of fruit. *Paus.* l. 9; *Serv. in Virg.* ecl. 5.

CARPONE *Julio* (*Biog.*) a painter of Venice, who died in 1674, aged 64. He excelled in the representation of bacchanals, triumphs, and sacrifices.

CARPOCRATES (*Ecc.*) or *Carpocras*, a heretic of the second century, who carried the gnostic blasphemies to a horrible extent of impiety. *S. Iren.* l. 1; *Tertull. de Præsc.* c. 48; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 27, &c.

CARPUS (*Bibl.*) Κάρπος, a disciple of St. Paul, with whom the Apostle lodged when he landed at Troas, A. D. 65. 2 *Tim.* iv. 13.

CARPZOVIUS, *Benedict* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and one of the principal writers of a learned family of that name, was born in 1595, and died in 1666, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Practica Rerum Criminalium,' fol. 1635; often reprinted, and abridged by Suerus, 4to. Lips. 1655, 8vo. 1669. 2. 'Definitiones Forenses,' fol. 1638, also often reprinted, and abridged by Schroterus, 4to. Jenæ, 1664, and 8vo. 1669. 3. 'Comment. ad Legem Regiam Germanorum,' 1640. 4. 'Responsa Juris Electoralia,' fol. 1642. 5. 'Definitiones Ecclesiasticæ,' 1649. 6. 'Decisiones Saxonicæ,' 3 vols. fol. 1646—1654; often reprinted.

CARR, *Robert* (*Hist.*) vide *Somerset.*

CARR, *George* (*Biog.*) an English divine, of Newcastle, was born in 1704, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1776, leaving three volumes of Sermons, in 12mo. 1779.

CARR, *John*, the translator of Lucian, was born in 1732, and died in 1807.

CARRANZA, *Bartholomew* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican of Miranda, in Navarre, was born in 1504, appointed archbishop of Toledo, and died in 1576; after having suffered imprisonment on a groundless charge of heresy. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'A Treatise on the Residence of Bishops,' 4to. 1547. 2. 'A Catechism,' in Spanish, fol. 1558; which was censured by the Inquisition in Spain; but justified at the Council of Trent. 3. A Summary of the Councils, in Latin, 4to. 1681.

CARRE, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Brie, in France, was born in 1663, and died in 1711. His treatises on mathematical and philosophical subjects are printed in the Memoirs of the Academy, from 1701 to 1710.

CARRENNO, *de Miranda Don Juan* (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter of Aviles, was born in 1614, and died in 1685, leaving the best of his works at Madrid, Toledo, Alcala de Henares, and Pampeluna.

CARRICK, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred in 1302 on Edmund Butler, and was resigned by his son James for that of earl of Ormond. This title was afterwards revived in 1748 in the person of Somerset Howard Butler, eighth viscount Ikerrin, a descendant of John, the second son of Edmund Butler before-mentioned, and is at present enjoyed by that branch of the family. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Butler, earl of Carrick, co. Tipperary, and viscount Ikerrin, of the same county.

*Arms.* *Or*, a chief indented *azure*, a crescent *argent*, for difference.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or*, a plume of five ostrich feathers, and thence a falcon issuant, all *argent.*

*Supporters.* Dexter a falcon with wings expanded *argent*, beaked and membered *or*; sinister a male gryphon *argent*, with beak and rays plain, collar and chain gold.

*Motto.* "Soyez ferme."

CARRIERA, *Rosalba* (*Biog.*) a female artist of Chiozza, was born in 1675, and died in 1757. She carried crayon painting to the highest perfection.

CARRINATES, *Secundus* (*Biog.*) a rhetorician of Athens, who was banished from Rome by Caligula, for the freedom of his speech. *Juv. Sat.* 7.

CARRINGTON, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred, 19 Charles I. on sir Charles Smith, whose progenitor, John Carrington, had, in 1446, taken the name of Smith. This title became extinct at the death of the second lord Carrington, in 1701; but has been revived in the person of Robert Smith, of a distinct family, who was created in 1796 a peer of Ireland, by the title of lord Carrington, of Bulcot Lodge, in Ireland, and advanced in 1797 to the British peerage, by the title of lord Carrington, of Upton, co. Nottinghamshire. The arms, titles, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Smith, lord Carrington, of Upton, co. Nottingham; also lord Carrington, of Bulcot Lodge, in Ireland.

*Arms.* *Or*, a chevron cottised *sable*, between three demi-griffins couped, the two in chief respectant of the second; a mullet for difference.

*Crest.* On a wreath an elephant's head couped *or.*

*Supporters.* Two griffins, the dexter semé of fleurs de lis; the sinister semé of trefoils.

*Motto.* "Tenax in fide."

CARRIO (*Biog.*) or *Carrion, Lewis*, a critic, of a Spanish family of Bruges, in Flanders, who died in 1595, left editions of 'Sallust,' 8vo. Antv. 1573; 'Censorinus,' 8vo. Paris. 1583; 'M. A. Cassiodori de Ortographia Libellus,' Antv. 8vo. 1579; 'Flaccus,' 8vo. and 16mo. Antv. and 8vo. Lugd. 1617; 'Antiquarum Lectionum Libri Tres,' 8vo. Antv. 1576, and inserted in Gruter's Thesaurus; 'Emendationum, &c. Libri Duo,' 4to. Paris. also inserted in Gruter's Thesaurus.

CARRUCCI, *Jacob* (*Biog.*) an artist, also called from the place of his nativity *Pontormo*, died in 1568, aged 65, leav-

ing specimens of his skill, which were admired by Raphael and Michael Angelo.

CARSTARES, *William* (*Hist.*) a Scotch divine, who was deeply concerned in the politics of Charles II's reign, particularly in the Rye House plot; was imprisoned and tortured, in order to obtain a confession from him, which was afterwards procured by artifice. He was in favour with king William, whose cause he had supported, and died in 1715.

CARTE, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an English divine, of Coventry, was born in 1652, and died in 1740, leaving 'Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatuum, et Episcopatuum in Anglia et Wallia, Ortus, Divisiones, Translationes, &c. breviter exhibens,' &c. fol. without date; besides some Sermons, and a Letter of his in Phil. Trans. No. XXXIII, on a Tesselated Pavement.

CARTE, *Thomas*, an historian, and son of the preceding, was born in 1686, educated at Cambridge, and after suffering exile for his principles as a nonjuror, he died in 1754. Among his works are, 1. 'The Irish Massacre set in a clear Light,' &c., intended as a vindication of king Charles I. 2. 'The History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormonde, from his Birth in 1610, to his Death in 1688,' 3 vols. fol. 1735—1736. 3. 'General History of England,' 4 vols. 1747—1765. 4. The Revolutions of Portugal,' &c. 8vo. 1740. 5. 'The Case of the Royal Martyr considered with Candour,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1758, &c.

CARTENA (*Geog.*) a town of Mauritania, now *Tenez*, on the shores of the Mediterranean.

CARTER, *Elizabeth* (*Biog.*) eldest daughter of Dr. Nicholas Carter, a clergyman of Kent, was born in 1717, and died in 1806. She published, 1. A Translation of 'the Critique of Crousez, on Pope's Essay on Man.' 2. A Translation of 'Algarotti's Explanation of Newton's Philosophy for the Use of the Ladies,' 1739. 3. 'A Translation of Epictetus,' with notes, &c. 4to. 1757-58. 4. A volume of her Poems, 8vo. 1762, which had been previously published separately in the Gentleman's Magazine. The year after her death were published 'Memoirs of her Life,' with a new edition of her Poems, by the Rev. Montague Pennington, her nephew and executor; and the year after that 'A Series of Letters between her and Miss Catherine Talbot,' 2 vols. 4to. These as well as the Life have been since reprinted. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

CARTER, *Thomas*, an antiquary, who died in 1783, was the author of 'A Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1776; reprinted in 1778. He had commenced 'An Historical and Critical Account of the most early printed Volumes in the Spanish Language.'

CARTERET, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) a loyalist of distinguished firmness and bravery in the time of the rebellion; kept the island of Jersey true to the king, and maintained Elizabeth Castle against the rebels until every garrison of the king's had surrendered. When king Charles II was restored, he rode with the king when he made his triumphant entry into London in 1660; and, after filling the highest posts in the state, he died at the age of 80, in 1679, just as he was going to be raised to the dignity of a peer.

CARTERET, *Sir Philip*, son of the preceding, eminently distinguished himself during the rebellion, and perished with his father-in-law, the earl of Sandwich, in the sea-fight against the Dutch in Solbay, in 1672.

CARTERET, *John, Lord*, vide *Granville*.

CARTERET (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Granville. [Vide *Granville*]

CARTERET, *Lord*, the dignity and title of a baron, enjoyed by the family of Thynne, the second son of Thomas Thynne, second viscount Weymouth, being heir by right of his wife to Robert Carteret, last earl of Granville, assumed the name and arms of Carteret in 1776, and was created a baron in 1784. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Carteret, baron Carteret, of Hawnes, co. Bedford.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, three clarions or clancords *or*, for Granville; second and third *gules*, four fusils conjoined *argent*.

*Crest.* Above a wreath a mount, thereon a squirrel *sejant*, cracking a nut, all *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two winged stags *gules*, attired *or*.

*Motto.* "Loyal Devoir."

CARTEROMACHUS, *Scipio* (*Biog.*) whose proper name was *Forteguerra*, an Italian scholar of Pistoia, was born in 1467, and died in 1513, leaving, among other things, 'Oratio de Laudibus Literarum Græcarum,' &c. Venet. 1504, Basil. 1517; and prefixed to Stephens' 'Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ.'

CARTES (*Ecc.*) vide *Descartes*.

CARTHAGENA (*Geog.*) an old seaport on the coast of Murcia, in Spain, 25 m. S. S. E. Murcia, 115 S. S. W. Valencia. Lon. 1° W., lat. 37° N.

*History of Carthagena.*

Carthagena, called by the Romans *Carthago Nova*, [vide *Carthago*] was almost destroyed by the Goths in the fifth century; but was repaired and fortified by Philip II. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Toledo.

CARTHAGO (*Geog.*) *Carthage*, called by the Greeks Καρχηδὼν, a well-known city of Africa, and a formidable rival of Rome, was either built or enlarged by Dido, A. C. 869; and, according to Livy, 93 years before the foundation of Rome, but Paterculus makes it 65 years, Justin 72, and Eusebius dates its foundation 70 years subsequent to that of Rome.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1.

*Urbs antiqua fuit; Tyrii tenuere coloni;*
*Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe*
*Ostia, dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli.*

It maintained three famous wars against the Romans, which were distinguished by the name of Punic wars, in the last of which Annibal acted so distinguished a part: but destruction awaited it at the hands of the victorious Scipio Africanus, who totally destroyed it, A. C. 147, after it had flourished upwards of 700 years. When it was set on fire by the Romans, it is said to have burnt incessantly for 17 days. Cæsar planted a small colony on the ruins of this city, part of which was rebuilt by Adrian, and called Adrianopolis. It was taken from the Romans by Genseric, A. D. 439, and was the seat of the Vandal empire for more than a century, when it fell into the hands of the Saracens, after which it was deserted and fell into insignificance. The Carthaginians were proverbially a faithless people, and *punica fides* was another term for treachery, whence Horace calls it *impia*.

*Hor.* l. 4, od. 8.

*Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ.*

After the introduction of Christianity, Carthage was the metropolitan see of Africa, and during the third century several councils were held there, but after its conquest by the Saracens, the Christian religion was extirpated from Africa. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Cic. in Agr. Liv.* l. 4; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mel.* l. 1, &c.; *Joseph. Ant.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 4; *Plut. in Annib.*; *Appian in Libyc. Florus, Eutropius, Zonaras, Orosius, Tertullian, St. Augustin, &c.*

CARTHAGO *Nova*, a town of Hispania Bætica, now *Carthagena*, which was built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and taken by Scipio, U. C. 544, A. C. 210; after which it was a considerable place. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 26; *Mel.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Sil.* l. 15.

CARTWRIGHT, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) a puritan, and native of Hertfordshire, who was an active partisan at Cambridge and elsewhere, in the reign of Elizabeth, against the hierarchy, by which he contributed to bring about the trou-

bles that afterwards ensued. He died in 1603, and is said before his death to have repented of the part he took in fomenting divisions.

CARTWRIGHT, *Thomas*, supposed to be grandson of the preceding, was born in 1634, educated at Oxford, made bishop of Chester by James II, whose cause he espoused, and died in Ireland in 1689.

CARTWRIGHT, *William* (*Biog.*) an English poet of Northway, near Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, was born in 1611, and died in 1643. His poems and plays were published in 1651.

CARVALHO, *d'Acosta, Anthony* (*Biog.*) a geographer and mathematician of Lisbon, was born in 1650, and died in 1715, leaving 'Geographia Portuguezia,' 3 vols. fol. 1706—1712.

CARVER, *Jonathan* (*Biog.*) an English traveller, but a native of America, was born in 1732, and died in 1780, leaving, 1. 'Travels through the Interior Parts of America, in the Years 1766,' &c. 8vo. 1778. 2. 'A Treatise on the Culture of the Tobacco Plant.'

CARVILIUS, *Spurius* (*Hist.*) a Roman, who made a large image of the breast-plates taken from the Samnites, and placed it in the capitol. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 7.

CARVILIUS, a king of Britain, who attacked Cæsar's naval station, by order of Cassivelaunus, &c. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5, c. 22.

CARVILIUS (*Biog.*) the first Roman who divorced his wife during the space of 600 years; this was for barrenness, A.C. 231.

CARUS, *M. Aurelius* (*Hist.*) or, according to Vopiscus, *Manlius Aurelianus Carus*, a Roman emperor, and native of Illyricum, succeeded at the death of Probus, A. D. 282, and died from the blow of a thunderbolt, or, according to other accounts, of disease, after a reign of not two years. *Vopisc. in Vit.*; *Eutrop.* l. 9; *Aurel. Vict. &c.*

CARUS (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, IMP. CARUS. AUG.—IMP. C. M. AUR. CARUS P. F. AUG. DIVO CARO AUG. &c. On the reverse, ADVENTUS CARI AUG.—CLEMENTIA TEMP.—FELICITAS REIPUBLICÆ, &c.



CARUSIUS (*Biog.*) or *Carusio, John Baptist*, an historiographer of Palermo, was born in 1673, and died in 1724, or as some say in 1750. He published, 1. 'Memorie Istoriche della Sicilia,' fol. Palermo, 1716. 2. 'Bibliotheca Historica Regni Siciliæ,' 2 vols. fol. 1723, an Italian translation, 3 vols. fol. 1745.

CARY, *Robert* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was noted for his valour, which he displayed conspicuously in accepting the challenge of an Arragonian knight, whom he overthrew in combat, for which he was knighted by the king, at the commencement of the 15th century.

CARY, *Sir William, of Cockington, Knight*, sided with Henry VI at the battle of Tewkesbury, against Edward IV, and being taken in the church whither he had fled for refuge, was, in violation of the promise of pardon, beheaded in 1471.

CARY, *Sir Henry*, vide *Falkland.*

CARY, *Lawrence*, brother of Henry, second viscount Falkland, was killed fighting under sir Charles Coote, when he defeated the rebels at Swords in 1642.

CARY (*Her.*) an ancient family, seated for many ages in the counties of Devon and Somerset, was formerly written *Karry*. The first of this family that was ennobled, was Henry Cary, who by the marriage of his father William, with Mary Bulleyne, sister to queen Anne Bulleyne, was allied to queen Elizabeth, by whom he was created in 1559 lord Hunsdon. His fourth son Robert, was created in 1626 lord Leppington, and earl of Monmouth. Henry Cary, the fourth lord Hunsdon, was created in 1621 viscount Rochfort, and in 1627 earl of Dover. These titles are now all extinct, namely, that of lord Hunsdon, at the death of William Ferdinand, eighth lord in 1765; that of earl of Monmouth, &c. at the death of Henry, the second earl, in 1661; that of earl of Dover, &c. at the death of John Cary, the second earl, and fifth lord Hunsdon in 1677. Another branch of this family at present enjoys the title of viscount Falkland, which was conferred in 1620 on sir Henry Carey, who was descended from sir John Carey, the elder brother of the William before-mentioned. [Vide *Falkland*]

CARY, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a chronologer, of the family before-mentioned, was born in 1615, educated at Oxford, and died in 1688, leaving 'Palælogia Chronica,' &c. fol. 1677.

CARYL, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, who was born in 1602, and died in 1673, was the author of a 'Commentary on Job.'

CARYL, *John*, secretary to queen Mary, the wife of James II, from whom he received the honorary titles of earl Caryl, and baron Dartford, was the author of two plays, and a translation of the Psalms, from the Vulgate.

CARYSFORT, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title and dignity at present enjoyed by the family of Proby. [Vide *Proby*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Proby, earl of Carysfort, baron of Carysfort, co. Wicklow; baron Carysfort, of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon.

*Arms.* *Ermine*, on a fess *gules*, a lion passant *or.*

*Crest.* An ostrich's head, erased at the neck *argent*, gorged with a ducal coronet, holding in its bill a key *or.*

*Supporters.* The dexter an ostrich *argent*, gorged with a ducal coronet, holding in its bill a key *or* as the crest; the sinister a talbot *vert* armed and langued *gules.*

*Motto.* "Manus hæc inimica tyrannis."

CARYSTUS (*Geog.*) a maritime town on the south of Eubœia, famous for its marble, and its worship of Apollo.

*Senec. in Troad.*

*Ferax varii lapidis Carystos.*

*Luc.* l. 5.

*Qua maris angustat fauces saxosa Carystos.*

*Mart.* l. 9, ep. 76.

*Idem beatus lautus extruit thermas*
*De marmore omni, quod Carystos invenit.*

*Tibull.* l. 3, el. 3.

*Quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis*
*Tænare sive tuis, sive Caryste tuis?*

*Liv.* l. 31; *Strab.* l. 10; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Solin.* c. 17, &c.

CASA, *John de la* (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic of Florence, was born in 1503, nominated by Paul III to the archbishopric of Benevento in 1544, and after having been employed by that pope and his three successors on different missions, he died in 1557. His works, which were not all of the purest character, were published in 3 vols. 4to. Venice, 1752, 6 vols. 4to. Naples; among which the most celebrated is his 'Galiteo,' translated into English, 12mo. 1774.

CASANATA, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal of Naples, was born in 1620, employed by Innocent X, Alexander VII, and Clement X, on different occasions, and after having been created a cardinal in 1673, he died in 1700. He was a great patron of literature, and accumulated a large library, which he left to the church and Dominican convent of St. Maria.

CASANOVA, *Mark Anthony* (*Biog.*) a poet of Rome in the 16th century, whose poems are inserted in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum.'

CASAS, *Bartholomy de las* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Chiapa, in America, was employed above 50 years contributing to the spiritual wants, and relieving the necessities, of the miserable

Indians, who groaned under the cruel oppression of his countrymen. He wrote, among other things, a book entitled 'The Destruction of the Indians,' which was translated into most European languages, and also a work in Latin on the Rights of Princes.

CASATI, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of a distinguished family in Placentia, was born in 1617, and died in 1707, leaving, 1. 'Vacuum Proscriptum,' Gen. 1649. 2. 'Terra Machinis Mota,' 4to. Rom. 1668. 3. 'Mechanicorum Libri Octo,' 4to. 1684. 4. 'De Igne Dissertationes,' 1686 and 1695. 5. 'Hydrostaticæ Dissertationes,' Parm. 1695. 6. 'Opticæ Dissertationes,' Parm. 1695.

CASAUBON, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Geneva, was born in 1559, and died in 1614. He published, 1. 'Notes on Diogenes,' 8vo. Morg. 1583, which were inserted in Stephan's edition of Diogenes in 1594 and 1598. 2. 'Lectiones Theocriticæ,' in Crispinus' edition of Theocritus, 12mo. Genev. 1584. 3. 'Strabonis Geographiæ,' &c. fol. Genev. 1587, his notes reprinted in other editions. 4. 'Novum Testamentum Græcum,' 16to. 1587, with notes reprinted afterwards in Whitaker's edition, &c. 5. 'Dionysius Halicarnassensis,' &c. fol. Genev. 1588. 6. 'Polyæni Strategematum Libri VIII,' 16to. Lugd. 1589. 7. 'Dicæarchi Geographica,' &c. 8vo. Genev. 1589. 8. 'Aristotelis Opera,' &c. fol. Lugd. 1590, Genev. 1605. 9. 'C. Plinii et Epistolæ,' &c. 12mo. Genev. 1591, 1599, 1605, 1610, 1611. 10. 'Theophrasti Characteres,' &c. 12mo. Lugd. 1592, 1612. 11. 'Apuleii Apologia,' &c. 4to. 1593. 12. 'C. Suetonii Tranquilli Opera,' 4to. Genev. 1595, Paris. 1610. 13. 'Publ. Syri Mimi,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1598. 14. 'Athenæi Deipnosophist,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Genev. 1597, 1612. 15. 'Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores,' 4to. Paris. 1603, and fol. 1620, with Salmasius' commentaries, and 2 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1670. 16. 'Persii Satyræ,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1605, Lond. 1647. 17. 'De Satyricæ Græcorum,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1605, and inserted by Crenius in his Museum Philologicum,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1699. 18. 'Polybii Opera,' &c. fol. Paris. et Hanov. 1609. 19. 'Josephi Scaligeri Opera,' 4to. Paris. 1610, Francof. 1612. 19. 'De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis Exercitationes XVI.'

Casaubon, *Meric*, son of the preceding, was born in 1599, and died prebend of Canterbury in 1671. He published, 1. 'Optati Libri VII de Schismate Donatistarum, cum Notis,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1632. 2. 'A translation of M. Aurelius Antoninus' Meditations,' &c. 4to. London, 1634, 1635, and 8vo. 1664. 3. 'A Treatise of Use and Custom,' 8vo. Lond. 1638. 4. 'Marci Antonini Imperatoris de Scipso, &c. Libri XII,' 8vo. Lond. 1643. 5. 'The Original of Temporal Evils,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1646. 6. 'De Verborum Usu,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1647. 7. 'Persii Satyræ,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1647. 8. 'De quatuor Linguis Commentationes Pars I,' &c. including the Hebrew and Saxon; he did not live to finish the two other languages, Greek and Latin. 9. 'A Treatise concerning Enthusiasm,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1655. 10. 'De Nupera Homeri Editione,' 8vo. Lond. 1659. 11. 'Epicteti Enchiridion,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1659. 12. 'An English Translation of Florus,' 8vo. Lond. 1659. 13. 'A Vindication of the Lord's Prayer as a Formal Prayer.' 14. 'Notæ et Emendationes in Diogenem Laertium,' &c. added to those of his father in the editions, fol. Lond. 1664, 4to. Amst. 1692. 15. 'Of Credulity and Incredulity in things Natural, Civil, and Divine.' 16. 'Notæ in Polybium,' printed for the first time in Grovius' edition, 8vo. Amst. 1670. 17. 'A Treatise, proving Spirits, Witches, and Supernatural Operations by Pregnant Instances and Evidences,' &c. Lond. 1672.

CASE, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician and philosopher of Oxford, where he died in 1600, was the author of, 1. 'Summa Veterum Interpretum in Universam Dialecticam Aristotelis, 4to. Lond. 1584, Oxon. 1592-1598. 2. 'Speculum Moralium Quæstionum in Universam Ethicam Aristotelis,' 4to. Oxon. 1585, 8vo. Francof. 1616. 3. 'Sphæra Civitatis,' &c. 4to. 1588, 8vo. Francof. 1616. 4. 'Apologia Musices, tam Vocalis,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1588. 5. 'Thesaurus Œconomiæ,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1597, Hanov. 1598. 6. 'Reflexus Speculi Moralis,' &c. Oxon. 1596. 7. 'Lapis Philosophicus seu Comment. in Octo Libros Physicorum Arist.' 4to. Oxon. 1599. *8. 'Ancilla Philosophiæ seu Epit. in 8 Lib. Arist.' 4to. Oxon. 1599.

Case, *John*, an empiric of Lyme, in Dorsetshire, and a noted astrologer in the reign of queen Anne, succeeded Lilly, who left him his apparatus, by which he practised on the credulity of the public.

Case, *Thomas*, a nonconformist of Bexley, in Kent, was born in 1598 or 1599, and after mixing in the rebellion, was ejected from his living in Milk-street. He died in 1682, leaving some sermons.

CASEL, *John* (*Biog.*) a German divine of Gottingen, was born in 1533, and died in 1613, leaving many works in verse and prose in Greek and Latin, principally annotations on Xenophon, Demetrius Phalereus, Epictetus, &c.

CASES, *Peter James* (*Biog.*) a painter of Paris, was born in 1676, and died in 1754. Some of his works may be seen at Paris in the church of Notre Dame, in the College of Jesuits, &c. A Holy Family at St. Louis de Versailles, is reckoned one of his best productions.

CASHEL (*Geog.*) a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, near the river Suir, 31 m. N. W. Waterford, 43 N. N. E. Cork, and 76 from Dublin. Lon. 7° W., lat. 52° 30′ N. It was erected into an archiepiscopal see by the pope Eugene III in 1552, having as suffragans Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Killalo, Ordart, and Kilfenor.

CASILINUM (*Geog.*) a town of Campania, which occupied the site of the modern Capua. It was besieged by Annibal and did not surrender until reduced to the utmost extremity of famine. *Cic. Philip.* 2; *Liv.* l. 22; *Val. Max.* l. 7, c. 6; *Plin.* l. 3; *Appian. de Bell. Civil.*

CASIMIR (*Hist.*) a name common to several kings of Poland.

Casimir I, succeeded his father Miceslaus in 1034, and died after a reign of 24 years, having Boleslaus *the Bold* for his successor.

Casimir II, surnamed *the Just*, the youngest son of Boleslaus III, succeeded his brother Miceslaus in 1177, and died in 1194, aged 77. His son Lescus V was elected after him.

Casimir III, surnamed *the Great*, succeeded Ladislaus III in 1333, and died by a fall from his horse after a victorious reign in 1370. He procured the election of Lewis, king of Hungary, to succeed him.

Casimir IV, second son of Jagello, or Uladislaus IV, succeeded his brother Uladislaus in 1447, and after uniting the three crowns of Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, in his own family, died in 1492.

Casimir, *John*, second son of Sigismund III, and a cardinal, was elected to succeed his brother Uladislaus VII in 1648, and abdicating the crown after a turbulent reign in 1668, he died in his retreat in France in 1673.

*Other Princes of this Name.*

Casimir, *St.*, second son of Casimir IV, king of Poland, was elected king of Hungary, but was prevented from taking possession of his throne by his rival Matthias Huniades, who maintained himself against all opposition. Casimir died in 1482, at the age of 23, and was canonized on account of his distinguished piety.

Casimir, *John*, son of Frederic III, Elector Palatine, who distinguished himself in favour of the Reformation, received the Order of the Garter from queen Elizabeth, and died in 1592.

Casimir, *Matthias Sarbieuski* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Poland, who died in 1640, aged 45, leaving many odes, and other

poems in Latin, which were esteemed by his cotemporaries not to be inferior to those of Horace.

CASIUS (*Geog.*) the name of a mountain at the east of Pelusium, now *Cap del Kas*, near which Pompey was slain, and a tomb was afterwards raised to him by Adrian. *Lucan.* l. 8, v. 857.

*—— Mansisque tuos placare licebit,*
*Et Casio praeferre Jovi.*

*Strab.* l. 16; *Plin.* l. 5.

CASMAN, *Otto* (*Biog.*) a German divine, who died in 1607, was the author of, 1. 'Anthropologia,' 8vo. Hanov. 1596. 2. 'Questiones Marinæ,' 8vo. Francof. 1596, and 8vo. 1607. 3. 'Angelographia,' 8vo. ibid. 1597. 4. 'Cosmopœia,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1597. 5. 'Somatologia,' 8vo. ibid. 1598. 6. 'Astrologia,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1599. 7. 'De Vita Hominis Triplici, 8vo. ibid. 1605. 8. 'Vade mecum, cara Pietas,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1605. 9. 'Nucleus Mysteriorum,' &c. 8vo. Hamb. 1605.

CASPIAN *Sea* (*Geog.*) in the Latin *Caspium Mare*, or *Mare Hyrcanum*, an inland sea of Asia, bounded on the N. by Astracan, E. by Tartary, W. by Caucasus, and the S. by Persia.

CASPIUM *Mare* (*Geog.*) the Caspian Sea, a large sea in the form of a lake, lying at the north of Parthia, the eastern part of which was more particularly called *Mare Hyrcanum*, and the western, *Caspium Mare*. *Herod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 11; *Mel.* l. 1; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 50; *Plin.* l. 63; *Curt.* l. 3.

CASPIUS *Mons* (*Geog.*) a branch of Mount Taurus, the defiles of which were called *Caspiæ Portæ*. *Diod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 12; *Mela*, l. 1, &c.

CASSAGNES, *James* (*Biog.*) a poet of Nismes, was born in 1638, and died in 1679. His odes were printed separately, and also in collections.

CASSANA, *Niccolo* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Nicoletto*, an artist of Venice, was born in 1659, and died in 1715. His Conspiracy of Cataline, and portrait of Queen Anne, are greatly admired.

CASSANA, *Augustine G.*, a younger brother of the preceding, excelled as a painter of animals and fruits.

CASSANA, *Maria Vittoria*, a sister of the preceding, painted images for devotion.

CASSANDER (*Hist.*) succeeded his father Antipater, on the throne of Macedonia, after the death of Alexander the Great, and died after a reign of three years, in the 120th Olympiad, A. C. 298. He was succeeded by his son Philip. *Diod.* l. 19; *Justin.* l. 12; *Paus.* l. 1.

CASSANDER (*Numis.*) some medals bear on the obverse a crowned head, attributed to this king; which in some instances is covered with the skin of a lion, and is supposed by others to be Hercules, as the figure annexed is supposed to represent Apollo. The Victory on a vessel, as in the reverse, alludes to the naval victory obtained by Cassander over Polysperchon.




CASSANDER, *George* (*Biog.*) a popish divine of Cadsand, near Bruges, was born in 1515, and died in 1566. His works, in which he aimed at effecting a union between the Romish and Protestant churches, were printed collectively in a folio volume, Paris 1616.

CASSANDRA (*Myth.*) Κασσάνδρη, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, received from Apollo the gift of prophecy, but slighting his passion, the god punished her by causing all her prophecies to be disbelieved. Thus when she foretold the fate of Troy, and also the calamities that awaited Agamemnon, she was in both cases disregarded. On being carried to Greece by the conquerors, she was assassinated by Clytemnestra. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2.

*Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris*
*Ora, Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.*

*Hom. Il.* l. 13; *Æschyl. in Agam.*; *Eurip. in Troad.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 117; *Q. Calab.* l. 13; *Schol. in Eurip.*; *Serv. in Virg.*

CASSANDRA, *Fidele* (*Biog.*) a lady of distinguished talent of Venice, who died about 1567, aged 102, leaving 'Epistolæ et Orationes Posthumæ, 8vo. Patav. 1636.

CASSENTINO, *Jacobo di* (*Biog.*) a painter and founder of the Florentine academy, died in 1356, aged 80.

CASSERIUS, *Julius* (*Biog.*) an anatomist of Placentia, was born in 1545, and died in 1616. He wrote, 1. 'De Vocis, auditûsque Organis Historia Anatomica,' &c. fol. Ferrar. 1600. 2. 'Pentæsthesejon,' &c. fol. Venet. 1609; besides 78 anatomical plates, with his explanations, published by Spigelius his successor.

CASSIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) an illustrious family of Rome, which branched into the Longini, Viscellini, Bruti, &c. and held the highest offices in the state. [Vide *Cassius*]

CASSIANUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr, and the first bishop of Seben, was put to death by his own scholars by order of Julian the Apostate. Prudentius has given a description of his martyrdom.

CASSIANUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a monk of Scythia in the fifth century, who wrote, 1. 'Collationes.' 2. 'De Monachorum Institutis,' &c. His works were collected and published by Ciacconius, Rom. 1590, Lugd. 1606.

CASSILIS, *David Kennedy, Earl of* (*Hist.*) was in high favour with king James IV, whom he accompanied to the fatal battle of Flodden, where he was slain in 1513.

CASSILIS, *Gilbert, Earl of*, one of the privy council to James V, was sent ambassador to England, with the earls of Lennox and Glencairn, to treat of a peace in 1516, and again in 1524. He was afterwards murdered in 1527, in attempting to rescue the king from the dominion of the party of which the earl of Angus was at that time the leader.

CASSILIS, *Gilbert, Earl of*, son of the preceding, was taken prisoner at the battle of Solway in 1542, and carried to England, where he was in great favour with Henry VIII. He afterwards assisted at the marriage of queen Mary with the Dauphin, and died in 1558, not without suspicion of poison.

CASSILIS, *Gilbert, Earl of*, his son, joined the queen's forces, and was at the battle of Langside, where her majesty's troops were entirely defeated in 1568; but he afterwards submitted to the young king James.

CASSILIS, *John, Earl of*, second son of the preceding, adhered firmly to the interests of Charles I, during the whole of the rebellion; and, after his murder, was sent with the earl of Lothian, lord Burleigh, and others, as commissioners to Charles II at Breda, when his majesty went to Scotland, and was crowned in 1651. After the battle of Worcester, when all the loyalists were dispersed, he refused to come into any terms with Cromwell, and died in 1668.

CASSILIS, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Kennedy, which was conferred in 1509 on David, third lord Kennedy. [Vide *Kennedy*] The titles, arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Kennedy, earl of Cassilis, and lord Kennedy, in Scotland; baron Ailsa, of Ailsa, in the peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and baronet.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three cross crosslets fitchy *sable*, all within a double treasure flory and counterflory with fleurs-de-lis of the second.

*Crest.* On a wreath a dolphin naiant *azure*.

*Supporters.* Two swans *proper*.

*Motto.* "Avise la fin."

CASSINI, *John Dominic* (*Biog.*) an astronomer, of a noble

family of Piedmont, was born in 1635, and died in 1712. He was the first who was appointed to use the royal observatory built by Lewis XIV, in which he was engaged for forty years, and published, among other things, 'Tables of Jupiter's Satellites,' &c.

Cassini, *James*, younger son of the preceding, was born in 1677, and died astronomer to the Royal Observatory in 1756, leaving, besides numerous papers in the Memoirs, also, 1. 'Traité sur la Magnitude et la Figure de la Terre.' 2. 'Elemens ou la Theorie des Planetes.'

Cassini, *de Thury, Cesar François*, son of the preceding, was born in 1714, and died in 1784, also as director of the observatory, in which capacity he made numerous communications to the academy.

CASSIODORUS, *Marcus Aurelius* (*Hist.*) a statesman and writer in the sixth century, was in the service of Theodoric, king of the Goths, in Italy, and of his son Athalaric, but was disgraced under Vitiges. He wrote, among other things, twelve Books of Letters as Secretary of State, a Chronicle, Treatises on Grammar, Rhetoric, &c.; besides twelve books, 'De Rebus Gothorum,' preserved in the mutilated abridgment of Jornandez. The works of Cassiodorus, which are extant, have been collected and published several times; the best edition is that of Rohan, 2 vols. fol. 1679, with the notes and dissertations of John Garret.

CASSIOPE (*Myth.*) and *Cassiopea*, Κασσιοπεια, wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, having boasted herself to be fairer than the Nereids, Neptune, in revenge, caused her daughter to be exposed to a huge sea monster, from which she was delivered by Perseus. Cassiope was changed into a constellation. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 64; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4; *Propert.* l. 1.

CASSITERIDES (*Geog.*) islands in the Western Ocean, where tin was found, which gave rise to the name. They are supposed to be *Scilly Islands, Lands End*, and *Lizard Point*, of the moderns. *Plin.* l. 4.

CASSIVELAUNUS (*Hist.*) a Briton invested with sovereign authority, when J. Cæsar made a descent upon Britain. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5.

CASSIUS VISCELLINUS, *Spurius* (*Hist.*) a distinguished Roman of the gens Cassia, who, after having been three times consul, and obtained two triumphs, was put to death on a charge of aspiring to the regal power. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 8; *Liv.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 6.

Cassius Brutus, a Roman, who, being detected in the design of opening the gates of Rome to the Latins, their enemies, U.C. 414, fled to the temple of Pallas, where he was confined by his father's order until he was starved to death.

Cassius Longinus, *C.*, a consul U.C. 583, and colleague with P. Licinius Crassus, who was conquered by Perseus, king of Macedonia. *Polyb. Eclog.* 69; *Liv.* l. 42.

Cassius Longinus, *Q.*, a consul U.C. 590.

Cassius Longinus, *C.*, a censor U.C. 619, during whose censorship Hyrcanus, high-priest of the Jews, renewed his alliance with the Romans. *Cic. pro Dom.* l. 50.

Cassius Longinus, *C.*, son of Quintus Cassius, a consul U.C. 630, and colleague of C. Sext. Calvinus, beat the Allobroges, and founded the colony of Aix, in Provence. *Liv. Epit.* l. 41; *Vell.* l. 2; *Cic. pro Rosc.*; *Sallust. in Jug. Val. Max.* l. 7.

Cassius Longinus, *L.*, a prætor, and one of the severest judges that ever passed sentence in Rome, from whom the judges obtained the name of *Cassiani*. He held this office U.C. 641. He is probably the same as was sent to Jugurtha, and was distinguished for his probity.

Cassius Longinus, *L.*, son of Caius, and a consul U.C. 647, was defeated and killed by the Tigurini, or Swiss, in the canton of Zurich. *Liv. Epit.* 65; *Cæs. Comm.* l. 1.

Cassius Longinus, *C.*, a consul U.C. 658, and colleague with Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, in which year Ptolemy, king of Cyrene, made the Roman people his heir. *Liv. Epit.* l. 7; *Justin.* l. 40.

Cassius Varus, *C.*, a consul, and colleague of M. Terentius Varo Lucullus, U.C. 681, when the servile war broke out in [illegible] *Epit.* l. 96; *Cic. in Verr.* 1, &c.

Cassius [illegible] accomplice in Cataline's conspiracy, and a competitor with Cicero for the consulship. *Cic. in Cat.* III, c. 1; *Sallust. in Cat.*

Cassius Longinus, *C.*, a quæstor to Crassus, in his expedition against the Parthians, was afterwards engaged on the side of Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia; and experiencing the clemency of Cæsar, the conqueror, he rewarded it by being among the first to give him the murderous blow. He was the correspondent of Cicero, and the companion of Brutus at the battle of Philippi, when, fearing to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through with his sword. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Sueton. in Cæs. et Aug.*; *Plut. in Cæs. et Brut.*; *Dio.* l. 40.

Cassius, *L.*, one of the brothers of Cæsar's murderer, was made tribune, and presided at the games exhibited by Brutus and his brother Caius.

Cassius, *Q.*, the other brother of Caius, was a quæstor with Pompey, in Spain, who afterwards sided with Cæsar; but was drowned in the Iberis, as he was returning to Italy. *Cæs. Alex.* c. 48; *Dio.* l. 41.

Cassius Scæva, *M.*, a soldier of uncommon valour in the army of Cæsar.

Cassius, *Parmensis*, a tribune, and one of the conspirators against Cæsar, who attached himself afterwards to the son of Pompey, and then to M. Anthony. After the battle of Actium he returned to Athens, whither Q. Varus was sent by Augustus to kill him, which task he executed, as he found him engaged in writing. This Cassius was a poet, of whom Horace says,

*Hor.* l. 1, ep. 4.

> *Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedanâ?*
> *Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat?*

And also,

*Ibid.* l. 1, sat. 10.

> *Amet scripsisse ducentos*
> *Ante cibum versus, totidem, cœnatus? Etrusci*
> *Quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius amni*
> *Ingenium,*———

*Vel. Pater.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 7; *Sueton. in Octav.* c. 4; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Oros.* l. 6; *Comment. in Horat.*

Cassius Longinus, *C.*, a consul, U.C. 783, supposed to be the same as he who married Drusilla, the daughter of Germanicus, and was afterwards put to death by order of Caligula. *Tac. Annal.* l. 6.

Cassius, *C.*, a governor of Syria in the reigns of Claudius and Nero, whose good discipline is commended by Tacitus *Tac. Annal.* l. 12, 15.

Cassius Longus, was chosen general by the army of Vitellius. *Tac. Hist.* l. 3.

Cassius Severus, *Titus*, a celebrated orator, but of low extraction, who made himself odious by turning informer. He died A.D. 23, after an exile of 25 years, so poor that he had scarcely a rag to cover his nakedness. *Vel. Pater.* l. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1, c. 72; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2; *Hieron. in Euseb. Chron.* &c.

Cassius, *Chæreas*, the murderer of Caligula, was put to death by Claudius, A.D. 41. *Tacit. Annal.* l. [illegible] *Hist.* l. 3, &c.

Cassius Longinus, a celebrated lawyer, of Rome, who was either exiled, or put to death by Nero. According to Tacitus he was banished to Sardinia, and recalled in the reign of Vespasian. *Tac. Annal.* l. 16, c. 7; *Sueton. in Ner.* c. 37.

Cassius Avidius, *M.*, an officer under M. Aurelius Antoninus, was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers; but being defeated by Antoninus, he was slain after three months by his

own men. *Dio. in Anton.*; *Jul. Capitol. in M. Aurel. Anton.*

Cassius, *Aprunianus*, a colleague in the consulship with the emperor Commodus, U. C. 944, A. D. 190, in which year there was a dreadful fire at Rome. *Dio. in Commod.*; *Herod.* l. 1.

Cassius, *Dio*, a consul with C. Jun. Tiberianus, U. C. 1044, A. D. 291. *Idat. Chron.*

Cassius, *Hemina* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian, who flourished about U. C. 608, A. C. 146. *Plin. passim. Aul. Gell.* l. 17; *Censorin.* l. 17; *Voss. Hist. Lat.* l. 1.

Cassius, *Dio*, an historian. [Vide *Dio*]

CASTAGNO, *Andrea dal* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Castagno, in Tuscany, was born in 1409, and died in 1480. The most noted of his works was the Execution of the Conspirators against the House of Medici, which is in the hall of justice at Florence.

CASTALDI, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and poet of Feltri, who died in 1537, was the author of some poems in Latin and Italian, which were published in 4to. Venice, 1757.

CASTALIO (*Biog.*) or *Castellio, Sebastian*, a French reformer, who not joining heartily in all the notions of reform enjoined by Calvin and Beza, incurred their displeasure and provoked their censures. He translated the Bible into Latin, and also wrote some poetry. His Bible was printed at Basil in 1551, 1554, and again in 1556.

CASTEELS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an artist of Antwerp, who was born in 1684, and died in 1749. He was successful in painting birds and flowers.

CASTALIUS, *Fons* (*Myth.*) or *Castalia*, a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

CASTEL, *Lewis Bertrand* (*Biog.*) a geometrician of Montpelier, was born in 1688, and died in 1757. He wrote, 1. 'Gravité Universelle,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1724. 2. 'Systême Abrégé des Mathematiques,' 4to. Paris, 1727. 3. 'Systême Universel des Mathematiques,' 4to. 1728. 4. 'Clavecin Oculaire.' 5. 'Vrai Systême de Physique Generale de Newton,' 4to. 1743.

CASTELL, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) an oriental scholar of Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, was born in 1606, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1685. His 'Lexicon Heptaglotton,' which was the labour of eighteen years, established his fame and ruined his fortune.

CASTELLANUS (*Biog.*) vide *Chatel.*

CASTELLI, *Benedict* (*Biog.*) an Italian mathematician, and friend of Galileo, was born at Brescia in 1577, and died in 1644, leaving 'Della Misura dell' acque Correnti,' 4to. Rome, 1628; and 'Dimostrazioni Geometriche della Misura dell' acque Correnti,' 4to. ibid.; besides other things on the same subject, printed at Florence in 1766.

Castelli, *Bernard*, an historical and portrait painter of Genoa, was born in 1557, and died in 1629. He claimed friendship with Tasso, and other distinguished poets of his time; who sung his praises while he took their portraits.

Castelli, *Valerio*, son of the preceding, was born in 1625, and died in 1659, leaving, among the specimens of his skill, the Annunciation, at Genoa; the Rape of the Sabines, at Florence; and Christ taken down from the Cross, in the collection of the earl of Pembroke, at Wilton.

CASTELLIO (*Geog.*) a town of France, now *Chastillon.*

CASTELLO (*Biog.*) vide *Adrian.*

Castello, or *Castelli, John Baptist*, commonly called *il Bergamasco*, an artist of Bergamo, in the 16th century. He was employed as painter to the court of Spain, and left many excellent works in the Escurial.

Castello, *Gabriel Launcelot*, an Italian antiquary, of Palermo, was born in 1727, and died in 1794, leaving, 1. 'Osservazioni critiche sopra un Libro stampato in Catania nel 1747,' &c. 4to. Rome, 1749. 2. 'Storia di Alesa antica Città di Sicilia,' &c. 4to. Palermo, 1753. 3. 'Inscrizioni Palermitane,' fol. Palermo, 1753. 4. 'Siciliæ et Objacentium Veterum Inscriptionum,' &c. ibid. 1769. 5. 'Siciliæ Populorum et Urbium Regum quoque et Tyrannorum Veteres Nummi,' &c. fol. Panorm. 1781.

Castello, *Ignatius Paterno*, a cotemporary with the preceding, and also an antiquary, published, among other things, 'Descrizione del terribile Terrimoto de 5 Feb. 1783,' &c. Naples, 1784.

CASTELLODUNUM (*Geog.*) a town of France, now *Chateaudun.*

CASTELLUM *Carnones* (*Geog.*) a town of Burgundy, now *Chastel Chalon.*

Castellum *Cattorum*, a town of Hesse Cassel, now *Hesse Cassel.*

Castellum *Heraldi*, a town of Poitou, now *Chatel-herault.*

Castellum *Menapiorum*, a town of Gueldres, now *Kessel.*

Castellum *Morinorum*, a town of Flanders, now *Mont Cassel.*

Castellum *Theoderici*, a town of France, now *Chateau Thierry.*

CASTELLUS (*Biog.*) or *Castello Bartholomew*, an Italian physician of the 16th century, was author of, 1. 'Totius Artis Medicæ Methodo divisa Compendium et Synopsis,' 4to. Messan. 1597, often reprinted, last edition 4to. Genev. 1746. 2. 'Lexicon Medicum Græco-Latinum,' 4to. Venet. 1607; often reprinted, the best edition 4to. Noremb. 1682.

CASTELNAU, *Michel de* (*Hist.*) a French nobleman, was employed by Charles IX and Henry III, of France, on negotiations of great importance; and among others, was five different times sent ambassador to England. He died in 1592, leaving 'Memoires de ses Negociations,' 2 vols. fol. 1659; and 3 vols. fol. Brussels, 1731.

CASTELVETRO, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an Italian critic, of Modena, was born in 1503, and died in 1571, leaving a Commentary on Aristotle's Poetics.

CASTIGLIONE, *Balthazar* (*Hist.*) an Italian nobleman, of an ancient and illustrious family in the duchy of Mantua, was born in 1478, and died in 1529, after having been employed by Lewis Sforza both as a soldier and a statesman. He wrote 'Libro del' Cortegiano,' Venice, 1528; the English translation, 4to. London, 1727; besides some poems and letters, the latter published in 2 vols. 8vo. Padua, 1769.

Castiglione, *John Benedict* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Grechetto*, an artist of Genoa, was born in 1616, and died in 1670. He was much admired both as a painter and engraver.

Castiglione, *Francesco*, son of the preceding, was a successful imitator of his father.

CASTILE (*Geog.*) one of the most considerable divisions of Spain, having Navarre, Arragon, and Valentia on the E., Galicia and Portugal on the W., Asturias and Biscay on the N., Andalusia, Grenada, and Mercia on the S. It is commonly divided into Old and New Castile. The chief towns of Old Castile are Burgos, the capital, Valladolid, Segovia, Avilo, Calahorra, Logrono, and Soria; those of New Castile are Madrid, the capital, Toledo, the former capital, Alcala, Ciudad Real, &c.

*History of Castile.*

Castile, in Spanish *Castellania*, and in the Latin of the middle ages *Castella*, is supposed by some to derive its origin from an old Spanish tribe, called by the Romans Castellani; although others suppose it to have received this name from a castle or fortress which was erected on the frontiers as a barrier against the Moors, when they were driven out; whence also this province took a castle for its arms. After Castile shook off the yoke of the Moors, it was governed by counts of its own, from the time of Don Ferdinand Gonçalez, about 913, to Don Garcias Sanchez, surnamed the *Great King of Navarre*, who erected Castile in 1029 into a kingdom, which he

left to his second son Don Ferdinand, who was also surnamed the *Great*. He conquered the kingdom of Leo, which, in the reign of Ferdinand II in 1217, was united for ever to that of Castile; and in 1474 these two kingdoms were united to that of Arragon, in the persons of Ferdinand and Isabella. The following is a list of the kings of Castile, or of Leon and Castile.

| *Kings.* | *Began to Reign.* | *Reigned.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ferdinand II | 1036 | 29 years. |
| Sancho II | 1065 | 7 |
| Alphonsus VI | 1072 | 37 |
| Alphonsus VII | 1109 | 13 |
| Alphonsus VIII | 1122 | 35 |
| Sancho III | 1157 | 1 |
| Alphonsus IX | 1158 | 55 |
| Henry I | 1214 | 3 |
| Ferdinand III | 1217 | 35 |
| Alphonsus X | 1252 | 32 |
| Sancho IV | 1284 | 11 |
| Ferdinand IV | 1295 | 17 |
| Alphonsus XI | 1312 | 38 |
| Peter the Cruel | 1350 | 19 |
| Henry II | 1369 | 10 |
| John I | 1379 | 11 |
| Henry III | 1390 | 16 |
| John II | 1406 | 48 |
| Henry IV | 1454 | 20 |
| Ferdinand V and Isabella | 1474 | [Vide *Spain*] |

CASTILLO Y SAAVEDRA, *Antonio del* (*Biog.*) a painter of Cordova, was born in 1603, and died in 1667. His best works are at Cordova.

CASTINUS (*Hist.*) a general of Honorius, in Spain, who lost a great battle, and on the death of the emperor being deprived of his command, he retired into Africa. *Prosper. in Chron.*

CASTLE-COOTE, *Baron* (*Her.*) a dignity at present enjoyed by the family of Coote, in Ireland, to which Charles Henry Coote succeeded in 1802, upon the death of Charles Henry, seventh and last earl of Mountrath. [Vide *Coote*] The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Coote, Baron Castle Coote, co. Roscommon.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three coots *proper*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a coot *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two wolves *sable*, ducally gorged *argent*.

*Motto.* "Vincit veritas."

CASTLECUFF, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Desart.

CASTLEMAINE, *Baron* (*Her.*) a dignity enjoyed at present by the family of Handcock, which was conferred in 1812 on William Handcock.

CASTLEREAGH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Londonderry.

CASTLEROSSE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Kenmare.

CASTLE-STEWART, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by a branch of the Stewart family, which was conferred in 1798 on Andrew Thomas Stewart, a descendant of John, the fifth lord Stewart, baron of Castle-Stewart. [Vide *Stewart*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Stewart, earl of Castle-Stewart, viscount Stewart, baron Castle-Stewart, co. Tyrone, and baronet.

*Arms.* Quarterly of four, 1st. *or*, a lion rampant, within a double treasure flory and counterflory *gules*; 2d. *or*, a fess checky *argent* and *azure*, in chief a label of three points *gules*; 3d. *argent*, a saltire between four cinque foils *gules*; 4th. *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, all within a bordure compony *argent* and *azure*.

*Crest.* An unicorn's head couped at the neck *argent*, armed and crined *or*, between two pair of olive branches *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two dragons *murrey*.

*Motto.* "Forward."

CASTLETON, *Earl* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1719 on James Saunderson, who had been previously created in 1714 baron Saunderson, of Saxby, co. Lincoln, and viscount Castleton, of Sandbeck. All these honours became extinct at his death, without issue, in 1723.

CASTOR (*Myth.*) the twin brother of Pollux, the sons of Jupiter, who, under the figure of a swan, is fabled to have had an intrigue with Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. She in consequence brought forth an egg, from which sprung Castor and Pollux, or as some say two eggs, from one of which sprung Pollux and Hellen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses, and Pollux in the arts of wrestling and boxing.

*Theocrit. in Dioscor.*

> Υμνέομες Λήδας τε καὶ Αιγιόχω Διὸς υἱώ
> Κασόρα, καὶ φόβερον Πολυδεύκεα, πὺξ ἐρεθίζεν.

*Horat.* l. 2, sat. 1.

> *Castor gaudet equis; ovo prognatus eodem*
> *Pugnis.* ——

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 4.

> *Tyndaridæ fratres, hic eques, ille pugil.*

*Senec. in Medea.*

> *Cedet Castore cum suo*
> *Pollux cæstibus aptior.*

Castor being killed in battle by Ida, Jupiter permitted him to share immortality with his surviving brother, so that while one was on earth the other was in heaven; and afterwards he transported them both into the heavens, where they form the constellation Gemini.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

> *Si fratrem Pollux alternâ morte redemit,*
> *Itque reditque viam toties.*

*Hor.* l. 2, ep. 1.

> *Romulus, et Liber pater, et cum Castore Pollux,*
> *Post ingentia facta, deorum in templa recepti.*

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 11.

> Κασόρα θ' ἱππόδαμον καὶ πὺξ αγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα,
> Τὼς ἄμφω, ζώους κατέχει φυσίζοος αἶα,
> Οἳ καὶ νέρθεν γῆς τιμὴν πρὸς Ζηνὸς ἔχοντες,
> Ἄλλοτε μὲν ζώουσ' ἑτερήμεροι, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε
> Τεθνᾶσι, τιμὴν δὲ λελόγχασιν ἶσα θεοῖσι.

*Pind. in Nem.* od. 10; *Eurip. in Helen.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Apollon.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.*; *Liv.* l. 2; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 6; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 77; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus.* l. 3; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*; *Serv. in Virg. Æn.*; *Gyrald. Syntag. Deor.* &c.

CASTOR (*Numis.*) this deity is represented mostly with a horse by his side, as in the annexed figure, representing the reverse of a medal, struck by the inhabitants of Cyme, in Æolia; sometimes the inscription CASTOR. *Vaill. Præst.*; *Beg. Thes.* vol. ii; *Hard. Oper.* p. 799; *Mediob.* p. 391, &c.



CASTOR (*Hist.*) grandson of king Dejotarus, accused his grandfather of conspiring against Cæsar. *Cic. pro Dejot.* c. 1.

CASTOR, chamberlain to the emperor Severus, and one of his most faithful domestics, was put to death by Caracalla, immediately on his succeeding to the empire. *Dio* l. 79.

CASTOR, a Jew, who signalised himself in the defence of Jerusalem, when besieged by Titus, and contributed materially to protract the siege; but when he saw he could no longer maintain himself against the enemy, he set fire to the

battery which had been erected, and threw himself into the flames, where he perished.

CASTOR (*Biog.*) a chronographer, who is said to have been the father of the Castor who accused Dejotarus, is quoted frequently by the ancients, &c. *Joseph. cont. Apion.* l. 2; *Euseb. Evang. Præp.* l. 10, c. 3; *Plut. Quæst. Rom.*; *Suidas.*

CASTOR, *Antonimus*, a physician in the time of Pliny, when he had already reached above the age of 100, and was then in good health.

CASTOR, *Agrippa*, vide *Agrippa.*

CASTRACANI, *Castruccio* (*Hist.*) a general of Lucca, was born in 1284, and died at the age of 44, prince of Pisa, just after having gained a splendid victory over the Florentines. His life was written by Machiaval, and also by the younger Aldus, published in 4to. Lucca, 1590; and another life in Latin, 4to. Mutin. 1496, and Paris. 1596; also inserted by Muratori, in Vol. XI of his 'Script. Ital.'

CASTRI (*Geog.*) a town on the S.E. coast of Morea, in European Turkey, 45 m. S. S. E. Corinth, which stands on the site of the ancient *Hermione.*

CASTRO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Mytilene*, a capital and seaport of the island of Metelin, 30 m. S. W. Adrimiti. Lon. 26° 39′ E., lat. 39° 14′ N.

CASTRO, the chief town of the island of Lemnos, situated, as is supposed, on the site of the ancient *Myrina.*

CASTRO, *Alphonsus de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish divine, and native of Zamora in the 16th century, was the author of many works, which were printed in fol. Paris, 1578; among these was a treatise against heresies.

CASTULO (*Geog.*) a town of Spain, where Annibal married one of the natives. *Liv.* l. 24; *Plin.* l. 3.

CAT, *Claude Nicholas de* (*Biog.*) a French physician, was born in 1700, and died in 1768, leaving, 1. 'Traité des Sensations et des Passions en general,' 2 vols. 1749; translated into English about the same time, and republished by the author, Paris, 1567. 2. 'La Theorie de l'Ouie,' 8vo. Paris, 1758. 3. 'Nouveau Systeme sur la Cause de l'Evacuation Periodique du Sexe,' 8vo. 1765. 4. 'Cours Abrégé d'Osteologie,' 8vo. 1767.

CATANA (*Geog.*) Κατάνη, a town of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna, whence it was sometimes called Ætna, and by the Latins *Catina*, now *Catania.* It was founded by a colony from Chalcis, A. C. 735, and was enlarged by Hiero, whom Pindar therefore denominates its founder.

*Pind. Pyth.* od. 1.

τᾶμὲν ἐπωνυμίαν
κλεινὸς οἰκιστὴρ ἐκύδανε πόλιν
γείτονα:

Ceres had a temple there, in which none but the priests were permitted to enter. From its vicinity to Ætna, it has at different periods been visited with dreadful and destructive inundations from this volcano.

*Sil.* l. 13.

*Tum Catana ardenti nimium vicina Typhæ.*

*Thucyd.* l. 6; *Scylac. Perip.*; *Marcian. Herac.*; *Cic. in Verr.* iv. &c.; *Diodor.* l. 11; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 4; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Senec. de Ben.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Solin.* c. 11, &c.; *Procop. de Reb. Goth.* lib. i; *Fazell. de Reb. Sicul.*; *Cluv. Ant. Sicil.* l. 1.

CATANA (*Numis.*) of this distinguished town innumerable medals are extant, bearing on the obverse the heads or figures of Apollo, Ceres, Proserpine, Jupiter, Hercules, &c.; and on the reverse most commonly a chariot with two, three, or four horses, as in fig. 1, over which a figure of Victory is flying, in commemoration of the victories obtained by Hiero, at the sacred games; but also very frequently the figures of the *Pii Fratres*, as in fig. 2, bearing their parents on their shoulders. [Vide *Amphinomus*]

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



CATANIA (*Geog.*) the ancient and famous town of Catania, in Sicily [vide *Catana*], which, notwithstanding the serious injuries it has sustained at different times from the irruption of the lava, still holds a considerable rank among the towns of modern Europe. It is situated in the Val Demona, on the east coast of the island, 35 m. N. Syracuse, 50 S. S. W. Messina, and 85 E. S. E. Palermo. Lon. 15° 6′ E., lat. 37° 30′ N. In 1693 the whole town was thrown down by an earthquake, and suffered very materially by a second shock in 1783. Catania is a bishop's see, suffragan of Montreal.

CATESBY, *Mark* (*Biog.*) a naturalist of the 17th century, who died in 1741, aged 70, was the author of 'The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands,' &c. fol. 1730—1748.

CATHCART, *Alan, third Lord* (*Hist.*) fell at the battle of Pinky, against the English, upon that fatal day the 10th of September, 1547.

CATHCART, *Alan, fourth Lord*, was zealous in defence of king James VI, of Scotland, and among the first of the peers who took up arms against Bothwell. He was at the battle of Langside, in 1568, where queen Mary's forces were completely routed; and always continued on the king's side till he was seated peaceably on the throne.

CATHCART, *Charles, eighth Lord*, being bred to arms under the duke of Marlborough, was sent as commander-in-chief on the expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America; but died on his passage thither in 1740.

CATHCART (*Her.*) a noble family, of which mention is made as early as 1178, when Reynaldus de Kathcart was witness in a grant by Alan, the son of Walter, Dapifer Regis, of the patronage of the church of Kathcart, to the monastery of Paisley. Sir Alan Cathcart, a descendant of his, was in 1442 raised by king James II, of Scotland, to the peerage, and ranked as baron Cathcart among the greater barons, who are now lords of Parliament. William, the tenth lord Cathcart, was, for his military services on different occasions, rewarded with a British peerage, by the titles of viscount Cathcart and baron Greenock, and in 1814 was further advanced to the dignity of earl Cathcart. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Cathcart, earl Cathcart, viscount Cathcart, baron Greenock, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and baron Cathcart, in Scotland. The title of the earl's eldest son is lord Greenock.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three cross crosslets fitchée issuing out of as many crescents *argent*; second and third *gules*, a lion rampant *argent.*

*Crest.* On a wreath a dexter hand couped above the wrist and erect *proper*, grasping a crescent, as in the arms.

*Supporters.* Two parrots *proper.*

*Motto.* "I hope to speed."

CATHERINE (*Hist.*) a name common to two empresses and several queens.

*Empresses of this Name.*

CATHERINE, *de Court*
was married in 131
rentum, who took
*Du Cange Hist. Co*

CATHERINE, *Alexiew*
humble condition t
Great first as his
became on his deat
and showed by the
se

CATHERINE II, daughter of Christian Augustus, of Anhalt-

zerbst, in Upper Saxony, and wife of Peter, duke of Holstein, afterwards Peter III, paved the way for herself to the empire, in 1762, by the murder of her husband and prince Iwan, the grandson of Peter the Great; and after a glorious and useful reign died in 1797, of an apoplectic fit. [Vide Plate II]

*Queens of this Name.*

CATHERINE, a daughter of Charles VI, of France, was born in 1401, married in 1420 to Henry V, of England, and on his death, two years after, to Owen Tudor, a Welchman, by whom she had Edmund, earl of Richmond, the father of Henry VII. She died in 1438.

CATHERINE *of Arragon*, daughter of Ferdinand V, of Castile, married in 1501 Arthur, son of Henry VII, and he dying in five months after, she was married in 1509 to Henry VIII, by whom she was the mother of Mary. Notwithstanding that her conduct as a wife was exemplary, yet the capricious and lustful monarch thought proper to divorce her, and on the refusal of the pope to ratify this divorce, he broke with the church of Rome, and set on foot the Reformation. She wrote some religious pieces, and died at Kimbolton in 1536, universally respected. [Vide Plate VI]

CATHERINE *de Medicis*, queen of France, daughter of Lorenzo de Medicis, married in 1534 Henry, duke of Orleans, son of Francis I, by whom she had ten children, three of whom became successively kings of France, and a daughter queen of Navarre. She died in 1589, at the age of 70, after having taken an active part in the intrigues and vices of the times. [Vide Plate VI]

CATHERINE *Howard*, vide *Howard*.

CATHERINE *Parr*, vide *Parr*.

CATHERINE *of Austria*, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand I, and Anne of Hungary, was born in 1534, married first to Francis de Gonzague, duke of Mantua, and afterwards to Sigismund-Augustus, king of Poland, and died in 1572.

CATHERINE *of Austria*, daughter of Philip, archduke of Austria, and queen of Portugal, was married in 1525 to John III, of Portugal; and after governing with much wisdom the kingdom, during the minority of her grandson Sebastian, she died in 1577, aged 72.

CATHERINE *of Poland*, queen of Sweden, and daughter of Sigismund I, king of Poland, was married to John, the brother of Eric XIV, of Sweden, who being deposed, John was raised to the throne in his stead. This queen died in 1583, after having exerted herself zealously to re-establish the Catholic religion in Sweden.

CATHERINE *of Portugal*, wife of Charles II, of England, and daughter of John IV, of Portugal, was not successful in fixing the affections of her husband, although she was not deficient in attractions. At the death of Charles she returned to Portugal, where she governed with much vigour and prudence, as regent for her brother Peter II, and died in 1705.

CATHERINE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a virgin of Alexandria, of considerable learning and distinguished piety, who is said to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Maximin.

CATHERINE, *St.*, a virgin of Sweden, and daughter of Ulphon Guthmarson, prince of Nericia, in Sweden, was born about 1330; and being educated by her mother Brigitta in the strictest piety, she persuaded her husband Egard to abstain from her bed, and to allow her to retire to a monastery, where she died in 1381.

CATHERINE, *St.*, *of Sienne*, a nun in that city, was born in 1347, and died in 1380, no less distinguished for her talents than her piety, for which last she was canonized by Pius II in 1461. She wrote Letters, Poems, Legends, &c., which were all collected and published in 4 vols. 4to. Sienna, 1707.

CATIENUS, *P. Plotinus* (*Biog.*) a freedman, so attached to his patron, that he threw himself on his funeral pile, though appointed heir of all his fortune. *Plin.* l. 7.

CATILINA, *L. Sergius*, a Roman of a noble family, who for his debaucheries, being refused the consulship, conspired with his dissolute companions to extirpate the senate, and to set Rome on fire. The conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, who punished many of the conspirators, but Catiline escaping, was killed in battle, A. C. 63. *Sallust. in Cat.*; *Cic. in Cat.*

CATILLUS (*Myth.*) or *Catilus*, a son of Amphiareus, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7.

CATINAT, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a distinguished general in the reign of Louis XIV, who after signalizing himself at Maestricht, Besançons, Valenciennes, St. Omer, Ghent, &c. and rising by his merit to the chief command, died in 1712, aged 74.

CATIUS, *M.* (*Biog.*) an Epicurean of Insubria, who wrote on the *summum bonum*, &c. *Quintil.* l. 10.

CATIVULCUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Eburones, who poisoned himself that he might not fall into Cæsar's hands. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6.

CATO (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious branch of the family of the Porcii.

CATO, grandfather to Cato the censor, was distinguished for his valour in battle, when he had five horses killed under him. *Plut. in Cat.*

CATO, *M. Porcius*, surnamed the *Censor*, because he exercised that office with primitive rigour; also *Major*, in distinction from Cato *Uticensis*, or *Minor*; was successively quæstor, ædile, prætor, and consul, in which he signalized himself by his courage, as he did afterwards by his integrity as censor, and died, as is generally supposed, at the age of 86 or 90. He wrote many orations, besides a book entitled 'Origines,' of which some fragments suspected to be supposititious are extant; and also a work 'De Re Rustica,' the best edition of which is that of Gessner, 2 vols. 4to. Lips. 1735. *Cic. Academ. de Senectut. &c.*; *C. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.*; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 14.

CATO, *Marcus*, son of the preceding, signalized himself in Macedonia, under Paulus Æmylius, whose daughter he married. *Plut. in Cat.*

CATO, *M. Portius*, eldest son of the preceding, was consul U. C. 636.

CATO, *C.*, brother of the preceding, and a consul, U. C. 640, was condemned for extortion in Macedonia by the Mamilian law, and retired in exile to Tarragona, in Spain. *Cic. in Verr.* 18.

CATO, *Salonianus*, son of M. Portius Cato, by Salonia, a daughter of his client when he was 80 years of age, died a prætor.

CATO, *Lucius*, son of Cato Saloninus, was a consul with Cn. Pompeius Strabo, U. C. 664, during the civil war in which he perished. *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1.

CATO, *M.*, surnamed *Uticensis*, or *Minor*, grandson of Cato Salonianus, and great grandson of Cato *Major*, or the *Censor*, distinguished himself for his zealous adherence to the republic, at a time that it was torn by intestine dissensions. He supported Cicero in his measures against the accomplices of Catiline, who were capitally punished chiefly through his instigation. When Cæsar passed the Rubicon, he advised the senate to deliver the care of the republic into Pompey's hands, and when, after the fatal battle of Thapsus, the conqueror approached the city of Utica, whither Cato had fled for the purpose of making a stand, the latter stabbed himself, A. C. 46, in the 49th year of his age, when he found resistance unavailable.

CATO, a son of Cato *Uticensis*, who after he had been pardoned by Cæsar, fell in the battle of Philippi, which was fought against Augustus and Anthony, U. C. 712, A. C. 45.

CATO, *Valerius* (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Gallia Narbonensis,

in the time of Sylla, who instructed many noble Romans, and wrote some poems, of which one called 'Diræ,' is still extant, and was published by Christopher Arnold, Lugd. 12mo. 1652, and reprinted by Mattaire in his 'Corpus Poetarum;' but it has been doubted whether this poem belonged to Cato Valerius, and has been ascribed to Virgil.

CATROU, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a writer of Paris, was born in 1659, and died in 1737, leaving, 1. 'Histoire Generale de l'Empire du Mogul,' 4to. or 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1705, and often reprinted. 2. A Prose translation of Virgil, 6 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1716, and 4 vols. 1729. 3. 'Histoire Romaine,' 20 vols. 4to. translated into English by Dr. Richard Bundy, 6 vols. fol. 1728.

CATUALDA (*Hist.*) a German prince in the time of Tiberius, who attached himself to the Romans, from whom he sought assistance. He was afterwards driven from his states by the Hermonduri, and compelled to seek an asylum at Frejus, in Provence. *Tac. Annal.* l. 2; c. 62, &c.

CATULLUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Lybia, in Pentapolitana, who after the taking of Jerusalem, put to death vast numbers of the Jews, and was afterwards cut off, according to Josephus, by a horrible disease. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 7.

CATULLUS, *Caius*, (*Biog.*) or *Quintus Valerius*, a poet of a good family of Verona, A.C. 86, died at the age of 46, leaving a reputation nowise inferior to that of Virgil. The best edition of Catullus is that of Vulpius, 2 vols. 4to. Patav. 1755.

CATULUS, *C. Lutatius* (*Hist.*) a Roman commander, who gained a complete victory over the Carthaginians near the island of Ægates, under Amilcar, in which he is said to have destroyed 50 of their ships, and taken 70. This victory terminated the first Punic war. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 7.

CATULUS, *Q. Lutatius*, a consul with Marius, U.C. 652, A.C. 102, who shared in the victory and triumph over the Cimbri. He afterwards took the part of Sylla against Marius, and being proscribed by the latter, put an end to his life by shutting himself up in a newly plastered room, where he was suffocated with the smoke of burning coals. In revenge for his death, the brother of Catullus obtained permission of Sylla to sacrifice the brother of Marius at his tomb, to which Lucan refers.

*Luc.* l. 2, v. 173.

*Quid sanguine manes*
*Placatos Catuli referam? cui victima tristes*
*Inferias Marius,* ——

He wrote memoirs of his own consulship, besides orations and poems, of which only ten verses are preserved. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1, c. 37; *Plut. in Mar.*

CATULUS, Q., son of the preceding, and a consul with Lepidus, U.C. 676, supported Cicero in his measures against the accomplices of Catiline, and was the first to hail him with the epithet of "Father of his country."

CATURIGES (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, now *Chorges*, near the source of the Durance. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3.

CATUS (*Hist.*) one of the surnames belonging to the family of the Ælii. [Vide *Ælia, gens*]

CATY, *James* (*Hist.*) a pensionary of Holland, and keeper of the great seals there, was born in 1577, and died in 1660, after having been sent as ambassador to England during the usurpation. He was an admired poet, whose works have been printed in all forms; the last edition in 2 vols. fol. 1726, is reckoned the best.

CAVALCANTI, *Guido* (*Hist.*) a Florentine of an illustrious family, and one of the chiefs of the faction of Guelphs, was banished with other chiefs of both parties, for the purpose of putting a stop to the dissensions which they occasioned. He died in 1300, leaving several poems, of which his 'Cansone d'Amore' was often printed with notes, particularly in 8vo. Florence, 1568; 4to. Venice, 1585; 8vo. Sienna, 1602.

CAVALCANTI, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) a writer of Florence, was born in 1503, and died in 1562. His principal works were 1. 'Rettorica,' Venice, 1559, and often reprinted. 2. 'Trattati sopra gli Ottimi Reggimenti della Republiche antiche e moderne,' 4to. Venice, 1555, and 1571.

CAVALIER, *John* (*Hist.*) son of a peasant at Cevennes, distinguished himself first in the wars against Louis XIV, and afterwards retiring to England, he was at the battle of Almanza, in Spain, and died governor of Jersey in 1765.

CAVALIERI, *Bonaventura* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Milan, was born in 1598, and died in 1647, leaving, 1. 'Geometria Indivisibilibus Continuorum nova quadam Ratione promota,' 4to. Bonon. 1635, and 1653. 2. 'La Spechio Ustorio,' &c. or De Speculo Ustorio, &c. 4to. Bonon. 1632. 3. 'Directorium Generale Uranometricum,' 4to. 1632, and 1643. 4. 'Trigonometria Plana et Spherica,' &c. 5. 'Exercitationes Sex,' 4to. Bonon. 1647.

CAVALLINI, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a painter of Rome, was born in 1279, and died in 1364. His mosaic over the entrance of St. Peter's is much admired, as also the Virgin and Child in one of the churches of Rome.

CAVALLO, *Tiberius* (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Naples, was born in 1749, and died in England in 1809, leaving among other things 'The History and Practice of Aerostation,' 8vo. 1785; 'Mineralogical Tables,' fol. accompanied with an explication, in 8vo. 1785; 'A Treatise on Magnetism,' &c.; 'A Complete Treatise of Electricity,' &c. 8vo. 1777, enlarged in 3 vols. 1795.

CAVAN, *Sir Oliver Lambar*, *Baron of* (*Hist.*) a nobleman of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in Ireland in the service of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, particularly against the rebels of that county, and died in 1618.

CAVAN, *Charles*, *Earl of*, son of the preceding, was early engaged in the service of Charles I, by whom he was made Senechal for the government of the county of Cavan. On the breaking out of the rebellion he attended the earl of Ormond at the head of his regiment, and succeeded sir Charles Coote in the command of the army in Dublin, when he displayed his zeal and fidelity by a series of services, and died in 1660.

CAVAN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Lambart, which was conferred in 1647 on sir Oliver Lambart mentioned under *History*. [Vide *Lambart*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Lambart, earl of Cavan, co. Cavan, viscount Kilcoursie, in the King's county, and lord Lambart, baron of Cavan.

*Arms.* *Gules*, three narcissus' pierced *argent*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a mount *proper*, and thereon a centaur parti per pale, *proper* and *argent*, with his bow *gules*, and arrow *or*.

*Supporters.* Two men in armour to the waist *sable*, garnished *or*, with trowsers *gules*, fringed of the second, their swords and knees *proper*, each having on his head a steel cap, adorned with six ostrich feathers, *argent* and *gules*.

*Motto.* "Ut quocunque paratus."

CAVARES (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, who inhabited the district now called *Comtat*, in Provence.

CAVARILLUS (*Hist.*) a commander of some troops of the Ædui. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

CAVARINUS (*Hist.*) a Gaul, who, being made king of the Senones by Cæsar, was banished by his subjects. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5.

CAUCASUS (*Geog.*) a celebrated mountain between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, which may be considered as a continuation of Mount Taurus. The passes near this moun-

tain, called *Caucasiæ Portæ*, bear now the name of *Dervent*, through which the Sarmatians, called *Huns*, are supposed to have found their way into the Roman provinces. *Herodot.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 11; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 6; *Ptol.* l. 5.

CAUDI (*Geog.*) or *Caudium*, a town of the Samnites, near which, in a place called *Caudinæ Furculæ*, now *Forchia d'Arpaia*, the Roman army under T. Veturius, Calvinus, and Sp. Posthumius, was compelled to surrender to the Samnites, and submit to the ignominy of passing under the yoke. *Liv.* l. 9; *Lucan.* l. 2.

CAVE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a distinguished loyalist, and supplied king Charles during the rebellion with arms, ammunition, and money.

CAVE (*Her.*) a family of Standford, co. Northampton, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1641 on sir Thomas Cave above-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, fretty of eight pieces *argent*; four pieces one way, and four the other.

*Crest.* A grey-hound current *sable*, to which, on an escroll proceeding from his mouth for his motto "Gardez," answering to the Latin *cave*, in allusion to the name.

CAVE, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Pickwell, in Leicestershire, was born in 1637, and died in 1713, leaving, 1. 'Primitive Christianity,' &c. London, 1672, reprinted several times since. 2. 'Tabulæ Ecclesiasticæ,' &c. Lond. 1674, Hamb. 1676. 3. 'Antiquitates Apostolicæ,' being a continuation of Jeremy Taylor's 'Antiquitates Christianæ,' fol. Lond. 1676. 4. 'Apostolici,' &c. fol. Lond. 1677. 5. 'A Dissertation concerning the Government of the Ancient Church,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1683. 6. 'Ecclesiastici,' &c. fol. Lond. 1682. 7. 'Chartophylax Ecclesiasticus,' 8vo. Lond. 1685. 8. 'Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria,' &c. fol. London. 1688—1698; reprinted at Geneva in 1705 and 1720, but the best edition is that of Oxford, 2 vols. fol. 1740—1743. 9. 'A Serious Exhortation, with some Important Advices, relating to the Late Cases about Conformity, recommended to the Present Dissenters from the Church of England.'

CAVE, *Edward*, the first editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, was born at Newton, in Warwickshire, in 1681, and died in 1754, after having begun in 1733 the periodical work, which not only gave a new turn to works of this kind, but preserves its reputation at present undiminished in the ranks of its competitors.

CAVEDONE, *Jacomo* (*Biog.*) an Italian painter, whose misfortunes are said to have overpowered his intellects. He died in 1660, aged 80, in a stable, and in distress.

CAVENDISH, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) of the family of Cavendish mentioned under *Heraldry*, chief justice of the King's Bench, was beheaded by some rebels in an insurrection in 1382. 5 *Ric. II.*

CAVENDISH, *Thomas*, a younger brother of the same family, sailed from Plymouth in 1586, and after circumnavigating the globe, returned thither in 1588. He again embarked after an interval of three years in pursuit of new adventures; but being prevented by tempestuous weather from going farther than the Straits of Magellan, he died of grief in 1592 on the coast of Brasil.

CAVENDISH, *Sir William*, gentleman usher to cardinal Wolsey, remained faithful to his master in his disgrace, notwithstanding which he continued in favour with Henry VIII, and also with his successors Edward VI and Mary, in whose reign he died in 1557, aged about 52.

CAVENDISH, *Sir William*, vide *Newcastle*.

CAVENDISH, *William*, vide *Devonshire*.

CAVENDISH, *Charles*, a younger brother of the earl of Devonshire, distinguished himself as a loyal and brave subject in behalf of his king during the rebellion, in which, after performing many gallant exploits, he perished fighting nobly near Grantham in 1642-3. Cromwell was in this engagement, and boasted not a little the advantage he gained on this occasion.

CAVENDISH, *Lord Frederic*, third son of the third duke of Devonshire, who rose to the rank of field-marshal, was taken prisoner at the action of St. Cas in 1758, but was afterwards allowed to return to his country on his parol.

CAVENDISH, *Lord John*, fourth son of the third duke of Devonshire, was distinguished as the friend of lord Rockingham, and the opponent of lord North. He was twice chancellor of the Exchequer, and died in 1796.

CAVENDISH (*Her.*) the name of an illustrious family which at present enjoys the highest rank in the peerage. They derive their name from Cavendish, in Suffolk, of which sir John Cavendish, the chief justice before-mentioned, obtained the lordship in 1366; but they are supposed to derive their descent from Robert de Gernon, a famous Norman, who attended William the Conqueror into this realm in 1066. William Cavendish, the second son of sir William Cavendish before-mentioned under *History*, was created in 1605 (3 *Jac. I*) baron Cavendish of Hardwick, co. Derby, and earl of Devonshire in 1618. William, the third earl of Devonshire, was created in 1694 marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonshire, which titles are at present enjoyed by the family. [Vide *Devonshire*] Sir William Cavendish, nephew of the first earl of Devonshire, enjoyed, among other titles, that of duke of Newcastle, which are now extinct. [Vide *Newcastle*] Another branch of this family enjoys the title of baron Waterpark, co. Cork, to which sir Richard Cavendish, bart. succeeded in right of his mother Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Richard Bradshaw, esq. a descendant of the president Bradshaw, who was created baroness Waterpark in 1792.

CAVENDISH, *Hon. Henry* (*Biog.*) son of lord Charles Cavendish, and nephew to the third duke of Devonshire, devoted his whole life to the pursuits of science, and died in 1810, at the age of 79, leaving the greatest sum in funded property which perhaps any person ever possessed, amounting to 1,200,000*l.* His writings on subjects of science appeared in the Philosophical Transactions of 1766, and subsequent years.

CAULET, *Francis Stephen de* (*Ecc.*) an ecclesiastic of Toulouse, was born in 1610, and died in 1680 bishop of Pamiers, after having displayed the utmost zeal in restoring the discipline of the church within his diocese, and of asserting its rights in the disposal of vacant benefices, &c. which he maintained did not belong to the king.

CAULIAC, *Gui de* (*Biog.*) a French physician to the popes Clement VI and Urban V, was the author of 'Chirurgie Tractatus Septem cum Antidotario,' Venet. 1490, and often since; also translated into most modern languages, and into English in 1541.

CAULONIA (*Geog.*) a town of Italy, near the country of the Brutii, founded by a colony of Achæans, was destroyed in the wars between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 6, c. 3.

CAUNUS (*Myth.*) a son of Miletus and Cyane, fled to Caria to avoid an incestuous commerce with his sister Byblis, and died there king of the country. *Hygin. Fab.* 243; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9; *Anton. Lib.* c. 3.

CAUSSIN, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit of Troyes, was born in 1580, and died in 1651, leaving, 1. 'La Cour Sainte,' or the Holy Court, a well-known book, which has been translated into every European language, and was formerly very much read. 2. 'De Eloquentia Sacra et Humana,' 4to. 1619. 3. 'Electorum Symbolorum et Parabolarum,' &c. 4to. 1618. 4. 'Tragediæ Sacræ,' 1620. 5. 'Symbolica Ægyptiorum Sapientia.'

CAULFIELD, *Sir Toby* (*Hist.*) vide *Charlemont*.

CAULFIELD (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity and worth in the county of Armagh, of whom mention is made, under the name of Richard de Cavefield, as early as the reign of Edward I. Sir Toby Caulfield, his descendant, from whom the family derives its present honours, was created baron Caulfield, of Charlemont, co. Armagh, in 1620. William, fifth baron Caulfield, was created viscount Charlemont in 1665. James, the fourth viscount, was created earl of Charlemont in 1763. [Vide *Charlemount*]

CAULFIELD, *Lord*, the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Charlemount.

CAWDOR, *Lord* (*Her.*) the dignity at present enjoyed by a branch of the family of Campbells [vide *Campbell*], which was conferred on John Campbell in 1796. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Campbell, lord Cawdor, of Castle-martin, co. Pembroke.

*Arms.* Quarterly of four; first *or*, a stag's head cabossed *sable*; second gyronny of eight *or* and *gules*; third *argent*, a ship; fourth per pale *azure* and *gules*, a cross *argent*.

*Crest.* A swan.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, a lion guardant; on the sinister, a stag.

*Motto.* "Be mindful."

CAWTHORN, *James* (*Biog.*) a poet of Sheffield, was born in 1719, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1761 by a fall from his horse, leaving, among other things, an imitation of Pope in his 'Abelard to Eloisa,' and an 'Epistle from Lady Jane Grey to Lord Dudley.'

CAXES, *Eugenio* (*Biog.*) an artist of Arezzo, in Spain, was born in 1577, and died in 1642. His works are preserved in Madrid, Toledo, and other places.

CAXTON, *William* (*Biog.*) the introducer of printing into England, was born in the Weald of Kent about 1412, and died in 1491 or 1492. He followed the business of a translator as well as a printer.

CAYET (*Biog.*) vide *Caiet*.

CAYLUS, *Anne Claude, Count de* (*Biog.*) a nobleman and scientific traveller of Paris, was born in 1692, and died in 1765, leaving 'Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes Etrusques,' &c. 7 vols. 4to.

CAYLEY (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity in the county of Norfolk, of which mention is made as early as 7 king John, when Adam de Cailli is said to have accounted five pounds for licence to plead before the king touching the dowry of the wife of Michael de Poinings. Sir William Cayley, a descendant of this Adam, was created a baronet in 1661. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly *argent* and *sable*, a bend *gules*, charged with three mullets of the first.

*Crest.* A lion rampant *or*, with a bend *gules*, charged with three mullets *argent*.

CAYSTER (*Geog.*) or *Caystrus*, Κάϋστρος, now *Kitcheck-Meinder*, a rapid river of Asia, rising in Lydia, and falling into the Ægean Sea near Ephesus. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 13; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5.

CAZES, *Peter James* (*Biog.*) a French painter, who died in 1754, aged 78, left, among other specimens of his skill, 'The Woman with an Issue of Blood,' in the church of Notre Dame.

CEAULIN (*Hist.*) a king of Wessex in Great Britain, who distinguished himself by his victories over Ethelbert, king of Kent, and his other neighbours.

CEBA, *Ansaldo* (*Biog.*) a poet of Genoa, who died in 1623, aged 58, leaving many poems, besides a Roman History in Italian, and a Treatise on Epic Poetry.

CEBENNA (*Geog.*) a mountain of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Cevenne*.

CEBES (*Biog.*) a Thracian philosopher, and a disciple of Socrates, A. C. 405, was the author of three dialogues, and also of a moral work entitled 'Tabula,' which has been frequently printed separately, but oftener with Epictetus' 'Enchiridion.' The best editions of Cebes are those of 'Gronovius,' 8vo. 1689, and Glasgow, 12mo. 1747. *Plut. in. Phæd.*; *Xenoph. Memoral.*

CEBRIONES (*Myth.*) an illegitimate son of Priam, who was killed by Patroclus. *Hom. Il.* l. 16.

CECCO, *d'Ascoli* (*Hist.*) the adopted name of Francesco Stabili, a poet of Ascoli, in the March of Ancona, was burnt to death on a charge of astrology and magic in 1327, and in his 70th year. He left, among other things, a poem entitled 'Acerba.'

CECIL, *William* (*Hist.*) *Lord Burleigh*, a distinguished statesman, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, in 1521, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he removed to Gray's Inn. After distinguishing himself at the bar, he became Master of the Requests, Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Garter in Mary's reign; and in that of Elizabeth, he was not only retained as Secretary of State, but advanced to the post of Lord High Treasurer of England, which he held for 27 years, and died in 1598, aged 78, after having been raised to the peerage by the title of lord Burleigh. He was the author of some Latin poems, and some pamphlets. [Vide Plate VIII]

CECIL, *Thomas*, eldest son of the preceding. [Vide *Exeter*]

CECIL, *Robert*, younger son of lord Burleigh. [Vide *Salisbury*]

CECIL (*Her.*) the name of a family which derive their honours principally from sir William Cecil above-mentioned, notwithstanding their descent is honourable from the more ancient stock of Sitsilt, or Cecil, of Alterennes, in Herefordshire, where Robert Sitsilt, who assisted Robert Fitzhamon in the conquest of Glamorganshire in 1091, obtained Alterennes, and other lands. Sir William Cecil was created in 1570 baron of Burleigh, co. Northampton. His eldest son Thomas, second lord Burleigh, was created earl of Exeter in 1605; and Brownlow, the tenth earl of Exeter, was in 1801 raised to the dignity of marquis of Exeter. [Vide *Exeter*] Robert Cecil, the younger son of the first lord Burleigh, was in 1603 created baron of Essendon, co. Rutland; and in 1604 was raised to the dignities of viscount Cranbourne, co. Dorset, being the first of the degree of viscount, who bore a coronet. He was in 1605 further advanced to the dignity of earl of Salisbury; and James, the seventh earl of Salisbury, was in 1789 created marquis of Salisbury. [Vide *Salisbury*]

CECIL, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a clergyman of Chiswell-street, London, was born in 1748, educated at Oxford, and died in 1810. His works, with Memoirs of his Life, were published in 4 vols. 8vo.

CECILIA, *St.* (*Ecc.*) whose martyrdom is supposed to have taken place in the second century, is celebrated as the patroness of music, but on what ground is as little known as most other particulars respecting her. The 'Acts' of this saint, which have been preserved, are now admitted to be of no authority.

CECINNA, *A.* (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, who was deeply in the interests of Pompey, and bred swallows to serve as bearers of intelligence to his friend. He was intimate with Cicero, and was one of his correspondents. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 15, ep. 66, &c.; *Plin.* l. 10, c. 24.

CECROPIA (*Geog.*) the original name of Athens from Cecrops its founder.

*Catull. in Epithal.*

*Cecropiam solitam esse dapem dare Minotauro.*

Whence the inhabitants were called *Cecropidæ*.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 20.

—— *Tum pendere pœnas,*
*Cecropidæ jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis*
*Corpora natorum:*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 7.

*Phœbus* [illegible] *spatium, pulchrosque recessus*
*Cecropidis ducit.*

*Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.* l. 1.

—— *Templumque remugit*
*Cecropidum, sanctasque faces extollit Eleusis.*

*Auson.* ep. 24.

*Sistere Cecropidum in terris monumenta paranti*
*Obstitit.*

*Luc.* l. c, v. 305.

*Pacifico sermone parant, hostemque propinquum*
*Orant Cecropiæ prælata fronde Minervæ.*

*Mart.* l. 11, ep. 43.

*Et Thyma Cecropiæ Corsica ponis api?*

*Plin.* l. 7, c. 56.

CECROPS (*Hist.*) the first king of Attica, who civilized the inhabitants and gave them laws, about 1556 years before the Christian æra. He was succeeded by Cranaus. [Vide *Athens*] *Herod.* l. 8; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 166; *Strab.* l. 9; *Justin.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 1.

CECROPS II, the seventh king of Athens, succeeded his brother Erichtheus, A. M. 1686, A. C. 1349, and died after a reign of ten years.

CEDRENUS, *George* (*Biog.*) a Grecian monk of the 11th century, was the author of Annals, from the Beginning of the World to the Reign of Isaac Comnenus, Emperor of Constantinople. This work was printed with the Latin version of Xylander, in 2 vols. fol. 1747, and again in the 'Corpus Scriptorum Byzantinæ Historiæ,' 27 vols. fol. Venet. 1727.

CELADON (*Myth.*) a man killed by Perseus at the marriage of Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5, v. 144.

CELADON, one of the Lapithæ, killed by Amycus, son of Amphion, at the marriage of Perithous. *Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

CELÆNÆ (*Geog.*) Κέλαιναι, a city of Phrygia, and once the capital where Cyrus the younger had a palace, and Xerxes built a famous citadel after his defeat in Greece. Marsyas is said to have contended with Apollo in its neighbourhood.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 4, v. 172.

*Inter, ait, viridem Cybelem, altasque Celænas*
*Amnis it, insanâ homine Gallus aquâ.*

*Lucan.* l. 3, v. 206.

*Lugent damnatæ Phœbo victore Celenæ.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 2.

—— *Et illustres Satyro pendente Celænæ.*

*Herod.* l. 7, c. 26; *Xenoph. Anab.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 12; *Liv.* l. 38.

CELÆNO (*Myth.*) one of the harpies, daughter of Neptune and Terra.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3.

—— *Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ,*
*Insulæ Ionio in magno; quas dira Celæno*
*Harpyæque colunt aliæ.*

*Juv. Sat.* 8.

—— *Si nullum in conjuge crimen,*
*Nec per conventus, et cuncta per oppida curvis*
*Unguibus ire parat nummos raptura Celæno.*

CELÆNO, one of the Pleiades, who was placed in the heavens after her death. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5, v. 173.

CELENEUS (*Biog.*) a Cimmerian, who first taught the ceremonies to be used by way of expiation for murder. *Flacc.* l. 3.

CELER (*Myth.*) surnamed *Fabius*, who is said to have killed Remus, by order of Romulus, when the former leaped over the walls of Rome. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4; *Plut. in Rom.*

CELER (*Hist.*) a public informer in the reign of Nero, who was afterwards condemned for bribery. *Tac. Annal.* l. 13.

CELER, vide *Metellus*.

CELER (*Biog.*) an architect, who was employed with Severus to rebuild Nero's palace, after the burning of Rome. *Tac.* l. 15.

CELESTIN (*Ecc.*) a name common to several popes.

CELESTIN I, a Roman by birth, who was elected bishop of Rome in 423, after Boniface I, and died after filling the papal chair ten years. He was succeeded by Sixtus III.

CELESTIN II, whose name was *Gui du Chastel*, was created a cardinal in 1128; elected pope after Innocent II, in 1143; and died after holding the see five months and a few days, having Lucius II for a successor.

CELESTIN III, a Roman, of the name of *Hyacinthus Boba*, was created a cardinal in 1145, by Eugene III, succeeded Clement III in 1191, died in 1198, and was succeeded by Innocent III.

CELESTIN IV, whose name was *Geoffry*, of the house of Castaglione, of Milan, was created cardinal in 1227, by Gregory IX, whom he succeeded in 1241, and died 18 days after his election.

CELESTIN V, whose name was *Peter de Mourrhon*, from the name of the solitude which he had chosen, was born in 1215, and elected contrary to his inclinations to the pontificate in 1294; but resigned it again after five months, and was confined by his successor Benedict VIII, where he died in 1296. Clement V canonized him in 1313. Several of his 'Opuscula' are in the 'Biblioth. Patrum.' The order of the Celestins take their name from him. *Geneb. Chron.*; *Spond. Cont. Annal. Baron.*; *Platin. Vit. Pont.*

CELESTIN (*Biog.*) an historian of the third century, in the reign of Valerian and Gallienus, of whom Trebellius Pollio makes mention.

CELEUS (*Myth.*) a king of Eleusis, and father of Triptolemus. He gave a kind reception to Ceres, who taught his son the arts of cultivation.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

*Virgea præterea Celei, vilisque supellex.*

*Apollod.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 1.

CELIDNUS (*Geog.*) a river of Macedonia, now *Salnich*, in Albania.

CELLARIUS, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) an historian, geographer, and critic, of Smalcalde, in Franconia, was born in 1638, and died in 1707. He published, among other things, 1. 'Canones de Linguæ Sanctæ Idiotismis,' 4to. 1679. 2. 'Porta Syriæ, sive Grammatica Syriaca,' 4to. 1684. 3. 'Chaldaismus,' &c. 4to. 1685. 4. 'Isagoge in Linguam Arabicam,' 4to. 1686. 5. 'Collectanea Historiæ Samaritanæ, &c.' 4to. 1688. 6. 'Historia Gentis et Religionis Samaritanæ,' &c. 4to. 1699. 7. 'Notitia Orbis Antiqui,' 2 vols. 4to. Cantab. 1703, and Lips. 1731; an abridgment of this work by Patrick is become a standard school book in England. Besides the above he wrote many other smaller pieces, and edited likewise Ciceron. Epist.; Plin. Epist.; Corn. Nepos; Quintus Curtius; Eutropius; Sextus Rufus; Velleius Paterculus; Lactantius; Menutius Felix; St. Cyprian. de Van. Idol.; Sedulius; Prudentius; Silius Italicus; Zosimus; Pici Mirandul. Epist.; and the Thesaurus of Faber, with large additions.

CELLIER, *Remi* (*Biog.*) a biographer of Bar-le-Duc, was born in 1688, and died in 1761, leaving 'Histoire Generale des Auteurs Sacres et Eccesiastiques.' 23 vols. 4to. 1729—1763.

CELLINI, *Benevento* (*Biog.*) a sculptor and engraver of Florence, was born in 1500, and died in 1570. He was in favour with Clement VII, and gained a high reputation in France as well as in England.

CELMUS (*Myth.*) a man who nursed Jupiter, by whom he

was changed into a stone for saying that the god was mortal. *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

CELOTES (*Biog.*) a painter of Teios, mentioned by Quintilian. *Quint.* l. 2, c. 13.

CELS, *James Martin* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Versailles, was born in 1745, and died in 1806, leaving a 'Coup d'Œil eclairé d'une grande Bibliothèque à l'Usage de tout Possesseur de Livres,' 8vo. He was also a botanist, and formed a grand collection of plants, of which, after his death, Ventenat published a description, entitled, 'Description des Plantes Rares du Jardin de M. Cels.'

CELSUS, *Marius* (*Hist.*) was elected a consul by Nero, and, notwithstanding his fidelity to Galba, he was afterwards in favour with Otho, who rescued him from the hands of the soldiers; and also with his successor Vitellius, under whom he retained the consulship. *Tac. Annal.* l. 15; *Hist.* l. 1.

Celsus, *Jubentius*, or *Juventius*, a lawyer and a prætor in the reign of Domitian, who was engaged in a conspiracy against the emperor, but escaped death by his address. He is said by some to have been assassinated, although others affirm that it was Publius Celsus, a consul in the reign of Adrian, who, conspiring against the latter, was put to death. *Spartian. in Adrian.*; *Lamprid. in Sever.*

Celsus, *Caius Titus Cornelius*, an usurper, who was set up in Africa against Gallienus, but was killed seven days after. *Trebell. Poll. Vit. Tyrann.*

Celsus, *Angelo* (*Ecc.*) a Roman, who was created cardinal by Alexander VII, in 1664, and died in 1671.

Celsus, *Julius* (*Biog.*) a writer about the time of our Saviour's birth, who wrote comments on the life of Julius Cæsar. *Voss. Instit.*

Celsus, vide *Albinovanus.*

Celsus, *Aurelius Cornelius*, a physician in the reign of Augustus and Tiberius, was the author of a well-known work on medicine, entitled, 'De Medicina Libri Octo,' which has gone through not less than forty editions, the best of which are Almoloveen's, 8vo. Patav. 1722 and 1750; and that by Krause, 8vo. Lips. 1766. A short abridgment of rhetoric, entitled, 'De Arte Dicendi,' is also attributed to Celsus; first published in 8vo. Colon. 1569, and inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Latina' of Fabricius.

Celsus, an epicurean philosopher, who flourished in the second century under Adrian and Antoninus, to whom Lucian dedicated his 'Pseudomantis.' His invective against Christianity not only drew forth a powerful reply from Origen, in eight books, but has furnished strong testimonies in favour of the Christian religion. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6; *Baron. Annal.*

CELTÆ (*Geog.*) an ancient people of Gaul, who gave their name to that part of it which was called *Gallia Celtica*, between the Sequana and the Garumna. They are the most ancient people of Europe, whose origin is commonly traced to Ascanez, the son of Gomer, and grandson of Japhet. Ancient writers deduce the name from Celtus, a son of Hercules. *Herod.* l. 4; *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 3.

CELTES, *Conrad* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Sweinfurt, near Wurzburg, was born in 1459, and died in 1508, leaving, besides odes and epigrams, &c. an historical work, entitled, 'De Origine, Situ, Moribus, &c. Norimbergæ Libellus,' 8vo. Norimb. 1501.

CELTIBERI (*Geog.*) a people of Spain, descended from the Celts, who settled near the Iberus, and made a stand for a long time against the Romans.

*Lucan.* l. 4, v. 9.

*—— Profugique a gente vetustâ*
*Gallorum Celtæ miscentes nomen Iberis.*

*Sil.* l. 3, v. 339.

*Venere et Celtæ sociati nomen Iberis.*

*Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 4; *Flor.* l. 2, c. 17.

CELTILLUS (*Hist.*) the father of Vercingetorinus among the Averni. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

CENÆUM (*Geog.*) Κήναιον, now *Cape Lithar*, a promontory of the island Eubœa. *Strab.* l. 10; *Ptol.* l. 3.

CENCHREA (*Bibl.*) a sea-port on the east of the Isthmus of Corinth, now *Kenkra*, in the Archipelago, where St. Paul, previous to his embarkation for Jerusalem, had his hair cut off, in fulfilment of a vow. *Acts* xxvii. 18.

CENCHREIS (*Myth.*) the wife of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. *Hygin. Fab.* 58.

CENSORINUS, *Martius* (*Hist.*) a consul with Asinius Gallus, U. C. 746, to whom Horace addressed the eighth ode of the fourth book.

Censorinus, *Appius Claudius*, a Roman senator, who had been twice consul and twice præfect of the city, was compelled by the army, after having performed many services as a commander, to assume the imperial purple; but was shortly after murdered by those who had elected him, on account of the severity of his discipline.



Censorinus (*Numis.*) a medal of this emperor bears his effigy, as in the annexed figure, bearing the inscription AYT. KENCOP. and also sometimes IMP. C. AP. CL. CENSORINUS AUG. *Tristan. Comment. Hist.*; *Med. Num. Impp.* &c.

Censorinus (*Biog.*) a critic, grammarian, chronologer, and antiquary of the third century, supposed to be of the Marcian family, was author of a work now extant, 'De Die Natali,' which was printed at Hamburgh in 1614, with the notes of Lindenborg, and was afterwards reprinted at Cambridge in 1695; there is also an edition by Haverkamp, of 1743; reprinted at Leyden in 8vo. 1767. He is also said to have written a treatise on accents.

CENTÆRETUS (*Hist.*) a Galatian, who, when Antiochus was killed, mounted his horse, which, seemingly conscious of the disgrace, immediately leaped down a precipice, and killed both himself and his rider. *Plin.* l. 8, c. 42.

CENTAURI (*Myth.*) a people of Thessaly, who were fabled to be half men and half beasts, whose battle with the Lapithæ is celebrated by the poets and ancient writers. *Hom. Il. et Odyss.*; *Hesiod. in Scut. Hercul.*; *Pind. Pyth. Od.* 2; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 33; *Strab.* l. 9; *Ovid. Met.* l. 12; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2; *Lucret.* l. 5; *Serv. in Virg.*; *Tzetz. Chil.* 9, *Hist.* 237.

CENTAURUS (*Myth.*) the name of a ship in the fleet of Æneas.

CENTLIVRE, *Susannah* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Lincolnshire, was born in 1667, and died in 1723. Her dramatic works were collected and published in 3 vols. 12mo. 1761.

CENTORIO, *Ascanius* (*Biog.*) of an illustrious family of Milan, was the author of some Historical Memoirs, 2 vols. 4to. Venice, 1565, 1569.

CENTRONES (*Geog.*) a people of Gallia Narbonensis, who were severely beaten by Cæsar when they attempted to obstruct his passage. They inhabited the district now called *Tarentaise*, in Savoy. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3.

CENTUM *Cellum* (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Etruria, now *Civita Vecchia*, which was built by Trajan. *Plin.* l. 6, ep. 31.

CEPARIUS (*Hist.*) an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline. *Cic. in Cat.*

CEPHALLENA (*Geog.*) or *Cephallenia*, now *Cephalonia*, an island in the Ionian Sea, whose inhabitants went with Ulysses to the Trojan war.

*Hom. in Catal.*

Αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦγε Κεφαλλῆνας μεγαθύμους.

*Sil.* l. 6.

*Saxa Cephalenum, et scopulosis Neriton arvis.*

The capital of Cephallena was Samos. [Vide *Cephallenia*] *Thucyd.* l. 2, c. 30; *Strab.* l. 10; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

CEPHALEON (*Biog.*) a Greek in the reign of Adrian, who wrote an abridgment of history from Ninus to Alexander the Great. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Phot. Biblioth.*; *Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 1.

CEPHALON (*Biog.*) an historian of Gergitha, in the territory of Cima in Asia, wrote a History of Troy, mentioned by antient writers. *Dionys. Hal. Antiq.* l. 1; *Parthen. in Erot.*; *Fest. de Verb. Signif. in Voc. Rom.*

CEPHALONIA (*Geog.*) or *Cefalonia*, the first in size, though the second in rank, of the islands forming the Ionian republic, is situated in the Mediterranean, opposite the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, between Santa Maura, Zante, and the coasts of Morea and Livadia. Lon. 20° E., lat. 38° N. It is divided into seven parts, namely, Argostoli, Liscuri, Finea, Erisso, Pillaro, Samo, and Lucato.

*History of Cephalonia.*

This island, which was called by the ancients Cephalena, [vide *Cephalena*] was under the marquis of Tocchis, who was prince of Achaia and the adjacent isles; but it was transferred in 1224 to Venice, from whom it was taken by the Turks in 1479, but retaken by the Venetians in 1499, who in 1595 built the fortress of Asso in the city of Cephalonia. They ceded this island to the French by the peace of Campo Formio, in 1797; but being taken from this latter power in 1799, it was formed, with the other islands, into an independent commonwealth, which was in 1810 subject to France, but is now under the protection of Great Britain.

*Ecclesiastical History of Cephalonia.*

Cephalonia was erected by the marquis of Tocchis into a bishop's see, suffragan of the archbishopric of Corfu. Most of the inhabitants are of the Greek church.

CEPHALUS (*Myth.*) Κέφαλος, son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, married Procris, the daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens, and was killed by accident with an arrow, as she pursued him from jealousy in the woods. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 986; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 189; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7.

CEPHALUS (*Hist.*) a Corinthian lawyer, who assisted Timoleon in regulating the republic of Syracuse. *Diod.* 16; *Plut. in Tim.*

CEPHALUS, a king of Epirus. *Liv.* l. 43.

CEPHALUS (*Biog.*) an orator, frequently mentioned by Demosthenes.

CEPHAS (*Bibl.*) the name which our Saviour gave to St. Peter, *John* i. 42. It has been a matter of considerable dispute, whether the Cephas whom St. Paul withstood to his face, be the Cephas of our Lord. i. e. the apostle Peter. *Gal.* ii. 9, &c.

CEPHEIS (*Myth.*) a name given to Andromeda, from her father Cepheus. *Ovid. de Art. Amand.*

CEPHEUS (*Myth.*) a king of Æthiopia, and father of Andromeda, by Cassiope, was one of the Argonauts, and was changed into a constellation after his death. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 14; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 4, c. 35.

CEPHISIADES (*Myth.*) a patronymic for Eteocles, the supposed son of the river Cephisus. *Paus.* l. 9, c. 34.

CEPHISIDORUS (*Biog.*) a tragic poet of Athens. *Suidas.*

CEPHISION (*Hist.*) Κηφισίων, a Theban commander, sent to assist Megalopolis. *Diod.*

CEPHISODOTUS (*Biog.*) Κηφισόδοτος, a disciple of Isocrates, who wrote an invective against Aristotle. *Athen.* l. 2.

CEPHISUS (*Geog.*) or *Cephissus*, Κηφισσός, a celebrated river of Greece, of which the Graces were fond. *Pind. Olymp.* od. 14.

Καφισίων ὑδάτων λάχοισαι, αἵτε ναίετε καλλίπωλον ἕδραν, ὦ λιπαρᾶς ἀοίδιμοι βασίλειαι Χάριτες Ὀρχομενοῦ.

*Lucan.* l. 3, v. 175.

*Bæoti coiêre duces, quos impiger ambit*
*Fatidicâ Cephissus aquâ.*

*Hom. Il.* l. 2, v. 522.

Οἵ τ' ἄρα πάρ' ποταμὸν Κηφισσὸν ἴναιον.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 1, v. 368.

*—— Adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas*
*Ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes.*

*Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 9.

CEPIO, or *Cæpio, Q. Servilius* (*Hist.*) vide *Servilius.*

CEPIO, *Coriolanus* (*Biog.*) a Dalmatian, who was shut up in Scutari when besieged by Mahomet II in 1478. He wrote the life of Peter Mocenigo, a Venetian commander, and afterwards doge of Venice.

CERAMBUS (*Myth.*) a man changed into a beetle. *Ovid. Met.* l. 7.

CERAMICUS (*Geog.*) now *Keramo*, a bay of Caria, near Halicarnassus, opposite Cos, receiving its name from Ceramus. *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5.

CERAMICUS (*Topog.*) the name of two places at Athens, one within the city, and the other without; the former served as a market-place, and a place of assembly for the people; the latter as a burial-place for such as had fallen in defence of their country, where statues were erected in honour of them. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 1; *Ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 10; *Plin.* l. 35; *Paus.* l. 1.

CERAMIUM (*Topog.*) a place at Rome, where Cicero's house was built.

CERASUS (*Geog.*) now *Keresoun*, a maritime city of Cappadocia, from which cherries were first brought to Rome by Lucullus, whence the name was afterwards given to that fruit. *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 15; *Marcellin.* l. 22.

CERATINUS, *James* (*Biog.*) a Dutch scholar of the 16th century, published, 1. 'A Translation of St. Chrysostom.' 2. 'De Sono Græcarum Literarum,' 8vo. 1529, and reprinted by Haverkamp in his 'Sylloge Scriptorum.'

CERATON (*Topog.*) a celebrated altar in the temple of Apollo, at Delos, which was erected with the horns of stags only, without the help of cement. It is said to have been standing in the time of Plutarch. *Callim. in Apoll.*; *Ovid. Heroid.* ep. 20; *Plut. de Jud. Anim.*

CERAUNIA (*Geog.*) vide *Acroceraunia.*

CERBERUS (*Myth.*) Κέρβερος, a dog of hell, the fruit of Echidnon's union with Typhon. He had, according to Hesiod, 50 heads. *Hesiod. Theogn.*

Κέρβερον ὠμηστὴν Ἀΐδεω κύνα χαλκεόφωνον
Πεντήκοντα κάρηνον.

Whence Horace,

*—— Demittit atras bellua centiceps Aures.*

Other mythologists give him but three heads. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

*Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci*
*Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.*

*Tibull.* l. 3, el.

*Nec canis anguineis redimitus terga catenis,*
*Cui tres sunt linguæ, tergeminumque caput.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 11.

*—— Nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit.*

He was stationed at the entrance of hell, to prevent the living from entering, or the dead from escaping.
*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 769.

> —— Δεινὸς δὲ κύων προπάροιθε φυλάσσει
> Νηλειής, τέχνην δὲ κακὴν ἔχει, ἐς μὲν ἰόντας
> Σαίνει ὁμῶς, οὐρῇ τε καὶ οὔασιν ἀμφοτέροισιν,
> Ἐξελθεῖν δ' οὐκ αὖτις ἐᾷ πάλιν, ἀλλὰ δοκεύων
> Ἐσθίει, ὅν κε λάβησι πυλέων ἔκτοσθε κιόντα.

Homer speaks of this dog, but not by name.
*Hom. Odyss.* l. 11, v. 622.

> —— Καί ποτέ μ' ἔνθα δ' ἔπεμψε κυνάξον.

*Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 2; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 6.

Cerberus (*Numis.*) this dog is depicted with his three heads on many medals, with Hercules, who is in the act of killing him, or dragging him bound, as in the annexed figure; inscription, HERCULI IMMORTALI. Sometimes he is at the foot of Pluto, of which he was the symbol.




CERCEAU, *John Anthony de* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Paris, was born in 1670, and died in 1730, leaving, 1. 'Defense de la Poesie Françoise.' 2. 'L'Histoire de Thamas Kouli Kan, Sophi de Perse,' 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1741. 3. 'Histoire de la Conjuration de Rienzi,' 12mo. 4. 'Varia de Variis Argumentis Carmina a multis e Societate Jesu,' 12mo. 1696, besides some dramatic pieces, which were reprinted in 3 vols. 12mo. 1807.

CERCYON (*Myth.*) or *Cercyones*, a king of Eleusis, and Neptune, or according to others, of Vulcan, who challenged Theseus, and being conquered by him, was put to death. *Hygin. Fab.* 187; *Ovid. Met.* l. 7; *Plut. in Thes.*; *Paus.* l. 1.

CERDA, *John Lewis* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit of Toledo, died in 1643, aged above 80, leaving, 1. Commentaries upon Virgil, 3 vols. fol. Paris, 1624—1641. 2. Commentaries upon Tertullian, begun in 2 vols. but not finished. 3. 'Adversaria Sacra,' Lugd. 1626.

CERDO (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch of the first and second centuries, who maintained, among other things, that there were two gods, the one good, who was the creator of heaven, and the one bad, who was the creator of the earth.

CERELLIA (*Biog.*) a Roman matron, who had a particular taste for philosophy and literature, and was intimate with Cicero. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13, ep. 72; *Quintil.* l. 6, c. 3.

CERES (*Myth.*) daughter of Saturn and Vesta, and goddess of corn and harvest, first taught men the art of cultivating the ground.
*Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

> *Prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram*
> *Instituit; cum jam glandes atque arbuta sacræ*
> *Deficerent silvæ, et victum Dodona negaret.*

She is also supposed to have given them laws.
*Ovid. Met.* l. 5.

> *Prima Ceres unco terram dimovit aratro:*
> *Prima dedit fruges, alimentaque mitia terris:*
> *Prima dedit leges.*

When her daughter Proserpine was carried away by Pluto, she went in search of her into Sicily, and lighted two torches by Mount Ætna, that she might also seek her at night.
*Stat. Theb.* l. 12.

> *Qualis ab Ætnæis accensâ lampade saxis*
> *Orba Ceres, magna variabat imagine flammæ*
> *Ausonium Siculumque latus, vestigia nigri*
> *Raptoris, vastosque legens in pulvere sulcos.*

*Callim. in Cer.*

> Μὴ μὴ ταῦτα λέγωμες, ἃ δάκρυον ἤγαγε Δηοῖ
> Κάλλιον, ὡς πολίεσσιν ἑαδότα τέθμια δῶκε
> Κάλλιον, ὡς καλάμην τε καὶ ἱερὰ δράγματα πρᾶτα
> Ἀσταχύων ἀπέκοψε, καὶ ἐν βόας ἧκε πατῆσαι
> Ἀνίκα Τριπτόλεμος ἀγαθὰν ἐδιδάσκετο τέχναν.

Sometimes she is taken for the moon, as Bacchus was for the sun.
*Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

> —— *Vos, o clarissima mundi*
> *Lumina, labentem cælo quæ ducitis annum,*
> *Liber, et alma Ceres.*

And by the Greeks she was called Δημήτηρ, i. e. Γῆ μήτηρ, Mother Earth, because the earth is the nourisher of all fruits, whence
*Eurip. in Phœniss.*

> Δαμάτηρ θεὰ, πάντων
> Ἄνασσα, πάν-
> των γᾶ τροφός.

Ceres is sometimes taken for bread.
*Terent.*

> *Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus.*

*Luc.* l. 3, v. 347.

> *Et desit si larga Ceres, tunc horrida cerni.*

She was greatly honoured at Attica, on which she had bestowed her greatest favours, by the celebration of the Eleusinean mysteries; but Sicily was supposed to be the favourite retreat of the goddess, wherefore she was particularly honoured by the inhabitants of that island. At Rome the festival of the *Cerealia* was celebrated in honour of her. She is considered the same as Rhea, Tellus, Cybele, Bona Dea, Berecynthia of the Phrygians, Adargatis of the Syrians, &c.; but particularly as the Isis of the Egyptians, whose worship was introduced into Greece by Erechtheus; and she is likewise designated by many epithets, as *Attica, Eleusinia, Thesmophoros* or *Legifera, Nigra, Alumna, &c.*, and represented by different symbols. [Vide *Ceres*, under *Numismatics*] *Apollod.* l. 1; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 1; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*; *Liv.* l. 29; *Ovid. Fast. &c.*; *Tac. Annal.* l. 2, 15, &c.; *Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.*; *Lactant. de fal. Rel.* c. 21; *Fest. de Vert. Signif. &c.*

Ceres (*Numis.*) is known on medals by ears of corn, a poppy, a basket full of fruits, and her head veiled, &c. as in fig. 1, &c. Sometimes she is represented sitting, as in fig. 2, and in the act of giving instruction as a grave matron; sometimes as a matron with a spear, as in fig. 3; or with a

Fig. 1.




Fig. 2.




Fig. 3.



torch, as in fig. 4; sometimes with one or two torches, as in fig. 5, in the act of seeking Proserpine, to which is added the plough, or some other implement of husbandry, or a pig, &c. as the goddess of tillage; and sometimes in a chariot drawn by two dragons, as they are supposed to be represented in fig. 6; sometimes by two lions, or four horses, &c. *Goltz. Sicil.*; *Vaill. Græc.*; *Hav. Parut.*

Fig. 4.




Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



CERIALIS, *Anicius* (*Hist.*) vide *Anicius*.

CERIGO (*Geog.*) one of the seven islands in the Mediterranean, which compose the Ionian republic, well known to the ancients by the name of *Cythera*. It is situated at the entrance of the Archipelago, in the Gulf of Maratonisi, or *Kolokythia*, and to the south of the Morea, from which it is

[illegible] formerly belonged to the Venetians, [illegible] it was taken by the French in 1797, but [illegible] two years after, and incorporated in the Ionian Republic.

CERIGO (Geog.) [illegible] *Kupsuli*, the capital of the island Cerigo, and the ancient *Cythera*, is at present an insignificant place, having a good harbour called *Porto Delphino*. Lon. 22° 36′ E., lat. 36° 10′ N.

CARILLI (Geog.) or *Cerellæ*, now *Cerella*, a town of the Brutii, near the river Laus.

CERINTHUS (*Ecc.*) a disciple of Simon Magus, and a heretic of the first century, who impugned the doctrine of the Trinity, and other articles of the Christian Faith. *S. Iren.* l. 1; *Dionys. Alexand. apud Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, c. 28; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 28; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 85, &c.

Cerinthus (*Geog.*) now *Zero*, a town of Eubœa, whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

CERQUOZZI, *Michael Angelo* (*Biog.*) a painter of Rome, was born in 1600, and died in 1660. One of his best pieces is in the palace Spada, at Rome, in which he has represented an army of fanatic Lazzaroni, who shout applause to Masanello.

CERRATI (*Biog.*) or *Cerato Paul*, a lawyer and Latin poet, of a noble family of Alba, in Lombardy, was born in 1485, and died in 1541. His poem 'De Virginitate,' and other works, are in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Ital.' and have been recently published by Vernazza, in 1778.

CERSOBLEPTES (*Hist.*) a king of Thrace, conquered by Philip, king of Macedonia. *Polyæn.* l. 7.

CERVANTES, *Saavedera Michael de* (*Biog.*) the author of Don Quixote, was born in 1547, and died in 1616. His birth-place is ascertained by the baptismal register to have been Alcala de Henares, although six other places, namely, Seville, Madrid, Esquivias, Toledo, Lucena, and Alcazar de San Juan, have claimed this honour. He wrote, besides his well-known romance, 1. 'Galatea,' Madrid, 1584. 2. 'Vinge del Parnaso,' 1614, besides comedies, novels, &c. The first part of Don Quixote was published in 1605, and again in 1608, and the second part in 1615.

CERVARIUS (*Hist.*) a Roman knight, who conspired with Piso against Nero.

CERUTI, *Frederick* (*Biog.*) a philologist of Verona, was born in 1541, and died in 1579, leaving an edition of Horace, 4to. Veron. 1585; and an edition of Juvenal and Persius, 4to. 1597; besides some small pieces.

CERUTTI, *Joseph Anthony Joachim* (*Biog.*) a poet and a Jesuit of Turin, was born in 1738, and died in 1792, after having figured in the revolution, leaving, 1. 'L'Apologie de l'Institut des Jesuites,' 8vo. 1762. 2. 'L'Aigle et le Hibou,' an apologue in verse, Glasgow and Paris, 1783. 3. 'Recuil de quelques Pieces de Literature en Prose et en Verse,' ibid. 1784. 4. 'Traduction Libre des Odes d'Horace,' &c. 1789.

CESARINI (*Ecc.*) vide *Cæsarini*.

Cesarini, *Virginio* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar of Rome, was born in 1595, and died in 1624. His Latin and Italian poems were printed in the collection, entitled 'Septem Illustrium Virorum Poemata,' 8vo. Antv. 1662.

CESELIUS, *Balsus* (*Hist.*) a turbulent Carthaginian, who persuaded Nero that immense treasures had been hidden by Dido in Africa; but, when search was made, and no treasures were found, he destroyed himself. *Tac. Annal.* l. 16.

CESI, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) an artist of the 16th century, whose principles were respected by the school of the Caracci.

CESPEDES, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a Spanish painter, and writer, died in 1608, aged upwards of 70, leaving a treatise on ancient and modern painting. His 'Last Supper,' at Cordova, has long been admired.

CESTIUS, *Gallus* (*Hist.*) a governor of Syria for the emperor Nero, who was defeated by the Jews in Judea. *Tac. Hist.* l. 5.

CESTRINUS (*Myth.*) son of Helenus and Andromache, settled in Epirus after his father's death.

CETHEGUS (*Hist.*) the surname of one of the branches of the Cornelii.

Cethegus, *Cornelius*, was created consul with Flaminius, U. C. 421, but they were obliged to resign their charge owing to some informality in their creation.

Cethegus, *Cornelius M.*, was created censor, U. C. 545, before he had been made consul, contrary to usage, and obtained the consulship five years after. He was a great orator. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 43; *Liv.* l. 33.

Cethegus, *Cornelius Caius*, was consul with Q. Minutius, U. C. 556, when they obtained advantages in Spain.

Cethegus, *Cornelius P.*, a prætor and a violent partizan in favour of Marius, who, on that account, was declared an enemy to the republic. This man is said to have had such influence in the state that the great men sent him presents when they wanted any office or post. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 48.

Cethegus, *Cornelius C.*, an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline, was strangled in prison.

*Juven. Sat.* 2, v. 27.

*Clodius accuset mœchos, Catilina Cethegum.*

*Sallust. in Cat.*

Cethegus, *Cornelius Serg.*, a consul in the reign of Tiberius with L. Vitellius Varro, U. C. 779, A. D. 24.

Cethegus, a Roman senator, who was put to death for adultery in the reign of Valentinian, A. D. 368.

CEUTA (*Geog.*) a fortified sea-port of Morocco, directly opposite to Gibraltar. Lon. 5° 11′ W. lat. 35° 38′ N.

*History of Ceuta.*

This town, which is supposed to be the same as the *Septa*, or *Septem Fratres* of the Romans, called by Ptolemy *Exilissa*, was taken from the Romans by the Goths, and from the latter by the Saracens, who kept possession of it till 1409, when king John, of Portugal, became master of it; and, at the death of Sebastian, it fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who have retained it ever since, notwithstanding that the Moors blockaded it from 1690 to 1720 without effecting any thing. *Grammaj.* l. 18; *Marmol. l'Afrique*, l. 4; *Vasconcel. in Anaceph.*

CEYX (*Myth.*) a king of Trachinia, and son of Lucifer, who, with his wife Alcyone, was changed into a bird called *Alcyon*. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 11.

CHABANON, *N. de* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born in America, of French parents, in 1730, and died in 1792, leaving, 1. 'Sur le Sort de Poesie,' &c. 8vo. 1764. 2. 'Discours sur Pindar,' &c. 3. 'De la Musique considerée en elle-même,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1788; besides some dramatic pieces.

CHABOT, *Peter Walter* (*Biog.*) a philologer of Sainloup, in Poitou, was born in 1516, and died in 1597. His Commentary on Horace was printed in fol. Paris, 16[illegible].

CHABRIAS (*Hist.*) Χαβρίας, an Athenian, who signalized himself in the war of the Bœotians against Agesilaus; and, after having conquered the whole island of Cyprus, he perished in his ship rather than fly like his companions, A. C. 376. *Diod.* l. 16; *C. Nep. in Vit.*; *Plut. in Phoc.*

CHABRIT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who died in 1785, was the author of a book entitled 'De la Monarchie et ses Lois,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1785.

CHABRY, *Mark* (*Biog.*) a painter and sculptor of Lyons, died in 1727, aged 67. He was sculptor to Lewis XIV, and his statue of that monarch at Lyons was destroyed during the revolution.

CHAD (*Her.*) the name of a family of Thursford, co. Nor-

folk, at present enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1791 on sir Charles Chad. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Per pale *gules* and *argent*, a cross potent counterchanged, in the first and fourth quarters a rose counterchanged; in the second and third, a cross pattee, also counterchanged.

*Crest.* A falcon with wings expanded *proper*, beaked, legged, and membered *or*, supporting in his dexter-claw a cross potent, as in the arms.

CHADERTON, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) first master of Emanuel College, of an ancient family of Chatterton, in Lancashire, was born in 1546, educated at Cambridge, elected master of Emanuel on its being re-founded in 1584, and died in 1640, after having for some time resigned his mastership. He, with the assistance of friends, enlarged the foundation for twelve instead of three fellows, and forty scholars. He was one of the Cambridge divines, who translated from Chronicles to Canticles inclusive.

CHADUC, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, of a good family, of Riom, in Auvergne, was born in 1564, and died in 1638, leaving some MSS., and a large collection of medals, antique marbles and gems, &c. which were highly valued.

CHÆREAS (*Hist.*) Χαιρέας, brother to Timotheus and Apollophanes, governor of Gazara, who were all killed in a marsh where, after the taking of Gazara, they had endeavoured to conceal themselves.

Chæreas (*Biog.*) Χαιρέας, an Athenian naval commander. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 74, &c.

Chæreas, *Cassius*, vide *Cassius*.

CHÆRONIA (*Geog.*) or *Chæronea*, Χαιρώνεια, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephisus, the birth-place of Plutarch, and memorable for the defeat of the Athenians by the Bœotians, A. C. 447, and for the victory gained by Philip, of Macedon, over the confederate army of the Thebans and the Athenians, A. C. 338. Sylla also defeated here Archelaus, the lieutenant of Mithridates. This town was anciently called *Arne*. *Strab.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 9; *Plut. in Pelop.*

CHAIS, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine of Geneva, was born in 1701, and died in 1786, leaving an edition of the Holy Bible, with a Commentary, in 6 vols. 4to.; besides some divinity tracts, &c.

CHAISE, *Francis de la* (*Hist.*) a Jesuit, and confessor to Louis XIV, was born at Aix in 1624, and died in 1709, after having taken a great part in the political concerns of that reign.

CHALCEDON (*Geog.*) or *Chalcedonia*, now *Kadi-Keni*, an ancient city of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium, built by a colony from Megara, A. C. 685. *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5.

CHALCIACUS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Minerva from her temple at Chalcis, in Eubœa. *C. Nep.* 4; *Liv.* l. 35; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 9; *Meurs. Misc. Lacon.* l. 1.

CHALCIDEUS (*Hist.*) a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet, killed by the Athenians, &c. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 8.

CHALCIDIUS (*Biog.*) a platonic philosopher of the fourth century, but whether a Christian or a Gentile does not appear from his writings. He translated the former part of the Timæus of Plato into Latin, with a Commentary, which was printed in Gr. and Lat. by Meursius, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1617; and reprinted by Fabricius in the second volume of the works of Hyppolitus, fol. Hamb. 1718.

CHALCIOPE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Æetes, king of Chalcis, and wife of Phryxus, by whom she had some children that she protected from her father's cruelty. *Apollon.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 3; *Ovid. Herod.* ep. 17; *Val. Flacc.* l. 15.

CHALCIS (*Geog.*) now *Negropont*, the chief city of Eubœa, nearest to Bœotia, which was founded by an Athenian colony. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 5.

CHALCODON (*Myth.*) [illegible] *Apollod.* l. 2.

Chalcodon, the father of [illegible] in the Trojan war. He was afterwards killed by [illegible] in a war against the Thebans. *Hom. Il.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 8.

Chalcodon, a man who assisted Hercules against Augias. *Paus.* l. 8.

CHALCOMEDUSA (*Myth.*) the wife of [illegible]cesius, and mother of Laertes. *Eustath. in Od.* l. 16.

CHALCON (*Myth.*) a Messenian, who went over from the Græcians to the Trojans for the sake of Penthesilea, of whom he was enamored. He was afterwards killed by Æneas, and his body hung in derision on a cross. *Ptol. Hæphæst. apud Phot.*

CHALCONDYLAS, *Demetrius* (*Biog.*) a native of Athens of the 15th century, who died in 1510, at the age of 80, leaving 'Erotema, sive Institutiones Grammaticæ,' a Greek grammar supposed to have been printed in 4to. at Milan, at the end of the 15th century, and reprinted in 4to. Paris, 1525. He also first edited the Greek Lexicon of Suidas; and a folio edition of Homer, Florent. 1488, also goes by his name.

Chalcondylas, *Laonicus*, a native of Athens at the latter end of the 15th century, was the author of a work entitled 'De Origine et Rebus Gestis Turcorum,' fol. Paris, 1650; translated into Latin by Conrad Clauser, of Zurich; and into French by Blaise de Vignere, 2 vols. fol. 1660, continued by Mezerai and others.

CHALDÆA (*Geog.*) called in the Hebrew כשדים, i. e. *chasdim*, probably from Cased, son of Nahor, Abraham's brother; a country of Asia, of which Babylon was the capital. [Vide *Babylon*]

CHALES (*Myth.*) Χάλης, a herald of Busiris, put to death by Hercules. *Apollod.* l. 2.

Chales (*Biog.*) vide *Dechales*.

CHALONER, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a soldier, and a statesman, of a good family in Wales, was born at London in 1515, and died in 1565, after having acted as ambassador in Germany and Spain, and on different occasions. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'De Republica Anglorum Instauranda Libri Decem,' 4to. Lond. 1579. 2. 'De Illustrium quorundam Encomiis Miscellanea,' &c.; besides his Letters in Hayne's Collection of State Papers, and other smaller pieces.

Chaloner, *Sir Thomas*, son of the preceding, and discoverer of the alum mines near Gisborough, in Yorkshire, was born in 1559, and died in 1615, after having been long in the service of James I. His eldest son, William Chaloner, esq. was created a baronet in 1620, which title became extinct in 1681.

Chaloner, *Thomas* and *James*, two sons of the preceding, were both regicides, who sat in judgment on the king. The elder, Edward, who also signed the king's death warrant, fled to Holland at the Restoration; the younger, Thomas, is said to have poisoned himself.

Chaloner, *Edward* (*Biog.*) an elder brother of the two regicides, died of the plague in 1625, leaving, among other things, a work entitled 'The Authority, Universality, and Visibility of the Church,' 4to. 1625, and 12mo. 1638.

CHALVET, *Matthew de* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Calventius*, was born in 1528, and died in 1607, leaving a translation of Seneca, fol. Paris, 1604 and 1638.

CHALONS, *sur Marne* (*Geog.*) a town of Champagne, a late province of France, and capital of the department of the Marne, situated on the Marne, 40 miles S. W. Verdun, and 103 E. Paris. Lon. 4° 22′ E. lat. 48° 51′ N.

*History of Chalons.*

This ancient town, the *Catalaunum* of the Romans, is said

to have been the theatre of the battle fought by Meroveus, king of the French, Aëtius, a general of the Romans, and Theodosius, king of the Visigoths, against Attila in 451, when they defeated him; but some think that, instead of *Campi Catalaunici*, the Plains of Chalons, it ought to be read *Campi Secalaunici*, the Plains of Soulogne.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

*Chalons* was, before the revolution, a bishop's see suffragan of Rheims, of which S. Memius was its most ancient prelate. A council was held here in 1115, and some synods in 1559, 1641, &c.

CHALONS *sur Soane* (*Geog.*) a city of Burgundy, a former province of France, situated on the Soane, in the modern department of the Soane and Loire, 33 miles E. by S. Autun, 170 N. Lyons, and 214 S. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 51′ E. lat. 46° 46′ N.

*History of Chalons.*

This town, which, by Latin authors, was variously called *Cabillio Æduorum*, *Cabillionum*, *Cabellonia*, and *Cabillonia*, is said to have been destroyed by Attila, but was soon after rebuilt, and was reduced by the first race of French kings. It suffered much on its capture by Clotarius I in 555; but recovering its former consequence, it was erected into a county by Louis le Debonnaire, but subsequently united to the crown of France.

*Ecclesiastical History.*

S. Marcel is said to have been the Apostle of Chalons. Donatianus was its bishop in the 4th century. Three councils were held here in 470, 479, and 590.

CHALYBES (*Geog.*) Χάλυβες, a bold hardy people of Asia Minor, who are supposed to have first worked in iron mines, which was their principal employment.

*Apollon. Argonaut.* l. 2.

> —— Μετὰ δὲ τυγερώτατοι ἀνδρῶν
> Τραχείην Χάλυβες καὶ ἀτειρέα γαῖαν ἔχυσιν
> Ἐργατίναι, τοὶ δ' ἀμφισιδήρεα ἔργαμελονται.

*Dionys. Perieges.* v. 768.

> Τοῖς δ' ἐπὶ καὶ Χάλυβες τυφελὴν καὶ απηνέα γαῖαν
> Ναίυσιν, μογερῦ δεδαηκότες ἔργα σιδήρυ.

*Callim. Frag.*

> —— Χαλύβων ὡς ἀπόλοιτο γένος
> Γειόθεν ἀντέλλον κακὸν φυτὸν δι μιν ἔφηνον.

which Catullus has rendered,

*Catull. de Com. Beren.*

> —— *Chalybon omne genus pereat*
> *Et qui principio sub terrâ quærere venas*
> *Institit, et ferri frangere duritiem.*

*Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

> *India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi;*
> *At Chalybes nudi ferrum.*

*Flacc. Argon.* l. 4.

> *Non ita sit metuenda tibi sævissima quanquam*
> *Gens Chalybum, duris patiens cui cultus in arvis,*
> *Et tonat adstrictâ semper domus ignea massâ.*

*Herod.* l. 1; *Xenoph. Anat.* l. 4; *Apollon.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 12.

CHAMBER, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of the 16th century, was one of the founders of the College of Physicians in London in 1518. A writer of this name also translated Barlaam's Greek work on arithmetic under the title of 'Barlaami Monachi Logistica,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1600.

CHAMBERI (*Geog.*) or *Chambery*, capital of the duchy called in Latin *Cameriacum*, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Savoy, and still the seat of a royal council. Victor Amadeus I chose it for a place of retreat after abdicating the throne of Sardinia in 1730. It is situated on the conflux of the rivers l'Aise and d'Albans, 32 miles N. by E. Grenoble, 35 E. S. E. Geneva, and 55 E. Lyons. Lon. 5° 50′ E. lat. 45° 34′ N.

CHAMBERLAYNE, *Edward* (*Biog.*) of an ancient family of Adington, in Gloucestershire, was born in 1616, educated at Oxford, and died in 1703. Among his works, the best known is his 'Angliæ Notitia,' which went through numerous editions.

CHAMBERLAYNE, *John*, son of the preceding, who was also educated at Oxford, and died in 1755, left, among other things, 'The History of the Reformation in and about the Low Countries, translated from the Dutch of Gerrard Brandt,' 4 vols. fol. Lond. 1721; and the Lord's Prayer in One Hundred Languages, 8vo.

CHAMBERLEN, *Hugh* (*Biog.*) a physician to queen Anne, whose family had held this office to her five predecessors, was the author of a Latin poem in the 'Hymenæus Cantabrigiensis,' on the marriage of prince George of Denmark with princess Anne in 1683, and died in 1728.

CHAMBERS (*Biog.*) or *Chalmers, David*, a Scotch historian, was born in 1530, and died in 1592, leaving an Abridgment of the History of Scotland, and other works published in 8vo. Paris, 1579.

CHAMBERS, *Ephraim*, author of the 'Cyclopædia,' and native of Milton, in Westmoreland, died in 1740. His Dictionary was first published in 2 vols. fol. 1728, reprinted in 1738, 1739, 1741, and 1746. After his death, it was enlarged to 4 vols., and has since received considerable additions.

CHAMBERS, *Sir William*, an architect of Scotch extraction, was born at Stockholm in 1726, and died in 1796. He planned the buildings of Somerset-house, and left, 1. 'A Treatise on Civil Architecture,' 1759. 2. 'Plans, Elevations,' &c. fol. 1765.

CHAMBRE, *Marin Cureau de la* (*Biog.*) a native of Mans, and king's physician in ordinary, who died in 1669, aged 75, left, among other things, 1. 'Les Caracteres des Passions,' 4 vols. 4to. Paris, and 5 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1658. 2. 'Le System de l'Ame,' &c.

CHAMFLEURI, *Hugh de* (*Hist.*) bishop of Soisons, and chancellor of France in the reign of Louis the Younger, is distinguished in the history of his time, which speaks also of his disgrace.

CHAMIER, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine, and a busy politician, of Dauphiny, was killed in 1621 by a cannon-ball at the siege of Montaubon, where he was professor of divinity. His 'Corpus Theologicum,' and his 'Epistolæ Jesuiticæ,' were printed in fol. 1693; but there are 8vo. editions of the latter, namely, Genev. 1599.

CHAMILLARD, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Bourges, was born in 1656, and died in 1730, leaving several dissertations on medals, gems, &c. 4to. Paris, 1711; besides an edition of Prudentius, 4to. Paris, 1687.

CHAMPAGNE (*Geog.*) in Latin *Campania*, a province of France in the eastern part of the kingdom adjacent to Lorraine and Franche Compté, was formerly governed by counts of its own, but became united to the crown in the reign of Philip IV. The capital of Champagne is Troyes.

CHAMPAGNE, *Philip de* (*Biog.*) a painter of Brussels, was born in 1602, and died in 1674, leaving numerous specimens of his skill in the churches and palaces of Paris, but his best piece is the ceiling of the king's apartment at Vincennes.

CHAMPEAUX, *William de* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Campellensis*, a native of Champeaux, near Melun, was made bishop of Chalons in 1113, and died in 1121. 'A Dialogue between a Jew and a Christian,' is printed under his name in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' but is said to belong to Gilbert of Westminster.

CHAMPIER, *Benedict Curtius Symphorien* (*Biog.*) a voluminous French writer of the 16th century, wrote, among

other things, 'Les Grandes Chroniques des Ducs de Savoie,' fol. Paris, 1516.

CHAMPION, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a penman of Chatham, who was born in 1709, left, among other specimens of his art, 1. 'Comparative Penmanship,' 24 oblong folio plates, 1750. 2. 'New and Complete Alphabets,' 21 plates, oblong fol. 1754. 3. 'Living Hand,' 40 plates, 4to. 1758, &c.

CHAMPION, *Anthony*, of an ancient and respectable family of St. Columb, in Cornwall, was born in 1724, and died in 1801, leaving 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.'

CHAMPLAIN, *Samuel de* (*Hist.*) a voyager of France in the reign of Henry IV, who founded the settlement in New France, caused the town of Quebec to be built, and contributed materially to the commerce of Canada. He published 'Voyage de la Nouvelle France, dite Canada,' 4to. 1632. He was expelled with the French from the colony in 1631; but at the restoration of peace, was made governor-general, and died in 1634. Lake Champlain derives its name from him.

CHAMPNEYS (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity in Somersetshire, of which mention is made as early as Henry I. It at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1767 on sir Thomas Champneys. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* The original armorial bearings of the family of Champnee, or Camneys, as they stand in the register of Caen, in Normandy; namely, party per pale *or* and *sable*, a border engrailed and counterchanged, a lion rampant *gules*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet, a sword erect, between two wings expanded.

*Supporters.* Two lions rampant *gules*, crowned murally; and by a grant of Louis XIV, king of France, the lions are charged, on one with the arms of France, and on the other with those of Navarre.

*Motto.* "Pro patria non timidus perire."

CHANCELLOR, *Richard* (*Hist.*) an English navigator, who went out under sir Hugh Willoughby to discover a north-west passage to China, in 1553, and being thrown on the Russian shores, when all his companions were lost, he commenced a trade with that country, and thus laid the foundation of the Russian company, which was afterwards established by his means. In his second voyage he was wrecked on the Norman coast, where he fell a victim to the climate.

CHANDLER, *Edward* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate of Dublin, was educated at Cambridge, and after various preferments was nominated to the bishopric of Lichfield in 1717, translated to that of Durham in 1730, and died in 1750, leaving 'A Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament;' besides some sermons, 'Chronological Dissertations,' &c.

CHANDLER, *Mary* (*Biog.*) a poetess of Malmsbury, was born in 1687, and died in 1745, leaving several poems, the most esteemed of which was her 'Bath.'

CHANDLER, *Samuel*, a dissenting minister of Hungerford, in Berkshire, was born in 1693, and died in 1766. He wrote, 1. 'A Vindication of the Christian Religion,' 8vo. 1725. 2. 'A Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart,' 1762. 3. 'A Critical History of the Life of David,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1766; besides a translation of Limborch's 'History of the Inquisition,' and some smaller pieces.

CHANDLER, *Richard*, a scholar and an antiquary, was born in 1738, educated at Oxford, and died in 1810, leaving, 1. 'Marmora Oxoniensia,' fol. Oxon. 1763. 2. 'Ionian Antiquities,' imp. fol. 1769. 3. 'Inscriptiones Antiquæ,' &c. fol. Oxon. 1774. 4. 'Travels in Asia Minor,' &c. 4to. 1775. 5. 'Travels in Greece,' 4to. 1776. 6. 'The History of Ilium, or Troy,' 1802. 7. 'The Life of William of Wayneflete,' a posthumous work, 8vo. 1811.

CHANTEREAU-LE-FEBURE (*Biog.*) or *Le Fèvre, Louis*, an antiquary of Paris, was born in 1588, and died in 1658. He wrote, among other things, 'Historical Memoirs of the Houses of Lorrain and Bar,' fol. Paris, 1642.

CHANTEREAU, *Peter Nicholas*, a French writer of Paris, was born in 1741, and died in 1808, leaving, 1. 'Voyage dans les Trois Royaumes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, et d'Irlande,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1792. 2. 'Lettres ecrites de Barcelona,' &c. 8vo. 1792. 3. 'Voyage Philosophique, &c. fait en Russie pendant les Annees 1788 et 1789,' 2 vols. 8vo. 4. 'Dictionnaire des Mots et Usages introduits par la Revolution,' 8vo.

CHANDOS, *Sir John Bridges, Lord* (*Hist.*) early displayed his attachment to arms, and signalized himself in France, whither he attended his sovereign Henry VIII, at the taking of Terouenne and Tournay, as also at the memorable rout at Guinegaste. He was afterwards in the service of Edward VI and queen Mary, and after attending lady Jane Grey on the scaffold in 1554, he died himself in 1557.

CHANDOS, *George Bridges, sixth Lord*, distinguished himself by his loyalty, valour, and fidelity to his sovereign Charles I, in whose cause he had three horses killed under him, but mounting a fourth he contributed in no small degree to routing the cavalry of the rebels. He afterwards suffered materially in his person and estate from the domineering party, and died in 1654.

CHANDOS, *Sir James Brydges, eighth Lord*, resided for some years at Constantinople, as his majesty's ambassador, and died in 1714.

CHANDOS, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles formerly enjoyed by the family of Brydges, and now by the family of Grenville.

CHAONIA (*Geog.*) a mountainous part of Epirus, which abounded in doves, *Chaoniæ aves*, which were said to deliver oracles.

*Virg. Eclog.* 9.

*—— Sed carmina tantum*
*Nostra valent, Lycida, tela inter Martia, quantum*
*Chaonias dicunt, aquilâ veniente, columbas.*

*Prop.* l. 1, el. 9.

*Non me Chaoniæ vincant in amore columbæ.*

*Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 2.

*Quæque colat turres Chaonis ales habet.*

And also in acorns, which were thence called *Chaonius victus.*

*Claud. de Rapt. Pros.* l. 3.

*Chaonio statui gentes avertere victu.*

*Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

*Liber et alma Ceres; vestro si munere tellus*
*Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit aristâ.*

It received its name from Chaon, a son of Priam, who is said to have been accidentally killed there.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 335.

*Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit.*

CHAPELAIN, *John* (*Biog.*) a poet of Paris, was born in 1595, and died in 1674, leaving 'La Pucelle, ou France Delivrée;' besides odes, sonnets, &c.

CHAPELLE, *Claude Emanuel Lullier* (*Biog.*) a poet, so called from Chapelle, the place of his nativity, was born in 1621, and died in 1686, leaving a work in prose and verse, entitled, 'Voyage de Bachaumont,' which, with his other poetical pieces, were reprinted in 2 vols. 12mo. Hague, 1732 and 1755.

CHAPELLE, *Armand de la*, minister of the Walloon church, at the Hague, died in 1746, leaving the 'Bibliotheque Anglaise,' a sort of review, in 15 vols. 12mo. from 1716 to 1727; and the 'Bibliotheque Raisonnée des Ouvrages des Savans,' 14 vols. from 1728 to 1735.

CHAPELLE, *John de la*, the descendant of a noble family of Bourges, was born in 1655, and died in 1723, leaving, 1. 'Lettres d'un Suisse à un François.' 2. 'Memoires Historiques sur la Vie d'Armaud de Bourbon, Prince de Conti,' 4to. 1699; translated into English, 8vo. 1711.

CHAPMAN, *George* (*Biog.*) an English poet, and cotemporary with Shakspeare and Spenser, who died in 1634, aged 77, wrote 17 dramatic pieces, among which was the famous Mask called the 'Temple;' translated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; and attempted Musæus and Hesiod.

CHAPMAN, *John*, son of the Rev. William Chapman, rector of Stratfieldsay, in Hampshire, was born in 1704; educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1727 and 1731, and died archdeacon of Sudbury in 1784. He published, among other things, 1. 'Eusebius,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1739—1741. 2. 'Primitive Antiquity Explained and Vindicated.' He also controverted some points in Middleton's 'Life of Cicero.'

CHAPONE, *Hester* (*Biog.*) the daughter of Thomas Mulso, esq. of Twyvill, in Northamptonshire, and wife of Mr. Chapone, a gentleman of the Temple, was born in 1727, and died in 1801. She is well known as the friend and correspondent of Mrs. Carter, and the authoress of 'Letters on the Improvement of the Mind.' Her whole works were published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1807.

CHAPPE, *d'Auteroche John* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Mauriac, in Upper Auvergne, was born in 1728, and died in 1769. He translated the works of Dr. Halley, from the English; and wrote an Account of a Journey to the Island of Tobolsk in 1761, for the Purpose of observing the Transit of Venus over the Sun's Disk, which was published in 3 vols. 4to. 1768; besides several of his papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

CHAPPEL, *William* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in Ireland, and native of Lexington, in Nottinghamshire, was born in 1512; educated at Cambridge, where he disputed with king James I, and defeated him; was, after various preferments, advanced in 1638 to the bishoprics of Cork, &c., and died in 1649, leaving, 1. 'Methodus Concionandi,' &c. 1648. 2. 'Use of Holy Scripture,' 1653. 3. His own Life, written in Latin, which was twice printed.

CHAPPELOW, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) an oriental scholar, was born in 1683, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in 1712 and 1716, and died in 1768. He published, 1. An edition of Spencer, 'De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus.' 2. 'Elementa Linguæ Arabicæ.' 3. 'Commentary on Job,' &c. 2 vols. 1752. 4. 'The Traveller,' an Arabic poem, &c. 4to. 1758. 5. 'Six Assemblies, or Ingenious Conversations of learned Men among the Arabians,' &c. 8vo. 1767.

CHAPUZEAU, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a protestant writer of Geneva, died in 1701, leaving, 1. 'Eloge de la Ville de Lyons,' 4to. 2. 'Une Relation de Savoye,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1667, &c.

CHARÆADES (*Hist.*) Χαραιάδης, an Athenian commander, sent with 30 ships to Sicily, during the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* l. 3.

CHARAS, *Moses* (*Biog.*) an apothecary of Usez, in Upper Languedoc, was born in 1618, and died in 1698, leaving 'Pharmacopœia,' 2 vols. 4to. 1673 and 1758.

CHARAXES (*Biog.*) or *Charaxus*, Χάραξος, a Mitylenean, brother to Sappho, who squandered all his property on a courtezan, and then turned pirate. *Herod.* l. 2; *Ovid. Heroid.* ep. 15.

CHARAXUS (*Myth.*) one of the Centaurs, who was at the marriage of Pirithous, when Rhœtus having struck his head with a burning torch so as to set his hair on fire, he died in the greatest torments. *Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

CHARDIN, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) a well-known traveller, was born at Paris in 1643, and died in 1713. He published 'Journal du Voyage de Chardin en Perse,' &c. fol. 1686, and the second part in 1711; it was also translated into English, and published under his own inspection at the same time as the original. A new edition appeared at Amsterdam in 4 vols. 4to. 1735.

CHARES (*Hist.*) Χάρης, a man who wounded Cyrus when fighting against his brother Artaxerxes. *Plut. in Artax.*

CHARES, an Athenian, who fought with Darius against Alexander. *Q. Curt.* l. 4.

CHARES (*Biog.*) a statuary of Lindus, who was 12 years employed in making the famous Colossus at Rhodes. *Plin.* l. 34, c. 7.

CHARES, an historian of Mitylene, who wrote a life of Alexander, quoted by Athenæus, Plutarch, and Aulus Gellius.

CHARETTE, *de la Cointrie Francis Athanasius de* (*Hist.*) a French royalist, celebrated for his noble resistance in La Vendee, who, after an engagement in which he was dangerously wounded in the head, and lost three of his fingers, was taken and shot by the revolutionary ruffians in 1796.

CHARIBERT (*Hist.*) or *Aribert*, a king of Paris, succeeded his father Clotarius I in 561, and died after a reign of six years. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 4; *Aimon. Hist. Franc.* l. 3; *Sigebert. in Chron.*

CHARIBERT, *Chareber*, or *Aribert*, king of Aquitania, was son of Clotarius II. His elder brother having given him in apanage the greater part of Aquitania, he took up his residence at Toulouse, and died in 630. *Aimon.* l. 4; *Fredegar. in Chron.*

CHARICLES (*Hist.*) Χαρικλῆς, one of the 30 tyrants set over Athens by the Lacedæmonians. *Xenoph. Mem.* l. 1; *Arist. Polit.* l. 5, c. 6.

CHARICLES (*Biog.*) a famous physician in the reign of Tiberius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 6, c. 50.

CHARICLIDES (*Hist.*) Χαρικλείδης, an officer of Dionysius the Younger, whom Dion gained over to assist him in dethroning the tyrant. *Diod.* l. 16.

CHARICLITUS (*Hist.*) an officer who had the command of the Rhodian fleet. *Liv.* l. 37, c. 23.

CHARICLO (*Myth.*) a daughter of Apollo, who married the centaur. *Chron. Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Plut. in Thes.*

CHARIDEMUS (*Hist.*) an Athenian, banished by Alexander, and killed by Darius. *Arrian. Hist.* l. 1; *Q. Curt.* l. 3.

CHARIDEMUS, the last of the priests of Jupiter Cranaus, who was set up as king of the Sicyonians, and fled because he was not able to maintain the expenses of his post. *Diodor.* l. 17; *Euseb. in Chron.*

CHARILAUS (*Hist.*) Χαρίλαος, a son of Polydectes, king of Sparta, being educated by his uncle Lycurgus, began to reign A. M. 3150, A. C. 885, and died at the age of 64. *Plut. in Lycurg.*; *Pausan.* l. 2, &c.

CHARILAUS, a Spartan, who, according to Herodotus, stimulated his brother Mæander to take up arms against the Persians. *Herod.* l. 3.

CHARILAUS, a Spartan, who changed the monarchical power into a despotism.

CHARILLUS (*Hist.*) one of the ancestors of Leutichydes.

CHARIS (*Myth.*) a goddess among the Greeks, who was the wife of Vulcan. *Hom. Il.* l. 18.

CHARITES (*Myth.*) Χάριτες, *Gratiæ*, the Graces, daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus.

*Mus.*

—— 'Οι δὲ παλαιοὶ
Τρεῖς χάριτας ψεύσαντο πεφυκέναι, εἷς δὲ τις Ἡρᾶς
Ὀφθαλμὸς γελόων ἑκατὸν χαρίτεσσι τεθήλει.

They were reckoned three in number, namely, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, to denote doing kindnesses to others, receiving kindnesses from others, and returning kindnesses to others. [Vide *Gratiæ*] *Hom.* l. 5; *Orph. in*

*Hymn. Hesiod. Theog. v. 64; Theoc. Idyll. in Char.; Eurip. in Herc. Fur. v. 673; Apollod. l. 1; Hygin. Præf. Fab.; Lactant. in Theb. &c.*

CHARITON (*Hist.*) Χάριτων, a young man of Agrigentum, who entered into a conspiracy with his friend Menalippus, to kill the tyrant Phalaris; but the scheme being frustrated, and Chariton taken, Menalippus surrendered himself to the tyrant as the sole author of the plot, and solicited to be punished in his stead; at which proposal the tyrant was so pleased that he pardoned them both, on condition that they left Sicily. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2; *Athen.* l. 13.

CHARITON (*Ecc.*) a Greek monk, who was made patriarch of Constantinople in 1177, and held the patriarchate for only 11 months, when he was succeeded by Theodosius. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 1147.

CHARITON (*Biog.*) a writer of Aphrodisium, at the latter end of the fourth century, who composed a Greek romance, entitled, 'The Loves of Chæreas and Callirhoe,' an edition of which was published with notes by D'Orville, Gr. and Lat. 4to. Amst. 1750; and reprinted by Reiske, 8vo. Leipzig, 1783; translated into French, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1763, and again in 1775; into English, 2 vols. 12mo. 1763.

CHARITOPULUS, *Manuel* (*Ecc.*) vide *Manuel*.

CHARKE, *Charlotte* (*Biog.*) the youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, and wife to Richard Charke, a performer on the violin, from whom she separated on account of his debaucheries, died in 1760, after a life of misery, which had been spent mostly on the stage. She wrote 'A Narrative of her own Life,' published in 1755.

CHARLEMAGNE (*Hist.*) vide *Charles*.

CHARLEMONT, *Sir Toby Caulfield, Baron of* (*Hist.*) distinguished himself in the reign of Elizabeth and James against their majesties' enemies in Spain, the Low Countries, and Ireland, especially against the traitor O'Neile, and died in 1627, at the age of 62.

CHARLEMONT, *Toby, Baron of*, grandson of the preceding, fell into the hands of the traitor O'Neile, and was murdered in 1641.

CHARLEMONT, *William, Baron of*, brother of the preceding, was so fortunate as to capture sir Phelim O'Neile, and to have him executed for his many crimes.

CHARLEMONT, *William, Viscount*, was among the number of those in Ireland who took up arms against king James II, in favour of William III. He was afterwards called upon to serve under Charles, earl of Peterborough, in Spain, where he signalized himself, particularly at the siege of Barcelona, which he obliged the French to raise. He died in 1726, being reputed the oldest nobleman in his majesty's dominions, as he had enjoyed the peerage for 55 years.

CHARLEMONT, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Caulfield, many of whom have distinguished themselves in history, as before-mentioned. [Vide *Caulfield*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Caulfield, earl of Charlemount, viscount Charlemount, lord Caulfield, baron of Charlemount.

*Arms.* Barry of ten pieces *argent* and *gules*, on a canton of the second, a lion passant gardant *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a dragon's head erased *gules*, collared gemelle *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two dragons *gules*, gorged as the crest.

*Motto.* "Deo duce, ferro comitante."

CHARLES (*Hist.*) a name common to several kings and emperors.

*Emperors of this Name.*

CHARLES I, more commonly called Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, king of France, and first emperor of the West, was born in a castle called Ingelheim, near Mentz, in 742, succeeded his father, Pepin the Short, in 768, to the crown of France; and after making himself master of all Germany and Italy, he was crowned at Rome emperor of the West, by Leo III, in 800, and died in 814, after reigning 47 years over France; leaving his eldest son Louis to be emperor and king, and bestowing Italy on Bernard, the illegitimate son of his son Pepin. He was buried in the cathedral of Aix la Chapelle. [Vide Plate II]

CHARLES II, surnamed the *Bald*, king of France and emperor of the West, was born in 823, succeeded his father Louis le Debonnaire in 840. He was elected emperor in 875, and obtained a great victory over his brother Lotharius at Fontenay; but finding himself afterwards unable to withstand his enemies, he fled into Italy, where he was poisoned in 873, by one of his servants. The effigies of this and the following princes are given, as in the annexed figures.



CHARLES III, surnamed the *Gross*, or *Fat*, the third son of Louis, king of Germany, was elected emperor in 881; but owing to his incapacity he was driven from the throne, and died of grief in 888. Arnold, his nephew, was chosen in his stead.



CHARLES IV, grandson of the emperor Henry VII, had so great a respect for the church, that he was called the Emperor of Priests. He died in 1378, after a reign of 32 years. His reign is famous for the golden bull, enacted at Nuremberg in 1356. His sons Wenceslaus and Sigismund were successively emperors.



CHARLES V, eldest son of Philip, archduke of Austria, was born at Ghent in 1500, proclaimed king of Spain in 1516, succeeded his grandfather Maximilian in 1518, as emperor of Germany; and after having been engaged in long and successful warfare with the Moors, he resigned his imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand, and the kingdom of Spain to his son Philip in 1555, and died in 1558. [Vide Plate II]

CHARLES VI, fifth son of the emperor Leopold, was proclaimed in 1703 king of Spain, under the title of Charles III; succeeded Joseph as emperor of Germany in 1711; obtained in 1714 the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Netherlands, and Milan and Mantua, in exchange for Spain, which had been contested with him by Philip V, and died in 1740, aged 55, being the 16th and last emperor of the house of Austria in the male line. He was succeeded by Charles Albert, of Bavaria.



CHARLES VII, son of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, succeeded as elector in 1726, and on the death of Charles VI he protested against the Pragmatic Sanction, and the rights of Maria Theresa to the imperial throne; but although aided by the French and Bavarians, he did not retain more than the empty title of emperor when he died in 1745, aged 48.

*Kings and Princes of France.*

CHARLES I, or *Charlemagne*, emperor and king of France. [Vide *Charles I*]

CHARLES II, emperor and king of France. [Vide *Charles II*]

CHARLES III, surnamed the *Simple*, was born in 879, succeeded to the throne of France in 893; but being unequal to the government, his enemies wrested some provinces from him, and afterwards making him a prisoner, deprived him of his crown, which he had worn



for 30 years. He died after a seven years' captivity, and abandoned by all his friends, in 929.



**Charles** IV, surnamed the *Fair*, succeeded to the throne of France on the death of his brother Philip the Tall in 1322, and died 1328, after having been engaged in a war with Edward II, of England.



**Charles** V, surnamed the *Wise* and *Eloquent*, son of king John, was born in 1337, succeeded his father in 1364, and died after a reign of 16 years, in which he repaired the losses that France had sustained by the English in the time of his father.



**Charles** VI, surnamed the *Well-beloved*, son of Charles V, was born in 1368, succeeded his father in 1384, and died in 1422, after an unhappy reign, in which his country, torn by intestine divisions, was overrun by the victorious English, and he was deprived of his crown by the victor, Henry V, of England. He was succeeded by his son Charles VII.



**Charles** VII, surnamed the *Victorious*, was born in 1402, succeeded his father Charles V in 1422, and died of hunger in the 39th year of his reign, in which, by his vigour, combined with the ardour which the Maid of Orleans inspired into her countrymen, he wrested from the English all their conquests, except the town of Calais. He was succeeded by his son Louis XI.



**Charles** VIII, surnamed the *Affable*, son of Louis XI, was born in 1470, succeeded his father in 1483, and died after a reign of 14 years, in which he conquered Florence, Rome, Capua, and Naples, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Constantinople; but was soon after compelled to cut his way through a combined army four times as strong as his own, in order to return to his own dominions.



**Charles** IX, second son of Henry II, was born in 1550, succeeded his brother, Francis II, in 1551, and died after a reign of more than 13 years, which was stained by the cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew, plotted and executed by his mother Catherine de Medicis and her counsellors; but too much approved of by himself, to leave him guiltless of the bloody deed.

**Charles**, eldest son of Charlemagne, was made king of eastern France, by the will of his father, in 806, and died in 811, without children.

**Charles** *of France*, son of Charles the Bald, was consecrated king of Aquitania in 855, and died of a wound in his head in 866.

**Charles**, third son of the emperor Lotharius I, succeeded his father as king of Provence and a part of Burgundy in 855, and died in 863.

*Kings of Naples.*

**Charles** I, son of Louis VIII, of France, was born in 1220, and invested with the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily by the popes Urban IV and Clement IV, in 1266 and 1285. During his reign the massacre of the French took place in Sicily, which is well known by the name of the *Sicilian Vespers*.

**Charles** II, surnamed the *Lame*, succeeded his father Charles I, in 1289, and died in 1309, at the age of 63, after a reign of 25 years. He was the founder of many monasteries and churches.

**Charles** III, surnamed the *Little*, grandson of John, duke de Duras, and great grandson of Charles II, succeeded to the crown of Naples and Sicily, after having put to death Joan I, of Naples, in 1380, and going into Hungary to take possession of that kingdom also, he was killed at Buda in 1386, through the intrigues of Isabella, widow of Lewis, king of Hungary.

**Charles** IV, son of Charles, count of Anjou, was king, not only of Naples and Sicily, but also of Jerusalem, and died in 1481, after a year's reign.

*Kings of Sweden.*

**Charles**, a name common to twelve kings of Sweden, the first six of whom are known in history only by name.

**Charles** VII, surnamed *Suercherson*, succeeded Eric the Holy in 1160, and was killed by Eric IX, after a reign of eight years.

**Charles** VIII, surnamed *Canutson*, was raised to the throne in 1448, and died in 1470, after a troublesome reign, in which he was once driven from his throne by Christiern II, king of Denmark, but was afterwards restored.

**Charles** IX, *Duke of Sudermania*, and son of Gustavus I, was born in 1550, succeeded in 1604 in the place of his uncle Sigismond, who was obliged to take flight, and died in 1611, after having made war on the Polanders, Danes, and Swedes.

**Charles-Gustavus** X, son of John Casimir, Count Palatine of the Rhine, was born in 1622, succeeded queen Christina, his cousin, in 1654, and died after a reign of six years, in which he was engaged in a war with Poland, and afterwards with Denmark.

**Charles** XI, son of the preceding, was born in 1655, succeeded his father in 1660, and died in 1697, at the age of 42; his mother having governed with much wisdom during his minority. Just before his death he was acknowledged as mediator by the powers who concluded the peace of Ryswick.

**Charles** XII, son of Charles XI, was born in 1662, crowned at the age of 15, and was killed in 1718, by a cannon-ball, at the siege of Fredrickshall, in Norway, after a warlike and adventurous reign, in which he strove to imitate Alexander by the number of his conquests, and the display of fearless valour. [Vide Plate V]

*Kings of Hungary.*

**Charles** I, surnamed *Martel*, son of Charles II, of Naples, was born in 1272, succeeded to the throne of Hungary in 1290, and died in 1297, or, according to the historians of Hungary, in 1301. *Bonfin. de Reb. Hung.*

**Charles** III, surnamed the *Little*, the same as Charles III, of Naples, before-mentioned.

*Kings of Navarre.*

**Charles** I, the same as Charles IV, of France.

**Charles** II, surnamed the *Bad*, son of Philip, count of Evreux, and Joan, daughter of Louis X, of France, was crowned king of Navarre in 1350, and was burnt to death in 1387, at the age of 55, after having attempted to poison Charles V, of France, and the other princes of his house; and also committed other enormities.

**Charles** III, king of Navarre, surnamed the *Noble*, was born in 1361, succeeded his father Charles II, in 1387, and died in 1425, after having contributed to the happiness of his subjects by his justice and other virtues.

*Kings of Spain.*

**Charles** I, the same as the emperor Charles V.




CHARLES II, was born in 1661, succeeded his father, Philip IV, in 1665, and died in 1700, at the age of 32, without issue. In him ended the eldest male branch of the house of Austria, reigning in Spain.

CHARLES III, the title assumed by the emperor Charles VI.

CHARLES IV, succeeded his brother Ferdinand VI on the throne of Spain in 1759, when he exchanged Sicily for the Spanish dominions, and died in 1789, after an unsuccessful reign.

*Kings of England.*

CHARLES I, surnamed the *Martyr*, son of James I, and Anne of Denmark, was born at Drumferline in 1600, succeeded his father in 1625, and perished on the scaffold, after a long and desperate struggle to maintain his rights, by the hands of his rebellious and hypocritical subjects in 1648. He is the reputed author of the Icon Basilike, although many are pleased to dispute this point. [Vide Plate IV]

CHARLES II, son of the preceding, was born in 1630, and after sharing the misfortunes of his father and family, was by the voice of the nation, which had recovered from its phrenzy, recalled to the throne in 1660, and died in 1685, after a reign marked by levity, licentiousness, and discontent. [Vide Plate IV]

*Princes of this Name.*

CHARLES, *Martel*, son of Pepin, surnamed *Heristal*, signalized himself as a successful warrior against the Saxons, Germans, Bavarians, &c., but more especially against the Saracens in Aquitania. He died in 741, at the age of 50 or 55, after a life spent entirely in martial exploits. His son Pepin was the first king of the Carlovingian race.

CHARLES *of France, Duke of Lorraine*, and eldest son of Louis IV, was born in 953. He laid claim to the crown of France at the death of his nephew Louis V, but being defeated and taken prisoner, he died in 994.

CHARLES *of France, Count of Valois, &c.*, eldest son of Philip the Bold, obtained the title of *Defender of the Church*, on account of the assistance which he rendered to the popes Martin IV, and Boniface VIII. He was also successfully employed against the English, and died in 1325.

CHARLES II, *Duke of Lorraine*, was engaged in warfare with Prussia and France, in the former of which he took the duke of Lithuania prisoner, and died in 1430.

CHARLES, *Duke of Orleans*, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and detained in England for 25 years.

CHARLES, *Duke of Burgundy*, surnamed the *Bold*, the *Warrior*, and the *Rash*, son of Philip the Good, was born in 1433. After conquering the people of Liege and Ghent, he carried his arms against Louis XI of France, whom he took prisoner. The tide of success afterwards turned against him, and he was slain in 1477, as he was endeavouring to escape from the siege of Nanci.

CHARLES II, cardinal of Bourbon, archbishop and count of Lyons, second son of Charles I, duke of Bourbon, took this latter title after the death of his brother John II, and held a council at Lyons for terminating the schism of Felix V against the pope Nicholas V. He was also employed by Louis XI in his most confidential concerns, and died in 1488.

CHARLES III, *Duke of Savoy*, succeeded his brother Philibert II in 1504, and died of grief at the age of 66, after a reign of 49 years, at seeing his country the theatre of the war which was carried on between Francis I his nephew, and Charles V his father-in-law.

CHARLES III, *Duke of Bourbon*, constable of France, &c., a warlike and enterprising prince, fought valiantly the battles of Louis XII.

CHARLES *of Bourbon*, eldest son of Francis, of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and constable of France, signalised himself in the service of Louis XII, and Francis I.

CHARLES *of Bourbon*, son of the preceding, cardinal of Bourbon, archbishop of Rouen, &c., was born in 1523, and entering deeply into the intrigues of the Guise faction, he was by them set up as king, under the title of Charles X, in order to exclude his nephew Henry IV, and died in 1590.

CHARLES, called *Cardinal of Bourbon, the Younger*, succeeded his uncle in the archbishopric of Rouen, and died in 1594, at the age of 32.

CHARLES, cardinal of Lorraine, archbishop of Rheims, and brother of Claude, of Lorraine, the first duke of Guise, was in the service and confidence of Francis I, Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX, and died in 1574, after distinguishing himself by his zeal in support of the Romish church. He left many Orations, Sermons, &c.

CHARLES *of Lorraine, Duke of Mayenne*, son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, declared himself the head of the league in 1688, after the death of his brother, but being defeated several times, he submitted to Henry IV, and died in 1611.

CHARLES, *Emanuel, Duke of Savoy*, surnamed the *Great*, signalized himself at the battles of Vigo and Chatillon, and after laying claim successively to the crown of France, the kingdom of Cyprus, and the imperial crown, he died in 1630, aged 78.

CHARLES IV, *Duke of Lorraine*, a warlike and enterprizing prince, was engaged in constant broils with Louis XIII and XIV, and died in 1675, aged 72.

CHARLES, *Emanuel II*, son of Victor Amadeus I, succeeded to the dukedom in 1638, and died in 1675, after a reign, which, by his prudence and virtues, was for the most part peaceful and happy.

CHARLES V, *Duke of Lorraine*, and nephew of Charles IV, early entered into the service of Leopold, and acquired glory in the campaigns in Hungary. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the crown of Poland, and died in 1690, in his 49th year, after taking Mentz from the French, against whom he was employed.

CHARLES, *Emanuel III*, son of Victor Amadeus II, duke of Savoy, succeeded on the abdication of his father in 1730, and died in 1773, at the age of 72, after having governed his subjects wisely, and maintained himself valiantly against his enemies.

CHARLES, *Alexander, of Lorraine*, grandson of Charles V, duke of Lorraine before-mentioned, was governor of the Low Countries, and died in 1780, aged 68, after having successfully opposed the king of Prussia.

CHARLES, *Edward*, grandson of James II of England, commonly known by the name of the *Chevalier de St. George*, and among his enemies by that of the *Pretender*, made an attempt to recover the crown of England for his father, and, supported by the Scotch, he gained two victories over his adversaries; but being entirely defeated at the battle of Culloden, he fled to St. Maloes, and from thence to Florence, where he died in 1788.

CHARLETON, *Walter* (*Biog.*) physician in ordinary to Charles II, was born at Shepton Mallet in 1619, and died in 1707. His printed works are, 1. 'Spiritus Gorgonicus,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1650. 2. 'The Darkness of Atheism Discovered by the Light of Nature,' &c. 4to. London, 1651. 3. 'Physiologia Epicuro Gassendo Charletoniana,' &c. fol. Lond. 1654. 4. 'The Immortality of the Human Soul, Demonstrated by Reasons Natural,' 4to. London, 1657. 5. 'Œconomia Animalis novis Anatomicorum inventis,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1658, Amst. 1659, Lugd. Bat. 1678, &c. 6. 'Natural History of Nutrition, Life, and Voluntary Motion,' &c. 4to. London, 1658. 7. 'Exercitationes Physico-Anatomicæ,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1659. 8. 'Exercitationes

Pathologicæ,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1659. 9. 'Chorea Gigantum,' or the most Famous Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stone Henge, &c. 4to. Lond. 1663. 10. 'Onomasticon Zoicon,' &c. Lond. 4to. 1668, and 1671; fol. Oxon. 1677. 11. 'Natural History of the Passions,' 8vo. Lond. 1674. 12. 'Enquiries into Human Nature,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1680. 13. 'Inquisitio Physica de Causis Catameniorum,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1685. 14. 'Epicurus his Morals,' 4to. Lond. 1655.

CHARLEVILLE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by the family of Bury. [Vide *Bury*]

CHARLEVOIX, *Peter Francis Xavier de* (*Biog.*) a French Jesuit of St. Quintin, was born in 1684, and died in 1761, leaving, 1. 'Histoire et Description Generale du Japon,' 2 vols. 4to. 1738, and 6 vols. 12mo. 1754. 2. 'Histoire de l'Isle de St. Dominique,' 2 vols. 4to. 1720. 3. 'Histoire Generale de la Nouvelle France,' 3 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo. 1741. 4. 'Histoire Generale du Paraguay,' 6 vols. 12mo. and 3 vols. 4to. 1756.

CHARLIER, *John* (*Biog.*) vide *Cherron*.

CHARLOTTE (*Hist.*) a queen of France, and wife of Louis XI, was the daughter of Louis, duke of Savoy, and mother of Charles VIII.

CHARLOTTE *of Bourbon*, queen of Cyprus, and daughter of John I of Bourbon, was married to John II, king of Cyprus, by whom she had John III. She was distinguished for her beauty and talent in her time.

CHARLOTTE, daughter of John III, king of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Armenia, and grand-daughter of the preceding, was crowned queen of the three kingdoms at the death of her father, but being despoiled of her crown by James, the natural son of John, she died at Rome in 1487, distinguished for her piety.

CHARLOTTE *of Bourbon*, daughter of John II, and wife of Engelbert of Cleves, count of Nevers; retired to a convent on the death of her husband, and died in 1520.

CHARLTON, *Walter* (*Biog.*) vide *Charleton*.

CHARMADAS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of an uncommon memory. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 24.

CHARME (*Myth.*) the mother of Britomartis, by Jupiter.

CHARMIDES (*Hist.*) Χαρμίδες, a Lacedæmonian, sent by his king to quell seditions. *Paus.* l. 3, c. 2.

CHARMINUS (*Hist.*) Χαρμῖνος, an Athenian general, who defeated the Peloponnesians. *Thucyd.* l. 8, c. 42.

CHARMIONE (*Hist.*) a servant maid of Cleopatra, who stabbed herself after the example of her mistress. *Plut. in Anton.*

CHARMIS (*Biog.*) a physician of Marseilles, in the reign of Nero, who used cold baths for his patient, and adopted a course of medicine different from that prescribed by his contemporaries. *Plin.* l. 21.

CHARMUS (*Biog.*) a poet of Syracuse, quoted by Athenæus.

CHARNOCK, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a Presbyterian and nonconformist, educated first at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, was chaplain to Henry Cromwell, and after the Restoration preached about at meetings till his death in 1680. His works in 2 vols. fol. were published in 1683.

CHARNOCK, *John*, an unfortunate writer, who was educated at Oxford, and died in the King's Bench in 1807. He wrote among other things, 1. 'The Rights of a Free People,' an irony on the democracy of that period. 2. 'Biographia Navalis,' 6 vols. 8vo. 1794. 3. 'A Letter on Finance and National Defence,' 1798. 4. 'A History of Marine Architecture,' 3 vols. 4to. 5. 'A Life of Lord Nelson,' 1806.

CHARON (*Myth.*) Χάρων, son of Erebus and Nox, who conducted the souls of the dead over the Styx and Acheron to the infernal regions.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 298.

> *Portitor has horrendus aquas, et flumina servat*
> *Terribili squalore Charon; cui plurima mento*
> *Canities inculta jacet, &c.*

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 17.

> *Scandenda est torvi publica cymba senis.*

*Sen. in Hercul. Fur.*

> *Hunc servat amnem cultu et aspectu horridus,*
> *Pavidosque manes squalidus gestat senex,*
> *Impexa pendet barba, deformem sinum*
> *Nodus coercet——*

*Ibid. in Œdip.*

> *Quique capaci turbida cymbâ*
> *Flumina servat, durus senior,*
> *Navita crudus, vix assiduo*
> *Brachia conto lassata refert.*

*Diodor.* l. 1; *Apul. Lucian. Dial.; Serv. in Æn.*

CHARON (*Hist.*) a Theban, who received Pelopidas and the rest of his friends into his house, when they conspired against the Lacedæmonians, and who held the government at Thebes. *Plut. in Pelop.*

CHARON (*Biog.*) an historian of Lampsacus, who is said to have lived before Herodotus, and to have written an account of the Persians. *Strab.* l. 12; *Plut. in Themist.; Athen.* l. 9; *Paus.* l. 10; *Suidas, &c.*

CHARON, *Junior*, an historian of Naucratis, the friend of Apollonius, who wrote an account of Egypt. *Schol. in Apollon.* l. 1.

CHARON, an historian of Carthage.

CHARONDAS (*Hist.*) a native of Catana, who gave laws to the people of Thurium, and among other things enjoined that they should never go armed to the assembly. He inadvertently broke this law, and when told of it, fell on his own sword. *Cic. de Leg.* l. 3; *Diodor.* l. 12; *Val. Max.* l. 6; *Diogen. Laert.* l. 8.

CHARONDAS (*Numis.*) the effigy of this legislator, is, in the opinion of antiquaries, to be found on the medals of Catana. *Goltz. Sicul.; Parut. Sicil. Discrit.; Haverk. Sicil.*

CHAROPS (*Hist.*) the first decennial archon at Athens. *Paterc.* l. 1.

CHAROPS, a powerful Epirot, who assisted the Romans against Philip, king of Macedonia. *Liv.* l. 32; *Plut. in Flam.*

CHARPENTIER, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Paris, and a principal promoter of the academy of inscriptions and medals, contributed very materially to the noble series of medals struck in the reign of Louis XIV, and died in 1702, at the age of 82. His principal works are, 1. 'La Vie de Socrate,' 12mo. 1650. 2. A translation of the 'Cyropædia,' 12mo. 1659. 3. 'Discours touchant l'Etablissement d'une Compagnie Françoise,' &c. 4to. 4. 'De l'Excellence de la Langue Françoise,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1683.

CHARRON, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an eloquent French preacher, who died in 1603, left many works, of which the best known is his 'De la Sagesse,' of which two translations have appeared in England.

CHARTERIS (*Her.*) vide *Wemyss*.

CHARTIER, *Alan* (*Hist.*) secretary to Charles VI and VII of France, was employed as ambassador on some occasions, and died in 1449. His works, consisting of prose and verse, were published by the elder Du Chesne, in 4to. 1617. Some have ascribed to him the 'Chroniques de S. Denys,' 3 vols. fol. Paris, 1493.

CHARYBDIS (*Myth.*) Χάρυβδις, a rapacious woman, who is fabled to have stolen the oxen of Hercules, and, being struck with thunder by Jupiter, was changed into the whirlpool of that name. [Vide *Charybdis*, under *Geography*]

CHARYBDIS (*Geog.*) a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, frequently mentioned by the ancients, but of which there are no vestiges at present by which its exact situation may be marked; it is supposed, however, to be the *Capo Faro*. It was opposite to a rock named Scylla, on the coast of Italy, whence the proverb, "Incidit in Scyllam cupiens

vitare Charybdim," to show that in our eagerness to avoid one evil, we often fall into a greater.

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 12. v. 235.

> Ἡμεῖς δὲ στεινωπὸν ανεπῶν λέομεν γοτες.
> Ἔνθεν μὲν γὰρ Σκύλλ', ἑτέρωθι δὲ δῖα Χάρυβδις.

*Orph. in Argonaut.*

> Δὴ τότε ὑπὲρ πρώρης ὀλοὸν περιέζεεν ὕδωρ
> Νειόθεν, ἐκ μυχάτου δὲ βυθοῦ, ῥοίβδησε Χάρυβδις.

*Apollon. Argon.* l. 4.

> Νῦν δὲ παρὰ Σκύλλης σκόπελον μέγαν ἠδὲ Χάρυβδιν
> Δεινὸν ἐρευγομένην, δέχεται ὁδός.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3.

> *Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implicata Charybdis*
> *Obsidet; atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos*
> *Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras*
> *Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat undâ.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 14.

> *Scylla latus dextrum, lævum irrequieta Charybdis*
> *Infestat.*

*Juven. Satyr.* 15.

> *—— In mare nemo*
> *Hunc abjicit, sævâ dignum veráque Charybdi.*

*Catull. de Nupt. Pel.*

> *Quanam te genuit solâ sub rupe leænâ*
> *Quod mare conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis?*

*Tibull.* l. 4.

> *Illum, inter geminæ nantem confinia mortis*
> *Nec Scylla sævo conterruit impetus ore,*
> *Quum canibus rapidas inter freta serperet undas.*
> *Nec violenta suo consumsit more Charybdis.*

*Prop.* l. 2. el. 77.

> *Crede mihi, nobis mitescet Scylla; nec unquam*
> *Alternas revomet vasta Charybdis aquas.*

*Thucyd.* l. 4; *Polyb.* l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Scyl. in Perip.*; *Strab.* l. 6; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Isidor. Orig.* l. 13; *Tzetz. in Lycoph.*; *Fazell. Sicul. Rer.* dec. 1. l. 2; *Cluv. Ant. Sic.* l. 1.

CHASLES, *Gregory de* (*Biog.*) a French writer of the 18th century, who was the author of, 1. 'Les Illustres Françoises,' 3 vols. 12mo. and 4 vols. 12mo. Utrecht, 1737. 2. 'Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales sur l'Escadre de M. du Quesne,' &c. 3 vols. 12mo. Rouen, 1721. The 'Dictionnaire de Justice,' written by Francis James Chasles, has been improperly ascribed to him.

CHASSENEUZ, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) king's advocate at Autun, died in 1542, leaving, among other things, 'A Commentary on the Customs of Burgundy,' which has gone through many editions; the last was published by President Bouhier, in 2 vols. fol.

CHASTEL, *John* (*Hist.*) son of Peter Chastel, a linen-draper of Paris, attempted to assassinate Henry IV, in 1594, but being taken in the act, after having wounded the king in the lip, he was condemned and executed as a traitor, and the Jesuits, who were the instigators, were banished the kingdom.

CHASTELAIN, *George* (*Biog.*) or *Castellanus*, a Flemish gentleman, who died in 1475, was the author of an historical account in verse of all that had passed in his time.

CHASTELAIN, *Claude*, a French ecclesiastic, died in 1712, leaving 'Martyrologie Universelle,' 4to. Paris, 1709, besides an Hagiographical Dictionary, which was inserted by Menage in his Etymologies of the French tongue.

CHASTELET, *Gabriel Emilie de Breteuil, Marchioness* (*Biog.*) was born in 1706, and died in 1749, leaving, among other things, a translation of Newton's Principia, with a Commentary, in 4 vols. 4to.

CHASTELLUX, *Francis John Marquis de* (*Hist.*) a field-marshal of France, who rose by his merit to that rank in the army, died in 1788, leaving a high reputation as an author. Among his works are, 1. 'Essai sur l'Union de la Poesie et de la Musique,' 1765. 2. 'De la Felicité Publique,' which was translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. 3. 'Voyage dans l'Amérique,' which was immediately translated into English, 2 vols. 8vo.

CHATEL, *Tannegui du* (*Hist.*) a commander, of the noble family of Du Chatel, in Brittany; defeated Ladislaus, who had usurped the throne of Naples, and, after distinguishing himself at the battle of Agincourt, he died in 1449.

CHATEL, *Tannegui du*, nephew of the preceding, distinguished himself by his attachment and fidelity to his sovereign, Charles VII, whom he attended in his last moments when he was killed in battle, in 1477, and buried him at his own expence. Thuanus falsely attributes this act to his uncle, who had been dead some time. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 26.

CHATEL, vide *Chastel*.

CHATEL, *Peter du* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Castellanus*, a French prelate who died in 1552, was first made bishop of Tulle by his patron, Francis I, and afterwards bishop of Maçon, in which character he distinguished himself in his day.

CHATELARD, *N. du* (*Hist.*) a gentleman of Dauphiny, who, being passionately fond of Mary, queen of Scots, concealed himself in her chamber as she was returning to Scotland after the death of her husband; for which imprudence he was put to death, although it is said he was countenanced by the queen.

CHATELET, *Erard du* (*Hist.*) of the noble family of Du Chatelet, descended in the male line from the dukes of Lorraine, was the eldest son of Anthony du Chatelet, marquis de Trichateau. He distinguished himself as a valiant soldier in the service of Louis XIII and XIV, as also in that of his relation, the duke of Lorraine; and died in 1684.

CHATELET, *Paul Hai, Seigneur du*, of the family of Hai, in Brittany, and a descendant from the earls of Carlisle, was at first only an advocate-general in the parliament of Rennes, but was afterwards employed by Louis XIII in many important missions, and died in 1636, leaving several works in prose and verse, particularly, 1. 'Observations sur la Vie et la Condemnation du Marechal de Marillac,' 4to. Paris, 1633. 2. 'L'Histoire de Bertrand de Guesclin,' &c. fol. 1666, and 4to. 1693.

CHATELLIERAULT, *Duke of* (*Her.*) the title conferred on James Hamilton, second earl of Arran. [Vide *Hamilton*.]

CHATHAM, *William Pitt, earl of* (*Hist.*) a celebrated statesman, was born in 1708, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford; elected into parliament for Old Sarum, in 1735, where he stood foremost in the ranks of opposition against Walpole; was afterwards, at different times, a member of the administration; but, on his retirement from office, he again appeared among the oppositionists. In April, of 1778, he fell in a fit into the arms of those who were near him, as he was going to reply to the speech of the duke of Richmond; and died in the May following. [Vide Plate IX.]

CHATHAM, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Pitt [vide *Pitt*], which was conferred in 1766 on William Pitt, above-mentioned. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Pitt, earl of Chatham, and viscount Pitt.

*Arms.* *Sable*, a fess chequé *or* and *azure*, between three bezants.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a crane close *proper*, beaked and membered *or*, holding his dexter foot upon an anchor erect *or*; which crest was assigned to William, the first earl of Chatham, and his descendants lawfully begotten, by grant dated October 24th, 1761.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a lion guardant, charged on the breast with an acorn, slipt and leaved, *proper;* on the sinister, a buck *proper,* attired *or;* plain collared and chained *sable.*

*Motto.* "Benigno numine."

CHATILLON (*Hist.*) an ancient and illustrious family, which derives its name from Chatillon sur Marne.

CHATILLON, *Renaud de,* prince of Antioch, signalized himself in the Holy Land, whither he accompanied Louis the Younger in 1147. He obtained some advantages over the Infidels; but, being taken prisoner in 1153 by the sultan of Aleppo, he suffered a long imprisonment, and afterwards falling into the hands of Saladin, he was beheaded in 1186.

CHATILLON, *Gaucher II, de,* also attended Louis the Younger to the Holy Land, where he was killed by the Saracens with many other noblemen in 1147.

CHATILLON, *Gaucher III, de,* signalized himself against the Albigenses, and died in 1219.

CHATILLON, *Gaucher IV, de,* followed S. Louis in 1248 to the Holy Land, where he was engaged in many battles, particularly at the bloody engagement in which the king was taken prisoner. He was killed in defending a passage singly against an army of Saracens in 1251.

CHATILLON, *Louis I, de,* was early engaged against the English, and fell at the battle of Crecy, in 1346.

CHATILLON, *Guy III, de,* was sent as a plenipotentiary by Philip the Fair to conclude the peace with the ambassadors of the king of England; and, after being employed on other occasions, both civil and military, he died in 1317.

CHATILLON, *Gaucher IV, de,* constable of France, of another branch of the same family, signalized himself at the battle of Courtra, in 1302; contributed materially to the victory over the Flemish in 1304, at Mons-en-Puelle; was high in the confidence of Louis Hutin I; assisted at the consecration of Philip the Tall, in 1317; as also at that of Charles the Fair, in 1322; and, after successfully displaying his valour at the victory gained by Philip le Valois over the Flemish, in 1328, died, loaded with glory and honours, in 1329.

CHATILLON, *John I, de,* was one of the hostages given to the English for the delivery of King John.

CHATILLON, *Hugh de,* a commander who supported the honour of his family by his active military services, was killed at the battle of Agincourt.

CHATILLON, *John de,* of the same family, was constantly employed in military service, and, after having fought at the battle of Poictiers, died in 1363.

CHATILLON, *Gaucher V, de,* was employed both as a negotiator and a commander by Charles V, and died in 1377.

CHATRE, *Claude de la* (*Hist.*) marshal of France, was at first engaged with the party of the league, but made his peace with Henry IV, and died in 1614, aged 78, leaving, 1. 'Memoir du Voyage de M. le Duc de Guise en Italie,' &c. printed in the 'Journal de Henry III,' 8vo. 1744. 2. 'La Prise de Thionville,' 4to. 1558, &c.

CHATRE, *Petre de la* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Bourges, was appointed to that see in 1141, and died in 1171, after having gained the esteem of Louis the Younger, as also of the popes Eugene III, Adrian IV, and Alexander III.

CHATTERTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Cork, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet conferred in 1801 on sir James Chatterton, second serjeant at law, and keeper of the state papers. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or,* a lion's head erased *azure,* between three mullets *gules.*

*Crest.* An antelope's head erased *argent,* pierced through with an arrow from the back of the neck.

*Motto.* "Loyal a mort."

CHATTERTON, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in 1752, and was found dead in 1770, in consequence, as is supposed, of his having swallowed arsenic in water. Although he began at an early age to be a writer for bread, yet he is principally known by the poems he published as the production of one Rowley, a Bristowyan monk, which are generally supposed to have been a forgery of his own manufacture. It was once the fashion to hold this writer up to public compassion as the victim of unmerited neglect and poverty, but it is now no longer doubted that his pride, his petulance, and his want of principle, were the immediate causes of that distress which terminated in suicide.

CHAUCER, *Geoffry* (*Biog.*) a poet, styled by Dryden the *Father of English Poetry,* was born at London in 1328, educated first at Cambridge, and then at Oxford, studied law in the Inner Temple; and, after being in the employ of Edward, and his successor Richard, whose favour he forfeited by embracing the tenets of Wickliffe, he died in retirement at Woodstock. His poems, of which the Canterbury Tales possess the highest merit, remained for upwards of 70 years after his death in MS. The first edition is supposed to have been printed in 1474 or 1476; two editions were afterwards printed by Pynson in 1495 and 1526, containing other poems of Chaucer besides his Canterbury Tales; but Mr. Tyrwhit's edition of the latter, which was published in 5 vols. 8vo. 1775, has superseded every other. [Vide Plate XXVII]

CHAUCI (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, supposed to have inhabited the country now called *Friezland* and *Bremen. Tac. German.* c. 35.

CHAUFFEPIE, *James George de* (*Biog.*) a descendant of the ancient and noble family of the Calfopedi of Florence, who removed into France in the reign of Francis I, was born at Leuwarden in 1702, and died in 1786. He is principally known as the continuator of Bayle's Historical Dictionary.

CHAULNES, *Albert, Duc de* (*Biog.*) a noble astronomer of Paris, was born in 1714, and died in 1769. Several of his papers are published in the volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy.

CHAUMETTE, *Peter Gaspard* (*Hist.*) son of a cobler, who was born in 1763, was one of the revolutionary heroes who figured away at the taking of the Bastille. He was afterwards guillotined in 1794.

CHAUNCY (*Ecc.*) *Chancy,* or *Channy, Maurice,* a monk of the Charter-house, London, was imprisoned in the reign of Henry VIII for refusing to own the king's supremacy, but escaped afterwards to Flanders, where he was made the prior of a new monastery which the king of Spain prepared for him and his companions, and died in 1581. Among his works is his 'Historia aliquot nostri Sæculi Martyrum,' &c. 4to. Mogunt. 1550.

CHAUNCY, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist of Herefordshire, was born in 1592, and died in 1671, after having acted his part towards promoting the rebellion.

CHAUNCY, *Sir Henry,* was born in 1632, educated at Cambridge, entered of the Middle Temple, and died in 1719, after having risen to the post of a Welch judge. He was the author of the 'Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire,' fol. 1700.

CHAUSSE, *Michael Angelo de la* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Paris in the last century, was the author of, 1. 'Museum Romanum,' fol. 1690; and with additions, 2 vols. fol. 1746. 2. 'Gemme Antiche Figurate,' 4to. Rome, 1700. 3. 'Aureus Constantini Nummus,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1703. 4. 'Le Pitture Antiche delle Grotte di Roma,' &c. fol. 1706.

CHAUSSEE (*Biog.*) vide *Nivelle.*

CHAUVEAU, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver of Paris, who died in 1676, aged 63, executed not less than 4000 pieces, as an engraver, of which 1400 were of his own

designing. His son Rene, who followed the footsteps of his father, died in 1722, at the age of 59.

CHAUVIN, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a Protestant clergyman of Nismes, was born in 1640, and died in 1725, leaving, 1. 'Lexicon Philosophicum,' fol. Rotterd. 1692, and Leward, 1713. 2. A new 'Journal des Sçavans.'

CHAZELLES, *John Matthew de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and engraver of Lyons, was born in 1667, and died in 1710, leaving several maps with a large description of every haven, published in the 'Neptune François,' 1692; and also a description of his voyage to the Levant.

CHEBRON (*Hist.*) a king of Egypt, who succeeded Amosus, A. M. 2337. *Euseb. Chron.*

CHEDORLAOMER (*Bibl.*) כדרל־עמר, a king of the Elymæans, or Elamites, one of the four kings who confederated against the five kings of the Pentapolis of Sodom, who were pursued and dispersed by Abraham, A. M. 2092, A. C. 1908. *Gen.* xiv. 1, &c.; *Usser. Annal. &c.*

CHEDWORTH, *John, Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred on John Howe, esq. in 1741, nephew to the first viscount Howe, which became extinct at the death of the fourth lord Chedworth without issue in 1804.

CHEFFONTAINES, *Christopher* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *a Capite Fontium*, an ecclesiastic, of a noble family of Brittany, was born in 1632, and died titular archbishop of Cæsarea in 1595, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Confutation du Point d'Honneur,' 8vo. Paris, 1579, a treatise against duelling. 2. 'De Necessaria Theologiæ Scholasticæ Correctione,' 8vo. Paris, 1586.

CHEKE, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) the descendant of an ancient family in the Isle of Wight, was born at Cambridge in 1514, and died, as it is said, of remorse and vexation at having been obliged to abjure Protestantism. He had left the kingdom in the reign of queen Mary; but, being taken by Philip of Spain, while residing in Brussels, he was brought to London, where he saved himself from being burnt by a public recantation. His works are, 1. 'Contra Observatores Novilunii et de Dormientibus in Christo,' 4to. Lond. 1543; also 'De Fato,' and 'De Providentia Dei,' 1547, all translated from the homilies of St. Chysostom. 2. 'The Hurt of Sedition,' &c. 1549 and 1576; also inserted in Holingshed's Chronicle. 3. A Latin translation of the English 'Communion Book,' printed in Bucer's 'Opuscula Anglicana.' 4. 'De Pronuntiatione Græcæ potissimum Linguæ Disputationes, &c. 8vo. Basil. 1555. 5. 'De Superstitione ad Regem Henricum,' prefixed by the author as a dedication to a Latin translation of Plutarch on Superstition. An English translation, done by W. Elstob, was published by Mr. Strype at the end of his Life of Sir John Cheke. 6. A Latin translation of Archbishop Cranmer's Book on the Lord's Supper, was also done by sir John Cheke in 1553-7. 7. 'Leo de Apparatu Bellico,' 8vo. Basil. 1554.

CHELIDONIÆ (*Geog.*) now *Kelidoni*, small islands opposite the promontory of Taurus. *Liv.* l. 33; *Plin.* l. 5; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 506.

CHELONE (*Myth.*) a nymph changed by Mercury into a tortoise. *Serv. in Æn.* l. 1.

CHELONIS (*Hist.*) a daughter of Leonidas, and wife of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, who successively accompanied her father and her husband into banishment as they were each expelled by the other. *Plut. in Agid. et Cleom.*

CHELSEA, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl Cadogan.

CHELSUM, *James* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1740, educated at Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1762, that of B. D. in 1772, and D. D. in 1773, and died in 1801. He is known as the author of 'Remarks on Gibbon's Roman History,' of which a second edition, much enlarged, was published in 1778. He also published an 'Essay on the History of Mezzotinto.'

CHEMINAIS, *Timoleon* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic, and a distinguished preacher of Paris, was born in 1652, and died in 1689, leaving some sermons which were published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1690; and 'Sentimens de Piété,' 12mo. 1691.

CHEMNITZ, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine of Britsen, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, was born in 1522, and died in 1586. His principal works are, 1. 'Examen Concilii Tridentini,' an English translation of which was published in 4to. 1582. 2. 'Harmonia Evangeliorum,' Francof. 4to. 1583 and 1622, Genev. 1628. 3. 'Tractat wider Die Jesuiten.'

CHEMNITZ, *Bogeslaus Philip*, grandson of the preceding, was born at Stettin in 1605, and died in 1678, leaving, 1. 'Bellum Germanicum ab ejus Ortu Anno 1612 ad Mortem Gustavi Adolphi,' &c. the Latin version of the first part of his history of the Swedish war in Germany, published in 2 vols. fol. Stetin. 1648—1653. 2. 'De Ratione Status Imperii Romano-Germanici,' Stetin. 1640.

CHENEY, *Sir John, Knt.* (*Hist.*) of Shirland, in the Isle of Sheppy, Kent, distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth in favour of king Henry VII, by whom he was rewarded with the peerage. [Vide *Cheney* under *Heraldry*]

CHENEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred on sir John Cheney above-mentioned in 1487, who died without issue in 1495. The title was revived in 1572 in favour of his grand-nephew, sir Henry Cheney, who also dying without issue, the title was again extinct in 1595.

CHEOPS (*Hist.*) or *Cheospes* and *Chephren*, two kings of Egypt who built pyramids. *Herod.* l. 2.

CHERISOPHUS (*Hist.*) a Spartan commander, who accompanied Cyrus in his expedition against his brother. *Diod.* l. 1.

CHERON, *Elizabeth Sophia* (*Biog.*) daughter of Henry Cheron, a painter in enamel, was born at Paris in 1648, and died in 1711, after having acquired a considerable reputation in historical painting in oil-colours, as also in miniature enamel, and in portrait-painting. She is said frequently to have executed with perfect correctness, the portraits of absent persons, merely from memory.

CHERON, *Lewis*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1660, and died in 1713 at London, where he had gained many friends and patrons by practising the arts of painting and engraving.

CHEROPHON (*Biog.*) a tragic writer of Athens in the age of Philip. *Philost. in Vit. Soph.*; *Suidas.*

CHERRONESUS (*Geog.*) vide *Chersonesus.*

CHERSIAS (*Biog.*) a poet of Orchomenos, who was reconciled to Periandar by Chilo. *Paus.* l. 9.

CHERSIDAMAS (*Myth.*) a Trojan killed by Ulysses in the Trojan war. *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

CHERSIPHRO (*Biog.*) an architect who displayed his skill in the construction of Diana's temple of Ephesus.

CHERSONESUS (*Geog.*) Χεῤῥόνησος, which in Latin is rendered *peninsula*; of these there were many among the ancients, but those worthy of note were five in number; namely, one called Peloponnesus; another the Thracian Chersonesus, by distinction *Chersonesus*, west of the Hellespont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians, and built a wall across the isthmus, the principal town of which was Abydos; the third Chersonesus Taurica, now *Crim Tartary*, near the Palus Mæotis; the fourth Chersonesus Cimbrica, now *Jutland*, in the north of Germany; and Chersonesus Aurea in India, beyond the Ganges. *Herod.* l. 6, &c.; *Thucyd.*; *Cic. ad Brut.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 31; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

CHERUSCI (*Geog.*) a people of Germany, who inhabited the country between the Weser and the Elbe, comprehending the modern Brunswick, Luneburg, and Thuringia, &c. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6; *Tac. Germ.* c. 36.

CHESELDEN, *William* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and surgeon of Burrow-on-the-Hill, near Somerby, in Leicestershire, was

born in 1688, and died in 1752, leaving, 1. 'Anatomy of the Human Body,' 8vo. 1713, 1722, 1726, 1732, and 1740; fol. 1734; and the eleventh edition in 8vo. 1771. 2. 'Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone,' 8vo. 1723. 3. 'Osteography, or Anatomy of the Bones,' fol. 1733.

CHESHIRE (*Geog.*) a county palatine of England.

*Boundaries and Extent.* It is bounded by Lancashire on the N., Flint and Denbighshire on the S. W. and N. W., Derbyshire on the E., and by Shropshire on the S., extending about 80 miles from N. to S., and upwards of 40 from E. to W., without reckoning the peninsula, which stretches into the Irish sea.

*Principal Towns.* Chester, the capital and a city, Macclesfield, Stockport, Nantwich, Knutsford, Congleton, Northwich, &c.

*Principal Rivers.* The Dee, the Weaver, and the Mersey.

*History.* This county, called in the Latin *Cestriensis Comitatus*, was first inhabited by the Cornavii, who, being subdued by the Romans, it became a part of *Flavia Cæsariensis.* It was erected into a county palatine by William the Conqueror, in favour of his nephew Hugh de Aurange, commonly called Hugh Lupus, who exercised a jurisdiction little short of regal authority, whence this county was invested with peculiar privileges, which it enjoyed until the reign of Henry VIII. It contains many vestiges of its Roman conquerors.

CHESNE, *Joseph du* (*Biog.*) vide *Quesne.*

CHESNE, *Andrew du*, an historian of the Isle of Bouchard, in Torraine, who was considered as the father of French history, was born in 1584, and was crushed to death by a cart in 1640 as he was going to his country house at Verrieres. His named is Latinized *Duchenius, Quernæus, Quercetanus*, &c.; and his principal works are, 1. 'Januariæ Kalendæ, seu de Solemnitate Anni,' &c. 1602. 2. 'Les Figures Mystiques du riche et precieux Cabinet des Dames,' 1605. 3. A Translation of Juvenal with Notes, 1607. 4. 'Antiquitez et Recherches de la Grandeur et Majesté des Rois de France,' 1609. 5. 'Chandelier de Justice,' a poem, 1610. 6. 'Antiquitez et Recherches des Villes et Chateaux de France,' 1610, and frequently reprinted. 7. 'Histoire d'Angleterre,' 1614. 8. 'Bibliotheca Cluniacensis.' 9. 'Histoire des Papes,' fol. 1615, 1645; and again greatly enlarged by his son in 1653. 10. 'Œuvre d'Abelard,' 1616. 11. 'Histoire de la Maison de Luxembourg,' continued to the year 1557. 12. 'Histoire des Rois, Ducs, et Comtes de Bourgogne,' 1619. 13. 'Histoire Genealogique de la Maison de Chastillon sur Marne,' 1620, which was followed in 1621 by a similar History of the House of Montmorency; and in 1626, 1629, and 1631, by those of de Vergy, Burgundy, Guines, Ardres, Dreux, &c. 13. 'Historiæ Francorum Scriptores,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1636; the third and fourth were in the press at the time of his death, which were completed by the son, who added a fifth.

CHESTER (*Geog.*) a city of England, and capital of the county of Cheshire, situated on the river Dee, 145 miles N. Bristol, 181 N. W. London. Lon. 3° 4′ W. lat. 53° 11′ N.

*History of Chester.*

*Chester*, a very ancient place, and well known to the Romans under the names of *Cestria, Castra Deva, Devana, Civitas Legionum, Legio XX Victrix* was so called from one of their legions, which remained there till 330. It was the place of meeting for the Britons when they elected a king; and, according to the Saxon Chronicle, the walls were repaired in 908 by Ethelfred, duke of Mercia, and Ethelfleda, his wife. Hugh Lupus, nephew to William the Conqueror, being made earl of Chester, took possession of this city, which, in the reign of king John, fell into the hands of the barons; and, during the grand rebellion, when it supported the royal cause, it was compelled to surrender in 1646.

CHESTERFIELD, *Philip Stanhope, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) distinguished himself in the royal cause during the rebellion, and died after a long confinement in 1656, aged 72.

CHESTERFIELD, *Philip, second Earl of*, the grandson of the preceding, was very active in forwarding the restoration of the royal family, and died at the age of 80, after having been long and high in office.

CHESTERFIELD, *Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of*, was born in 1694, appointed ambassador to Holland in 1728, and again in 1744 as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and died in 1773. He is well known as the author of 'Letters to his Son,' which sufficiently stamped his character as a moralist. His 'Miscellaneous Works' were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1777.

CHESTERFIELD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Stanhope, of whom mention has been made above under *History*, and also under that of *Stanhope.* [Vide *Stanhope*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, and baron Stanhope, of Shelford.

*Arms.* Quarterly *ermine* and *gules.*

*Crest.* On a wreath a tower *azure*, with a demi-lion rampant *or*, issuing from the battlements, crowned ducally *gules*, and holding between his paws a grenade firing *proper.*

*Supporters.* Dexter, a talbot guardant *ermine*; sinister a wolf *erminois*, both gorged with chaplets of oak *proper.*

*Motto.* "A Deo et rege."

CHETWODE (*Her.*) the name of a family seated at Chetwode, co. Bucks, long before the conquest, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1700 on sir John Chetwode.

CHETWOOD, *Knightly* (*Ecc.*) an English divine of a noble family, was born in 1652, educated at Eton and Cambridge, and died dean of Gloucester, after having been nominated to the see of Bristol just previous to the abdication of King James II. He was the author of the life of Wentworth, earl of Roscommon, preserved in the library of Cambridge, in Baker's MS. collections; also of the life of Virgil, prefixed to Dryden's translation, and some verses, &c.

CHETWOOD, *William Rufus* (*Biog.*) a bookseller, and afterwards a prompter at Drury Lane Theatre, died in 1766, leaving, 'A General History of the Stage,' and some pieces for the stage long since forgotten.

CHETWYND (*Her.*) the name of a family which is derived from the place of its residence in the county of Salop, whereof Adam de Chetwynd was of such distinction in those early times, as to marry Agnes, daughter of John, lord Luvel, baron of Dockinge, and lord of Munster Luvel, in Oxfordshire, and by her was father of Sir John de Chetwynd, of Chetwynd, knt.; to whom King Henry III, in the 37th year of his reign, granted free warren throughout all his demesne lands in the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Warwick. Walter Chetwynd, esq. a descendant of this family, was created in 1717 baron of Rathdowne, co. Dublin; and viscount Chetwynd, of Bearhaven, co. Kerry. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Chetwynd, viscount Chetwynd, and baron of Rathdowne.

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a chief *vert*, two spears, heads erect of the field, their points embrued *proper.*

*Crest.* A spear *argent*, embrued *proper*, issuing out of a ducal coronet *or.*

*Supporters.* Two men in complete armour, each holding a spear, as the crest.

*Motto.* "A cuspide corona."

CHETWYND, a younger branch of the above-mentioned family, enjoys at present the dignity and title of a baronet, con-

ferred in 1795 on Sir George Chetwynd, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly; first and fourth *azure*, a chevron between three mullets, *or*; second and third *argent*, two chevronels *gules*.

*Crest.* A goat's head erased.

CHETWYND, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Banwell, in Somersetshire, in 1623, and died in 1692. Besides some sermons, he was the author of 'Anthologia Historica,' 8vo. Lond. 1674; republished in 1691 under the title of 'Collections, Historical, Political, and Theological,' &c. He also edited his grandfather's, Sir John Harrington, 'Briefe Viewe of the State of the Church of England.'

CHEVALIER, *Anthony Ralph le* (*Biog.*) a protestant divine of Montchamps, in Normandy, was born in 1507, and died in 1572. He translated from the Syriac into Latin the 'Targum Hierosolymetanum;' and wrote 'Rudimenta Hebraicæ Linguæ,' 4to. Wittemb. 1574.

CHEVERT, *Francis de* (*Hist.*) a French general of Verdun, who rose from the ranks; defended Prague after the retreat of Bellisle with obstinate bravery, which yielded to nothing but famine; contributed by his valor to the victory of Hastenbach, in 1757; as also to that of Lauterberg; and died in 1769, aged 74.

CHEVILLIER, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne; was born of poor parents at Pontoise, in the Isle of France, in 1636, and died in 1700, leaving, 1. 'Origine de l'Imprimerie de Paris, &c.' 4to. Paris, 1694. 2. A translation, or rather paraphrase, of the 'Grand Canon de l'Eglise Grecque,' 12mo. Paris, 1699, written by Andrew of Jerusalem, archbishop of Candy.

CHEVREAU, *Urban* (*Biog.*) a scholar and courtier of Loudun, in Poitou, a province of France, was born in 1613, and died in 1701, leaving, 1. 'Le Tableau de la Fortune,' 8vo. 1651; reprinted under the title of 'Effets de la Fortune,' 8vo. 1656, a romance. 2. 'L'Histoire du Monde,' 1686, frequently reprinted; the best edition is in 8 vols. 12mo. 1717. 3. 'Œuvres Melées,' 2 vols. Hague, 1697.

CHEWTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Waldegrave.

CHEYNE, *James* (*Biog.*) professor of the Scotch college, at Douay, in Flanders, who died in 1602, was of the ancient family of Arnage, or Arnagie, in Aberdeenshire. He wrote, 1. 'Analysis in Philosophiam Aristot.' 8vo. Duac. 1573, 1595. 2. 'De Sphæra, seu Globi Cœlestis Fabrica,' ibid. 1575. 3. 'De Geographiâ, Lib. duo, 8vo. ibid. 1576. 4. "Orationes duo, de Perfecto Philosopho,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1577. 5. 'Analysis et Scholia in Aristot. Lib. XIV,' 8vo. ibid. 1578.

CHEYNE, *George*, a physician of a good family in Scotland, was born in 1671, and died in 1743, leaving, among his medical works, 'An Essay on the True Nature and Due Method of treating the Gout,' &c. which passed through five editions at least; and 'An Essay on Health and Long Life;' besides which, he published 'Rudimentorum Methodi Fluxionum inversæ Specimina adversus Abr. de Moivre;' 'Fluxionum Methodus inversa,' &c.; and 'Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion,' &c.

CHEYNELL, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was born in 1608 at Oxford, where he was educated, and was afterwards appointed a visitor by the rebel parliament, whose cause he warmly espoused. He was ejected from his living, and died in 1665, respected by no one. He was a bitter opponent of Chillingworth, in a work entitled, 'The Rise, Growth, and Danger of Socinianism;' in answer to Chillingworth's work entitled, 'The Religion of Protestants,' &c.

CHIABRERA, *Gabrielo* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born in 1552, and died in 1638. His 'Lyric Poems,' 3 vols. 8vo. Rome, 1718, and 'Amadeida,' 12mo. Napoli, 1635, are particularly admired. All his works were published in 4 vols. 4to. Venice, 1731.

CHIARAMONTI, *Scipio* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Claramontius*, an Italian astronomer of Cæsena, in the province of Romana, was born in 1565, and died in 1652, leaving, 1. 'Discorso della Cometa pogonare dell' Anno 1618,' &c. 4to. Venice, 1619. 2. 'Anti-Tycho,' &c. 4to. Venet. 1621. 3. 'De Conjectandis cujusque Moribus et latitantibus Animi Affectibus Semeiotice Moralis, &c. 4to. ibid, 1625. 4. 'Notæ in Moralem suam Semeioticam,' &c. 4to. Cæsen. 1625. 5. 'De tribus novis Stellis,' &c. 4to. Cæsen. 1628. 6. 'Difesa di Scipionis Chiaramonti,' &c. 4to. Florente, 1633, an answer to Galileo. 7. 'Della Ragione di Stato Libri Tre,' &c. 4to. Florence, 1635; translated into Latin, 4to. Hamb. 1679. 8. 'De Methodo ad Doctrinam spectante Libri Quatuor,' &c. 4to. Cæsen. 1639. 9. 'Cæsenæ Historia Libris Sexdecim,' 4to. Cæsen. 1641. 10. 'De Atrabile, quod Mores attinet,' 8vo. Paris, 1641. 11. 'Anti-Philolaus,' &c. 4to. Cæsen. 1643, against the system of Bullialdus. 12. 'De Universo Libri Sexdecim,' 4to. Colonn. 1644. 13. 'De Altitudine Caucasi Liber Unus,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1694; 4to. 1688. 14. 'Philosophia Naturalis Methodo resolutiva tradita,' &c. 4to. Cæsen. 1652. 15. 'Opuscula varia Mathematica,' 4to. Bonon. 1653, &c. &c.

CHIARI, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Rome, who died in 1727, aged 73.

CHICHELY, *Henry* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Canterbury, and founder of All Souls College, Oxford, was born about 1362, at Higham-Ferrars, in Northamptonshire; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; promoted to the bishopric of St. David's by Henry IV in 1408; succeeded Arundel as archbishop of Canterbury; and, after having been employed on the most important missions to Rome by both Henry IV and V, he died in 1443. The foundation of All Souls College, for which the stone was laid in 1437, was not the first instance of his munificent spirit. In 1422 he founded a collegiate church at his native place, in Higham-Ferrars, which fell into the sacrilegious and rapacious hands of Henry VIII and his minions. [Vide Plate XII]

CHICHESTER, *Sir Arthur* (*Hist.*) of the ancient and noble family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was early employed in arms, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and so distinguished himself against the refractory Irish, by his zeal, fidelity, valour, and prudence, that he was made lord deputy of Ireland, and raised to the peerage, as mentioned hereafter. He died in 1624, after having been sent as ambassador to the Palatinate.

CHICHESTER, *Edward, first Viscount*, and next brother of the preceding, distinguished himself by his fidelity to his sovereign in the time of the rebellion; but died in 1648, after having rendered him essential service in Ireland.

CHICHESTER, *Sir John, Knt.*, youngest brother of the two preceding, and surnamed the *Younger*, because his eldest brother was also named sir John, was governor of Carrickfergus in 1597; when, falling into an ambuscade, which was laid by Macdonnell, afterwards earl of Antrim, he was taken and beheaded on a stone.

CHICHESTER, *Arthur*, vide *Donegal.*

CHICHESTER (*Ecc.*) alias *Cirencester, Robert de*, dean of Salisbury, of the above-mentioned family, was consecrated bishop of Exeter in 1128, and died in 1150, after having bestowed much money in rebuilding and adorning his cathedral.

CHICHESTER, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred on sir Francis Leigh, in 1644, who dying without male issue in 1653, the title became extinct.

CHICHESTER, *Earl of*, a title revived in the Pelham family, [vide *Pelham*] which was conferred in 1801 on Thomas, lord Pelham. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Pelham, earl of Chichester, and baron Pelham, of Stanmer, and baronet.

*Arms.* Quarterly, in the first and fourth three pelicans *argent* for Pelham; in the second and third two buckles.
*Crest.* On a wreath a peacock in his pride *argent*, and sometimes a buckle *argent*, in memory of sir John Pelham's making John, king of France, prisoner.
*Supporters.* On the dexter side a horse mousedun; on the sinister a bear *proper*; each collared *or*, gorged with a belt *argent*, strap pendant, buckle and studs *or*.
*Motto.* "Vincit amor patriæ."

Chichester, the name of a noble family, which was originally written Cirencester, from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and was one of the most eminent in the county of Devon for its estate, employment, and alliances, having flourished for many generations at South Poole, not far from Kingsbridge, where their ancient habitation was. The first of the name to be met with is Wallerande Cirencester, said to be descended from a brother of Robert de Cirencester abovementioned, from whom descended sir Arthur Chichester, who in 1612 was created baron Chichester, of Belfast, co. Antrim. He dying without issue, this title was revived in 1625 in the person of his lordship's next brother, sir Edward Chichester, to which the superior title of viscount Chichester, of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, was added. His son Arthur was created in 1647 earl of the county of Donegal. Arthur, the fifth earl, was created in 1798 an English peer, by the title of baron Fisherwick, co. Stafford; and further advanced in 1791, in the Irish peerage, to the dignity and title of marquis of Donegal, and earl of Belfast. [Vide *Donegal*]

Chichester, the elder branch of the above-mentioned family, whose ancestor, sir John Chichester, was the eldest brother of sir Arthur Chichester, first viscount Chichester beforementioned. His grandson, sir John Chichester, was created a baronet in 1641. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:
*Arms.* Checky *or* and *gules*, a chief vaire.
*Crest.* A heron rising with an eel in his beak *proper*.

Chichester (*Geog.*) a city of England, and capital of the county of Sussex, situated on the river Levant, 36 m. S. E. Winchester, 61 S. S. E. London. Lon. 0° 47′ W., Lat. 50° 50′ N. It is entirely surrounded by walls.

*History of Chichester.*

Chichester, called in Latin *Cicestria*, was a Roman station, and in its neighbourhood there is still a Roman camp. Several antiquities have been discovered at different places, particularly the remains of what was supposed to be the foundation of a temple. After suffering much from the assaults of foreign enemies, it is said to have been rebuilt by Cissa, the second Saxon king, who made it his residence; but was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1180. It was erected into a bishop's see about he eighth century; and the cathedral, such as it is now, was rebuilt by Seffrid, its bishop, in 1199.

CHICOYNEAU, *Francis* (*Biog.*) first physician to the French king, was born at Montpellier in 1672, and died in 1752, leaving, among other things, 'Observations et Reflections touchant la Nature, les Evénemens et le Traitement de la Peste de Marseilles,' 12mo. Paris, 1721; in which he maintained that the plague was not infectious. His son Aimé Francis Chicoyneau distinguished himself in the science of botany, and died in 1740, at the age of 38, professor and chancellor of the University of Montpellier, being the fifth of his family who had enjoyed that dignity.

CHIFFLET, *John James* (*Biog.*) a physician of Besançon, was born in 1588, and died in 1660. He wrote, among other things, 'Vindiciæ Hispanicæ.' His Latin works were published in fol. Antv. 1659.

Chifflet, *Julius*, a son of the preceding, published, 1. 'Histoire du Chevalier Jaq. de Lalain,' 4to. Brussels, 1634. 2. 'Généalogie de la Maison de Rye,' fol. 1644. 3. 'Généalogie de la Maison de Tassis,' fol. 1645. 4. 'Historia Velleris Aurei,' 4to. Antv. 1652.

Chifflet, *Peter Francis*, a Jesuit, who died in 1682, at the age of 92, wrote, among other things, 'L'Histoire de l'Abbaye de Tournus.'

CHILD, *William* (*Biog.*) a doctor of music, and a native of Bristol, died in 1697, at the age of 90, after having been organist of Windsor Chapel for 65 years. His works are, 'Psalms for Three Voices,' &c. 1639; 'Catches, Rounds, and Canons,' published in Hinton's 'Catch that Catch Can,' 1652; 'Divine Anthems,' &c.; but his principal pieces are his Services and full Anthems, in Boyce's Collection.

CHILDEBERT (*Hist.*) a name common to some kings of France.

Childebert I, the third son of Clovis I, by St. Clotilda, succeeded in 511 to that share of his father's dominions which was named the kingdom of Paris, and died in 558, after having been at frequent variance with his brothers Thierri and Clotarius. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.* l. 1; *Greg. Tur.* l. 3; *Aimon.* l. 2.

Childebert II, son of Sigebert, succeeded his father in Austrasia in 575, and died by poison in 596, after having joined Burgundy, Orleans, and part of Paris, to his dominions. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 5; *Paul. Diacon. Hist. de Longob.* l. 3; *Aimon.* l. 5, &c.; *Apud. Du Chesne.*

Childebert III, brother of Clovis III, and son of Thierry, surnamed the *Just*, succeeded his brother in 695, and died in 711, at the age of 28; during which time Pepin the Fat had administered the government in his name.

Childebert, son of Grimoald, Mayor of the Palace in Austrasia, attempted to get possession of the throne of Sigebert; but was taken and put to death by Clovis II, in 650. *Aimon.* l. 4.

CHILDEBRAND (*Hist.*) son of Pepin the Fat, and brother of Charles Martel, was often employed in the command of the armies under his brother. He is supposed to be the founder of the third race of French kings, who commenced to reign in the person of Hugh Capet.

CHILDERIC (*Hist.*) or *Chilperic*, a name common to some kings of France.



Childeric I, succeeded his father Merovæus in 456, and died in 481, after having been banished and restored, when he enlarged his dominions by conquest. The effigy of this and the following princes are given, as in the annexed figures.



Childeric II, younger son of Clovis II, was made king of Austrasia in 660, and succeeded his brother Clotarius III, as king of Burgundy and Neustria in 670. He was popular while he suffered himself to be guided by Leger, bishop of Autun; but falling afterwards into excesses, he was assassinated in 663, by one Bodillon, whom he had caused to be cruelly scourged. *Daniel. Hist. de France; Mezerai, &c.*



Childeric III, surnamed the *Idiot*, son of Childeric II, was the last king of France of the first race, who was raised to the throne by Pepin, the son of Charles Martel, and being soon after deposed by the same powerful minister, was confined in a monastery, where he died in 742. *Hist. Franc. Script.; Apud. Du Chen.*

CHILDREY, *Joshua* (*Biog.*) a divine and natural philosopher, was born in 1623, educated at Oxford, from which he was driven by the rebels, and died in 1670, leaving, 1. 'Indago Astrologica,' 4to. 1652. 2. 'Syzygiasticon In-

stauratum,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1653. 3. 'Britannia Baconica,' &c.

CHILLINGWORTH, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine and controversialist, son of William Chillingworth, mayor of Oxford, was born in 1602; admitted a scholar of Trinity College in 1618; elected fellow in 1628, after having taken his degrees in the regular way; and died in 1644. He was a steady loyalist, having fought and suffered in the cause of the king; but unsettled in his religious opinions, having at one period embraced the Romish faith, which he afterwards left to return to that of the church of England. His principal work was 'The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation,' &c., two editions of which were published within five months, the first in fol. Oxford, 1638, and the second in London; it was afterwards reprinted in 1664, 1674, 1684, 1704, 1719, the ninth in 1727, and the tenth in 1742; besides an abridgment in 4to. It is worthy of observation, that this book got him the reputation of being a Socinian, among the outrageous opponents to the Romish church.

CHILMEAD, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a classic and mathematician of Stow, in Gloucestershire, was educated at Oxford, from which he was driven by the rebels, and died in 1653, leaving, 1. 'Catalogus MSS. Græcorum in Bibl. Bodl.' 1636. 2. A translation from the French of Ferrard, of 'A Treatise on Love,' 8vo. 1640; also of Gaffarel's 'Curiositates Inauditæ;' and Campanella's Discourse touching the Spanish Monarchy, 4to. Lond. 1659. 'Hue's Treatise of the Globes,' ibid. 1639 and 1659; and Modena's 'History of the Rites, &c. of the Jews.' 3. 'De Musica Antiqua Græca,' printed at the end of the Oxford edition of Aratus, in 1672; besides Annotations on three Odes of Dionysius, and a Latin version of John Malala's 'Chronographia,' 8vo. Oxon. 1691.

CHILO (*Biog.*) a Spartan philosopher, who was ranked among the seven wise men of Greece, is said to have died of excessive joy on his son's obtaining the victory at the Olympic games, A. C. 597. *Diog. Laert.* l. 1; *A. Gell.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 7; *Auson. Lud. Sept. Sap.*

CHILPERIC (*Hist.*) the name of two French kings.

CHILPERIC I, son of Clotaire I, succeeded as king of Soissons in 561, and was murdered in 584, as he was returning from hunting, by his mistress Fredegunde, as was suspected, who was also supposed to have murdered his wife Galsonde. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 5; *Aimon.* l. 3; *Fredegarius, Sigebert, &c.*

CHILPERIC II, son of Childeric II, succeeded Dagobert III, in 715, and died after a reign of five years, in which he had been more than once beaten by Charles Martel. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.

CHILPERIC, son of Gondicaire, succeeded his father as king of Burgundy in 456; but his brother Gondebaud revolting against him, put him and his wife, with his two sons, to death.

CHIMÆRA (*Myth.*) a celebrated monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon, which vomited flames, having three heads, namely, one of a lion, one of a goat, and one of a dragon. Its breast was also that of a lion, its middle that of a goat, and its tail that of a dragon.
*Ovid. Met.* l. 9.

*Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus hircum,*
*Pectus et ora leæ, caudam serpentis habebat.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

*—— Flammisque armata Chimæra.*

Whence he is called by Euripides τρισώματος, and by Horace *triformis*. Bellerophon is said to have killed him mounted on the horse Pegasus. The origin of this fable is explained by the circumstance of the burning mountain of Lycia, named Chimæra; the top of which was the resort of lions; the middle, which was fruitful, abounded in goats; and the bottom, which was marshy, with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the Chimæra, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. *Hom. Il.* l. 6; *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 322; *Euripid. in Jon.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Horat.* l. 2, &c.; *Tibull.* l. 3, el. 4; *Strab.* l. 11; *Scyl. in Perip.*; *Plin.* l. 2; *Lucret.* l. 5.

CHIMÆRA (*Numis.*) this monster is represented on medals, as may be seen under the head of *Bellerophon*.

CHINA (*Geog.*) an extensive empire in the south-east of Asia.

*Boundary and Extent.* It is bounded on the E. and S. by the ocean, on the W. by Thibet, and on the N. by Montgolia; and is situated between the 20th and 41st degree of north latitude, and the 101st and 122d of east longitude; comprehending 1260 geographical miles in length from north to south, and 1050 in breadth from east to west.

*Provinces and Chief Towns.* The whole kingdom of China is divided into fifteen provinces or governments, namely, six northern and nine southern. The northern, according to the rank which they assign to them, are Pekin, Xansi, Xensi, Xantung, Honan, and Sughuen, which the Tartars comprehend under the name of Catai. The nine southern provinces are Hunguang, Nanking, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fokien, Quantung, Quangsi, Jungan, and Queicheu, which are comprehended under the general name of Mangin. Among its principal towns are Pekin, the present capital, Nanking or Nanguing, the former royal residence, and Canton, its principal place of commerce.

*Rivers and Lakes.* China has very fine rivers, the two principal of which are the Kiang and the Hoan. The principal lakes are the Poyang, which is 250 m. in circumference, the Tongting, which is 200 m., the Hongtse, and Kaoyeou, &c.; besides several canals, one of which, called the Grand Canal, is said to surpass any of the kind in the whole world.

*Islands and Mountains.* Among the numerous islands on the S. and E. coasts of China, the principal are the islands of Formosa, Lieutchieu, and Hainau. China is not a mountainous country; but there are several ridges which seem to be continuations of the immense chains of mountains that cross the centre of Asia; the principal of these is the ridge called by some Ottocara, which separates China from Tartary.

*History of China.*

China is distinguished by Ptolemy under the name of *Sinarum regio*, and by the inhabitants of Cochin-China and Siam it is called *Cin*, whence its modern name is derived. The Chinese empire is very ancient, but by no means of the antiquity which they pretend to give it. Its first founder, according to the general agreement of historians, was Fohi, who began to reign upwards of 2000 years before the birth of our Saviour. He was succeeded by seven others, who were of no particular family; the succeeding emperors are divided into 22 families, the names of which, together with the number of emperors, and duration of their reign collectively, are exhibited in the following table:

| *Families.* | *Number of Emperors.* | *Reigned.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Hya | 17 | 458 |
| 2. Shang | 28 | 644 |
| 3. Chew | 35 | 873 |
| 4. Tsin, or Chin | 4 | 43 |
| 5. Han | 25 | 426 |
| 6. Hewhan | 2 | 44 |
| 7. Tsin, or Chin II | 15 | 155 |

| Families. | Number of Emperors. | Reigned. |
|---|---|---|
| 8. Song, or Soun | 8 | 59 |
| 9. Tsi, or Chi | 5 | 23 |
| 10. Lyang | 4 | 55 |
| 11. Chin, or Kin | 5 | 32 |
| 12. Swi, or Soui | 3 | 29 |
| 13. Tang Tam | 20 | 289 |
| 14. Heuleam | 2 | 16 |
| 15. Heutam | 4 | 13 |
| 16. Heutsin, or Chin | 2 | 11 |
| 17. Heuhan | 2 | 4 |
| 18. Heucheu | 3 | 9 |
| 19. Song, or Soun | 18 | 319 |
| 20. Yven | 9 | 89 |
| 21. Ming, or Mim | 17 | 279 |
| 22. Tsin, or Chim | 2 | 40 |

*Martin. Hist. Sinic.; Du Halde's China Lettres edif. des Mission. &c.*

CHING (*Hist.*) emperor of China, the second of the family of Chin, began to reign A. C. 1115, and died after a reign of 37 years.

CHING, or *Xi-Hoam-Ti*, the second emperor of China, of the first family of Tsin, or *Chin*, began to reign A. C. 246, and died after a reign of 37 years; during which he built the famous wall which separates China from Tartary.

CHINILADAN (*Hist.*) a king of Assyria, succeeded Saosduchus, A. M. 3400, A. C. 635, and burnt himself in his own palace, previous to the taking of Nineva, A. M. 3049, A. C. 626. He is called by the Greeks *Sardanapalus*.

CHION (*Hist.*) an Athenian archon, in the 103d Olympiad.

CHION (*Biog.*) vide *Theognis*.

CHIONE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Dædalion, beloved by Apollo and Mercury, whose attentions filled her with such pride, that she preferred her beauty to that of Diana, for which impiety she was killed by the goddess, and changed into a hawk. *Hygin. Fab.* 200; *Ovid. Met.* l. 11.

CHIONIDES (*Biog.*) a poet of Athens, who is said to have lived before the battle of Marathon, and to have been the first writer of comedy. *Suidas.*

CHIOS (*Geog.*) now *Scio*, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Lesbos and Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor, which was famous for its wine.

*Horat.* l. 1, sat. 10.

*—— At sermo linguâ concinnus utrâque*
*Suavior, ut Chio nota si commista Falerni est.*

*Ibid.* l. 2. sat 3.

*Si positis intùs Chii veterisque Falerni*
*Mille cadis.*

Also for its figs.

*Mart.* l. 7, ep. 30.

*Et flavas medio vapore Chias.*

*Ibid. in Xen.* ep. 20.

*Chia seni similis Baccho, quem Setia mittit:*
*Ipsa merum secum portat, et ipsa salem.*

*Strab.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 36; *Paus.* l. 7; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Athen.* l. 1.

CHIOS (*Numis.*) many medals of this island are extant, bearing for the most part the figure of the sphinx, the common symbol, as in the annexed cut; to which is frequently added, the prow, or some part of a ship, to denote its maritime situation; a bunch of grapes, or a vine leaf, or a vessel, to denote its abundance of vines.



CHIRAC, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French physician of Conques, in Languedoc, was born in 1650, and died in 1732. His Dissertations and Consultations are printed with those of Silva,

CHIRON, (*Myth.*) one of the centaurs, son of Philyra and Saturn, who taught the heroes of antiquity many useful arts, as medicine and music.

*Hom. Il.* l. 11, v. 831.

'Ον Χείρων ἐδίδαξε δικαιότατος κενταύρων.

Pindar also gives him the epithets σώφρων, *prudent*, and βαθυμήτις, *profound* or *cunning*. He was killed by Hercules with a poisoned arrow, and transported among the constellations under the name of Sagittarius. *Hesiod. in Scut.*; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Senec. in Thyest.*; *Paus.* l. 3, &c.

CHIRON (*Numis.*) the instructor of Apollo, is known by the figure of a centaur and a lyre.

CHISAMO (*Geog.*) a town on the north coast of the island of Candia, the ancient *Cisamus* or *Cysamus*, the walls of which are still standing.

CHISHULL, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a divine and antiquary of Eyworth, in Bedfordshire, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1733, published among other things, 1. 'Inscriptio Sigæa Antiquissima,' &c. fol. 1721. 2. 'Notarum ad Inscriptionem Sigæam Appendicula,' &c. fol. 3. 'Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam à Smyrnæis in Medicorum Honorem percussis,' 1724. 4. 'Antiquitates Asiaticæ,' fol. 1728. 5. 'Travels in Turkey, and back to England,' fol. 1747.

CHISLON (*Bibl.*) כסלון, the father of Elidad, of the tribe of Benjamin. *Numb.* xxxiv. 21.

CHISME (*Geog.*) a seaport of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, separated by a narrow strait from the island of Scio, 40 m. N. Smyrna. Lon. 26° 17′ E., lat. 38° 24′ N., where the Russians obtained a naval victory over the Turks in 1770.

CHLOE (*Myth.*) the surname of Ceres, at Athens. *Paus.* l. 1.

CHLORIS (*Myth.*) a daughter of Amphion, and wife of Neleus, king of Pylos, whose twelve sons were all killed by Hercules, except Nestor. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 2.

CHLORUS (*Hist.*) vide *Constantine*.

CHOASPES (*Geog.*) now *Karum*, a river of Media, flowing into the Tigris, the waters of which were so sweet, that the kings of Persia always drank of them. *Herod.* l. 1; *Tibull.* l. 4, el. 1; *Plin.* l. 6; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12.

CHŒRILUS (*Biog.*) a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which 13 obtained the prize. *Suidas.*

CHŒRILUS, the name of two other poets, one of whom was intimate with Herodotus, and the other was patronized by Alexander. The former, who is represented as a good poet, and compared to Homer, wrote an account in verse of the victory obtained by the Greeks over Xerxes: the latter was considered as an inferior poet. Horace, however, seems to have confounded these two poets.

*Hor.* l. 2, ep. 1.

*Gratus Alexandro regi magno fuit ille*
*Chœrilus, incultis qui versibus et malè natis*
*Rettulit acceptos, regale numisma, Philippos.*

*Hor. De Art. Poet.*

*—— Sic Chœrilus ille*
*Quem bis terque bonum cum risu miror.—*

*Aristot. in Rhet.*; *Strab.* l. 7; *Joseph. contra Appion.* l. 1; *Q. Curt.* l. 8; *Plut. in Alex.*; *Suidas*; *Gyrald. De Poet. Hist.* l. 3.

CHOISEUL, *Cæsar, Duc de* (*Hist.*) was high in the confidence of Henry IV, whom he served both as a soldier and a negociator, and died in 1675, full of honours.

CHOISEUL, *Stephen Francis, Duc de*, enjoyed the confidence of Louis XV, whom he served as a minister and ambassador, until his disgrace, after which he died in 1785, aged 66.

CHOISI, *Francis Timoleon de* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic of Paris, was born in 1644, and died in 1724, leaving, 1. 'Quatres Dialogues sur l'Immortalité de l'Ame,' 12mo. 2. 'Histoire Ecclesiastique,' 11 vols. 4to. and 12mo., besides a number of Lives.

CHOKIER, *John Ernest de* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of a noble family of Liege, was born in 1571, and died about 1650, leaving, 1. 'Notæ in Senecæ Libellum de Tranquillitate Animi,' 8vo. Leod. 1607. 2. 'Thesaurus Aphorismorum Politicorum,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1610; Mogunt. 1613; fol. Leod. 1642. 3. 'Notæ et Dissertationes in Onosandri Strategicum,' Gr. et Lat. 4to. 1610. 4. 'Tractatus de Permutationibus Beneficiorum,' 8vo. Rom. 1616, and fol. 1700. 5. 'De Re Nummaria Prisci Ævi,' &c. 8vo. Colon. 1620, Leod. 1649, besides some Law Works, &c.

CHOLMELEY (*Her.*) a branch of the family of the Cholmeleys, or Cholmondeleys of Chester, [vide *Cholmondeley*] which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1806 on sir Montague Cholmeley, of Euston, in Lincolnshire. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules,* two helmets in chief, and a garb in base *or.*

*Crest.* A demi-griphon segreant *sable,* winged and beaked *or,* holding in his claws a helmet *proper.*

CHOLMLY (*Her.*) or *Cholmondley, Viscount,* a title conferred in 1645 on Robert Cholmondley, who was afterwards created earl of Leinster, and dying without issue, became extinct in 1659. It was revived in the person of his nephew. [Vide *Cholmondeley*]

CHOLMONDELEY, *Sir Hugh* (*Hist.*) or as it is sometimes written *Cholmly,* of the noble family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was knighted for his valour in the expedition into Scotland under the duke of Norfolk, in 36 Henry VIII, and afterwards distinguished himself in the reign of Philip and Mary, against the Scotch. He was five times sheriff of Cheshire, and died in 1596, in the 83d year of his age, highly esteemed for his noble qualities.

CHOLMONDELEY, *Sir Hugh,* son of the preceding, inherited his father's virtues, and treading in his steps, signalized himself in the reign of queen Elizabeth against her enemies, particularly against the rebel earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, whom he defeated before he was 21. He died in the 43 Eliz.

CHOLMONDELEY, *Robert, Viscount,* son of the preceding, distinguished himself for his loyalty during the rebellion, and died in 1657.

CHOLMONDELEY, *George, Earl of,* grand-nephew of the preceding, served king William in the field, and was in all the wars of that reign. He distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Steenkirk, in which he was wounded.

CHOLMONDELEY, *James,* third son of the preceding, was also engaged the greater part of his life in arms, and signalized himself very conspicuously at the battle of Falkirk in 1745.

CHOLMONDELEY (*Her.*) the name of a noble family, so denominated from the lordship of Cholmondeley, in the hundred of Broxden, in Cheshire; which name is said to have been written 25 different ways, as *Chulmundele, Chulmundelly, Chelmonsleigh, Chelmundelegh, Cholmly, &c.* Robert Cholmondeley, or *Cholmly,* before-mentioned, was the first who was raised to the peerage afresh in 1661. His nephew Robert was created viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, in the province of Leinster; and his son was created in 1689 lord Cholmondeley, of Namptwich, co. Chester, in 1706; viscount Malpas, and earl of Cholmondeley, also co. Chester, in 1714; baron of Newborough, co. Wexford, in Ireland, and in 1716 baron of Newburgh in the Isle of Anglesey; George James, the fourth earl, was created in 1815 marquis of Cholmondeley, and earl of Rocksavage, co. Chester. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Cholmondeley, marquis of Cholmondeley, earl of Rocksavage, earl of Cholmondeley, viscount Malpas, viscount Cholmondeley, baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich, baron Newburgh, co. Wexford, baron Newburgh, Isle of Anglesey, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Gules,* two esquires' helmets in chief *proper,* garnished *or;* in base a garb of the third.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a demi-griphon rampant *sable,* beaked, winged, and membered *or,* holding a helmet as those in the arms.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a gryphon *sable,* its beaks, wings, and fore-legs, *or;* on the sinister a wolf of the second, gorged, with a collar purflew, *vaire.*

*Motto.* "Cassis tutissima Virtus."

CHOMEL, *James Francis* (*Biog.*) a physician of Paris, at the end of the 17th century, published, 1. 'Universæ Medicinæ Theoricæ Pars Prima,' &c. 12mo. Monspell. 1709. 2. 'Traité des Eaux Minerales,' &c. 12mo. 1734, and frequently reprinted afterwards.

CHOMEL, *Peter John Baptiste,* brother of the preceding, was the author of 'Abrégé de l'Histoire des Plantes Usuelles,' 12mo. Paris, 1712.

CHOMEL, *John Baptiste Lewis,* son or nephew of the preceding, who died in 1765, wrote among other things 'Essai Historique sur la Medicine en France,' 12mo. 1762.

CHONNIDAS (*Myth.*) preceptor to Theseus, who was honoured by the Athenians with an annual sacrifice of a ram. *Plut. in Thes.*

CHOPIN, *Rene* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Bailleul, in Anjou, who died in 1606, wrote a number of works on legal subjects, which were printed in 8 vols. fol. 1663, and a Latin edition of them in 4 vols.

CHOUET, *John Robert* (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Geneva, was born in 1642, and died in 1731, leaving, 1. 'Theses Physicæ de varia Astrorum Luce,' 4to. 1674. 2. 'Memoires succincts sur la Reformation,' 1694. 3. 'Diverses Recherches sur l'Hist. de Genève,' 3 vols. fol. in MS. besides an Introduction to Logic.

CHOUL, *William du* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Lyons, was the author of 'La Religion et Castrametation des Romains Anciens,' fol. Lyons, 1556, and 4to. 1569, 1580, Italian translation, fol. 1559, the Latin translation 4to. Amstel. 1585.

CHRESTUS (*Hist.*) a man who encouraged the Jews to make disturbances at Rome in the reign of Claudius, which was the cause of their expulsion from the city. *Sueton. in Claud.* c. 25.

CHRETIEN, *Florent* (*Biog.*) or as he was called, *Quintus Septimus Florens Christianus,* a poet of Orleans, in the 16th century, wrote some satires entitled 'La Baronnie,' 8vo. 1564; besides some translations, particularly of Oppian.

CHRISTIERN (*Hist.*) or *Christian,* a name common to several kings of Denmark.

CHRISTIERN I, son of Thierri, or *Theodoric,* succeeded Christopher, of Bavaria, on the throne of Denmark in 1448, and died in 1481, after having founded the Order of the Elephant. He was succeeded by his son John.

CHRISTIERN II, surnamed the *Cruel,* or the *Northern Nero,* succeeded his father John in 1513, and was elected king of Sweden in 1520, from which latter throne he was driven by Gustavus, and his Danish subjects also rebelling against him, he was defeated, and died in prison in 1559.

CHRISTIERN III, succeeded Frederic I in 1534, and died in 1559, at the age of 56, after having made Lutheranism the established religion of the country. His son Frederic II succeeded him.

CHRISTIERN IV, son of Frederic II, succeeded his father in 1588, at the age of 12, and died in 1648, after a reign of 60 years, in which, as the chief of the Protestant league in Germany, he had carried on war against the emperor; and was also twice engaged in a war with the Swedes. He was succeeded by Frederic V.

CHRISTIERN V, son of the preceding, was declared king of Denmark in the life-time of his father Christiern IV, but being of a sickly habit, he died in 1647, a year before his father.

CHRISTIERN VI, who is sometimes called Christian V, by ex-

cluding the preceding, succeeded his father Frederic III in 1670, and died in 1699, at the age of 54. He had engaged the German princes in a league against Sweden, but was defeated by the Swedes in different engagements.

CHRISTINA (*Hist.*) daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the *Great*, succeeded her father in 1633, and abdicated the crown in 1654, in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus. Having previously abjured Protestantism she retired to Rome, where she died in 1689, at the age of 63. [Vide Plate IV]

CHRISTINA, the name also of some princesses.

CHRISTINA, wife of Uladislaus II, king of Poland, excited great dissensions between him and his brothers, which led to his deposition in 1123.

CHRISTINA *of Denmark*, daughter of Christiern II, king of Denmark, was married first to Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, and afterwards to Francis, duke of Lorraine, by whom she was the mother of Charles II, duke of Lorraine. She was a princess of great talent, who was instrumental in the conclusion of a peace between France and Spain in 1558.

CHRISTINA *of Lorraine*, grand duchess of Tuscany, was the daughter of Charles II, duke of Lorraine, grand-daughter of the preceding, and wife of Ferdinand I, of Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, was a distinguished princess in her day both for her virtues and her spirit; she died in 1637.

CHRISTINA *of France*, daughter of Henry IV, and wife of Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, governed those states during the minority of her son with distinguished prudence, and died in 1663.

CHRISTOPHER (*Hist.*) a name common to some princes.

CHRISTOPHER, son of the emperor Constantine Copronymus, received the title of Cæsar from his father in 769, but had his tongue cut out in 792 by his nephew Constantine VI, and was put to death by the empress Irene, five years after.

CHRISTOPHER, eldest son of Romanus Lecapenus, was made emperor of Constantinople by his father in 920, and died in 931.

CHRISTOPHER, a name common to some kings of Denmark.

CHRISTOPHER I, son of Valdemir II, succeeded his brothers Eric VII and Abel V, in 1252, and died as is said of poison in 1259, administered by Amefast, bishop of Arpius, in the bread that he had consecrated for the Eucharist.

CHRISTOPHER II, son of Eric VII, succeeded his brother Eric VIII, and died in 1333, after a reign of 13 years, in which he had been twice driven from his throne, and as often restored. He added the Isle of Rugen to Denmark.

CHRISTOPHER III, son of John, count palatine of the Rhine, succeeded Eric IX in 1439, died in 1448, and was succeeded by Christiern I. *Johann. Mag.* l. 22; *Crantz. Hist. Dan.*

CHRISTOPHER, *Duke of Wirtemburg*, being stripped of his estates through the intrigues of Charles V, retired to France, and did great service to Francis I. He afterwards died in quiet possession of his father's principality in 1568.

CHRISTOPHER, vide *Gama*.

CHRISTOPHER, vide *Columbus*.

CHRISTOPHERSON, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and native of Lancashire, was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, chosen one of the first fellows of Trinity College after its foundation by Henry VIII in 1546, of which he was also appointed master; made dean of Norwich in 1554; fled out of England in the reign of Edward VI, on account of his religion; promoted to the see of Chichester in the reign of queen Mary, and died in 1558. He translated Philo Judæus into Latin, 4to. Antv. 1553; and also the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomenes, Evagrius, and Theodoret, fol. Colonn. 1570.

CHROMIS (*Myth.*) one of those who opposed the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* l. 5.

CHROMIUS (*Hist.*) χρόμιος, an Argive, who, with Alcenor, survived a combat between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Spartans. *Hesiod.* l. 1, c. 82.

CHRONIUS (*Biog.*) a man who built a temple of Diana at Orchomenos. *Paus.* l. 8. c. 48.

CHRONOPIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Perigueux in the sixth century, assisted at the Council of Agde in 506, and at the two first Councils of Orleans, in 511, and 533. He was distinguished for his piety and his charity.

CHRONOS (*Myth.*) the Greek name for Saturn or Time.

CHRYSANTAS (*Hist.*) an officer in the army of Cyrus, king of Persia, who was commended by the latter because he would not stop to kill an enemy that was in his power when he heard the sound for a retreat. *Xenoph. Cyropæd. apud Cæl. Rhod.* l. 118; *Plut. in Quæst. Rom.*

CHRYSANTHUS (*Hist.*) a magician in the age of Julian the Apostate, who was made high-priest of Lydia; in this post he displayed great moderation towards the Christians. *Eunap. in Vit.* l. 1.

CHRYSANTHUS (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the reign of Numerian, or, rather, of Valerian, in 257. *Gregor. Tur. de Glor. Martyr.*; *Bolland. Martyr.*

CHRYSANTIS (*Myth.*) a nymph who told Ceres, when she was in Argos, that her daughter had been carried away. *Paus.* l. 1.

CHRYSAOR (*Myth.*) χρυσάωρ, a son of Medusa by Neptune, who had Geryon, Ephidna, and Chimæra, by Calirrhoe, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 281, &c.; *Hygin. Fab.* 151.

CHRYSAPHIUS (*Hist.*) a eunuch and favourite of the emperor Theodosius the Younger, abused the confidence of his master by sowing dissensions in the imperial court and also in the church. He was afterwards put to death by order of Pulcheria. *Cedren. Annal.*

CHRYSAS (*Myth.*) a river of Sicily, which was worshipped as a deity. *Cic. in Verr.* 4. c. 44.

CHRYSEIS (*Myth.*) χρυσεΐς, daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, and wife of Ection, king of Lernessus, who, falling to the lot of Agamemnon at the taking of that city, was the occasion of a quarrel between the latter and Achilles, with which Homer commences his poem.

CHRYSERMUS (*Biog.*) a Corinthian, who wrote a history of Peloponnesus, and India, &c. *Plut. in Parall.*

CHRYSES (*Myth.*) vide *Chryseis*.

CHRYSIPPUS (*Myth.*) a natural son of Pelops, who is said to have been killed by his step-mother Hippodamia, or at her instigation. *Apollod.* l. 3. c. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 85; *Paus.* l. 5. c. 20; *Plut. in Parall.*

CHRYSIPPUS (*Biog.*) a stoic philosopher, who died from excessive drinking, A. C. 207. He wrote many treatises, and advanced many paradoxes. *Horat.* l. 2. sat. 3; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Diog. Laert. in Vit.*

CHRYSIPPUS a freedman of Cicero, reduced again to servitude in consequence of his misbehaviour. *Cic. ad Att.* l. 7. ep. 2.

CHRYSIPPUS, the name of a physician of Cnidus, and also of some others mentioned by Jonsius and Vossius.

CHRYSIS (*Hist.*) a priestess of Juno at Mycenæ, whose temple being burnt by her negligence, she fled to Tegea, to the altar of Minerva. *Paus.* l. 2.

CHRYSOGONIS (*Ecc.*) a saint and martyr, is said to have suffered in the persecution of Diocletian.

CHRYSOLORAS, *Emanuel* (*Hist.*) a native of Constantinople, of a noble and ancient family, was employed by the emperor, John Palæologus, on different important embassies, and died while he was attending the Council of Constance, in 1415. His Greek Grammar was published soon after the invention of printing, since which there have been many editions from 1480 to 1550, 4to. and 8vo. but all are very scarce.

CHRYSOPOLIS (*Geog.*) a promontory and port of Asia, now *Scutari*, opposite Byzantium.

CHRYSORRHOAS (*Geog.*) a river of Syria, now *Baradi*.

CHRYSOSTOM, *St. John* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Constantinople, and one of the most distinguished fathers of the church,

died in 407, at the age of 53, after having been banished for his opposition to the raising a statue to the empress Eudoxia, the wife of Arcadius. The best editions of St. Chrysostom are, that in Gr. by Saville, 8 vols. fol. Eton, 1613; and that of Montfaucon, in Gr. and Lat. 13 vols. fol. Paris, 1718.

CHRYSOTHEMIS (*Myth.*) a name given by Homer to Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.

CHRYSOTHEMIS (*Biog.*) a Cretan, who first obtained the poetical prize at the Pythian games. *Paus. l.* 10.

CHTHONIA (*Myth.*) a surname of Ceres; also a daughter of Erectheus. *Apollon.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 2.

CHTHONIUS (*Myth.*) one of the soldiers who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus: also a centaur killed by Nestor. *Hygin. Fab.* 178; *Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

CHUBB, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a deistical writer, of East Harnham, near Salisbury, was born in 1679, and died in 1746, leaving among other things, 'The Supremacy of the Fathers asserted,' &c.; and 'A Farewell to his Readers,' which was published after his death.

CHUDLEIGH, *Lady Mary* (*Biog.*) a poetess, of Winsloder, in Devonshire, daughter of Sir Richard Lee, and wife of Sir George Chudleigh, bart., was born in 1656, and died in 1720, leaving, 'A Dialogue between Lucinda and Marissa;' and 'The Ladies' Defence,' which, with other poems, were published in 1710, and a third time in 1722; besides which she published some Essays in 1710.

CHURCH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born in 1707, educated at Oxford, and died in 1756, leaving, 1. 'A Vindication of the Miraculous Powers which subsisted in the Three Centuries of the Christian Church,' &c. 1749. 2. 'An Appeal to the Serious and Unprejudiced,' &c. 1750. 3. 'An Analysis of the Philosophical Works of the late Lord Bolingbroke,' 1795.

CHURCHILL (*Hist.*) or *Churchill, Sir Bartholomew de*, of the ancient family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a great warrior, who held the castle of Bristol for king Stephen, and died fighting in his cause.

CHURCHILL, *Sir Winstan*, a distinguished loyalist, suffered both in his person and his goods during the rebellion; but, surviving the restoration, he was in the service of Charles II, and James II, and died in 1688. He wrote a history, entitled, "Divi Britannici; being a Remark upon the Lives of all the Kings of this Isle,' &c. Lond. 1660.

CHURCHILL, *John*, vide *Marlborough.*

CHURCHILL, *George*, third son of Sir Winstan, was born in 1663, and died in 1710, an admiral of the Blue, after having fought bravely in the service of king William.

CHURCHILL, *Charles*, fourth son of Sir Winstan, assisted at the battle of Lauden, in 1693, against king James II, and took his nephew, the duke of Berwick, prisoner. He died in 1714, after having been constantly in the service of king William.

CHURCHILL (*Her.*) an ancient and noble family, so denominated from the lordship of Churchill, co. Somersetshire, which was formerly written Curechill, Cherchill, Chirchill, &c. The patriarch of this family was Gitto de Leon, of a noble family in Normandy, who lived in 1055; his son, Wandril de Leon, was lord of Courcil; whose son, Roger de Courcil, came over with William the Conqueror, and was rewarded with the lordship of Churchill among other lands. From him descended Sir Winstan Churchill, before-mentioned, whose eldest surviving son was John Churchill, the celebrated duke of Marlborough [vide *Marlborough*], who was created, in 1682, lord Churchill, of Eyemouth, co. Berwick, in Scotland; in 1685 baron Churchill, of Sandridge, co. Herts; in 1689 earl of Marlborough; in 1702 marquis of Blandford, and duke of Marlborough. He dying without male issue the titles devolved on the Spencer family [vide *Spencer*], by the marriage of lady Anne, his second daughter, with Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland. In 1807 George, the third duke of Marlborough, obtained authority by royal sign manuel to take and use the surname of Churchill in addition to, and after that of, Spencer. [Vide *Marlborough*]

CHURCHILL, *Lord*, the title which was conferred on Francis Almarick Spencer, second son of George, third duke of Marlborough, who was created in 1815 baron Churchill, of Whichcote, co. Oxford. The arms of this branch of the family are the same as those of the duke of Marlborough, with the proper difference.

CHURCHILL, *Charles* (*Biog.*) the poet, son of a clergyman, was born in Westminster in 1731, and died in 1764. Among his works, which now enter into the collections of the English Poets, his 'Rosciad;' 'The Prophecy of Fame;' 'The Apology;' 'Epistle to Hogarth;' 'Night and the Ghost:' &c. are the principal. [Vide Plate XXIX]

CHYNDONAX (*Hist.*) high-priest and chief of the Druids among the ancient Gauls, whose tomb was discovered in 1598 in the country of Poupot, near Dijon, with the inscription

*Μίθρης ἐν ὀργάδι, χῶμα τὸ σῶμα καλύπτει Χυνδόνακτος*
*Ἱερέων ἀρχηγῆ, Δύσσεβὴς ἀπέχυ, λύσιοι κόνιν ορῶσι.*

*i. e.* in the grove of Mithra this tomb covers the body of the high-priest Chyndonax: begone profane, the liberating gods protect my ashes. *Gab. Simeon. Antiq. de la Limagne.*

CHURCH-YARD, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a poet of the 16th century, who wrote, among other things, the 'Legende of Jane Shore,' and the 'Worthiness of Wales,' 8vo. 1580, an edition of which was published in 1776.

CHYTRÆUS, *David* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine of Ingelsing, in Suabia, was born in 1530, and died in 1600, leaving, among other things, 'Chronologia Historiæ Herodoti et Thucydidis,' 8vo. Argentorat. 1563; and 'Chronicon Anni 1593,' &c. An edition of his whole works was printed in 2 vols. fol. Hanov. 1604.

CIACONIUS (*Biog.*) or *Chaco Alphonsus*, a Dominican and titular patriarch of Alexandria, was born at Bacca, in Andalusia, in 1540, and died about 1599 or 1601. Among his works are, 1. 'Historia utriusque Belli Dacici,' &c. fol. 1616. 2. 'Vitæ et Gesta Romanorum Pontificum et Cardinalium,' which, with the continuation, was printed in 4 vols. fol. Rom. 1676; the sequel down to Clement XII was published by Marie Guarnacci, 2 vols. fol. 1751. 3. 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum ad Annum 1583,' fol. Par. 1731, and Amst. 1732.

CIACONIUS, *Peter*, brother to the preceding, was born at Toledo in 1525, and died in 1581. He was employed by Gregory XIII in correcting the calendar, and also in revising an edition of the Bible; besides which he wrote 'De Triclinio Romano,' which, with the Treatises of Ursinus and Mercurialis, was published in 12mo. Amst. 1689; also inserted in Grævius' Thesaurus.

CIAMPINI, *John Justin* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Rome, was born in 1633, and died in 1698, leaving, 1. 'Conjecturæ de Perpetuo Azymorum usu,' &c. 4to. 1688. 2. 'Vetera Monumenta,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1690, 1699. 3. 'Synopsis Historica de Sacris Ædificiis a Constantino Magno Constructis,' fol. 1693, &c.

CIASLAS (*Hist.*) or *Seislas*, the 16th king of Dalmatia, who, being defeated and taken prisoner by the widow of an Hungarian general named Ladislaus, whom he had previously slain, he was put in chains after having his ears and nose cut off, about the year 860.

CIBBER (*Biog.*) or *Cibert, Gabriel Caius*, a native of Flensburg, in Holstein, and a statuary, came to England at the time of the restoration, and having married the daughter of William Colley, esq. of an ancient family of Glaiston, in Rutland, had by her Colley Cibber, the subject of the next article. He died in 1700, at the age of 70, leaving, among

his works, the Two Figures of Melancholy, and Raving Madness, formerly before the front of Bethlehem Hospital

CIBBER, *Colley*, a poet-laureat, and son of the preceding, was born in Southampton-street, London, in 1671, and died in 1757. The best edition of his works, which consist mostly of plays, is that of 1760, in 5 vols. 12mo.

CIBBER, *Theophilus*, son of the above, was born in 1703, and lost his life in 1757 on the coast of Scotland, where the vessel was shipwrecked in which he was going to Ireland. He was an actor, and also a writer of some dramatic pieces, besides the share which he is said to have had in the 'Lives of the Poets,' 5 vols. 12mo.

CIBBER, *Susanna Maria*, wife of the preceding, and an actress, died in 1766, leaving a high professional reputation.

CIBYRA (*Geog.*) now *Burun*, a town of Phrygia. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 14; *Horat.* l. 1, ep. 6.

CICEREIUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a secretary to Scipio Africanus, who, as pretor, obtained a triumph over the Corsicans. *Liv.* l. 41, &c.

CICERO, *M. Tullius* (*Hist.*) the son of a Roman knight of Arpinum, was lineally descended from the ancient kings of Sabine, who, after passing through the several offices of the state in regular succession, was elected consul U. C. 691. *Sil.* l. 8.

> *Tullius æratas raptabat in agmina turmas*
> *Regia progenies, et Tullo sanguis ab alto.*

*Catull. de eo*, carm. 49.

> *Disertissime Romuli nepotum,*
> *Quot sunt, quotque fuere, Marce Tulli.*

*Martial.* l. 10, ep. 19.

> *Hoc, quod secula, posterique possint*
> *Arpinis quoque comparare chartis.*

During his consulship he suppressed the conspiracy of Catiline, for which he was styled the *Father of his Country*; but his enemies afterwards prevailed against him; Clodius first procured his exile, and, on his return, he fell a victim to the personal animosity of M. Anthony, who caused him to be assassinated as he was flying to Caieta, when, putting his head out of his litter, it was severed from his body by Herennius, in the 63d year of his age, A. C. 43. His head and right hand were carried to Rome, and hung upon the rostrum; and so implacable was the animosity of the triumvir and his wife, Fulvia, that the latter tore the tongue out of the orator's mouth, and pierced it with a gold bodkin repeatedly.

*Juv. Sat.* 10.

> *Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis*
> *Incipit optare, &c.*
> ..................................
> *Eloquio, sed uterque perit orator. Utrumque*
> *Largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.*
> *Ingenio manus est, et cervix cæsa.—*

The talents of Cicero, as an orator, a statesman, and a writer, were so conspicuous that, had he possessed any one of them singly, he would have been entitled to hold the first rank among, not only his cotemporaries, but all who have ever claimed distinction in the world. His works have been the admiration of all ages, and his style the standard of pure Latinity. [Vide Plate XXXI] Among the numerous editions of his works complete, the most valuable are that of Verburgius, 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1724; that of Olivet, 9 vols. 4to. Genev. 1758; and the Oxford edition, 10 vols. 4to. 1782. *C. Nep. in Attic.*; *Senec. Suasor.* 6; *Plin.* l. 7; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Appian.*; *Florus*; *Dio. Cassius*; *Eutropius, &c.*

CICERO, *Marcus*, son of the preceding, was taken by Augustus as his colleague in the consulship, notwithstanding that he had fought at the battle of Pharsalia on the side of Pompey; but he disgraced himself and his father by his vices, particularly that of drunkenness, in which he boasted of excelling Anthony.

CICERO, *Quintus*, the brother of the orator, was Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, and proconsul of Asia for three years; but, being proscribed, with his son, at the same time as his brother, he offered himself to the sword of his assassins, who were sent to dispatch him, and perished with his son, who had attempted to conceal his retreat. *Plut. in Cic.*

CICONES (*Myth.*) a people of Thrace, near the Hebrus, whom Ulysses is said to have conquered on his return from Troy. The Bacchanalians, among this people, tore Orpheus to pieces for his obscenity.

*Virg. Geog.* l. 4.

> —— *Spreto Ciconum quo munere matres*
> *Inter sacra Deûm, nocturnique orgia Bacchi*
> *Discerptum latos juvenem sparsere per agros.*

CID, *The* (*Hist.*) a Spanish hero, whose real name was *Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar*, distinguished himself no less by his success than his valour in fighting against the Moors, of whom he made five chiefs, or petty kings, prisoners, and obliged them afterwards to pay him an annual tribute. He died about 1098.

CIDONIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Demetrius.*

CIGNANI, *Carlo* (*Biog.*) an artist of Bologna, or, according to some, of Rome, was born in 1628, and died in 1719. He is accounted very happy in his taste of composition, and excellent in the disposition of his figures.

CILICIA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia Minor, on the sea-coast, at the north of Cyprus, the south of Mount Taurus, and the west of the Euphrates, which forms a part of the modern Caramania that is at present under the Turks. It had at one time kings of its own; but, when reduced to a Roman province, it was governed by a proconsul, of which Cicero was one. *Herodot.* l. 1; *Xenoph. Anal.* l. 1; *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 2; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 5.

CILIX (*Myth.*) a son of Phœnix, or, according to Herodotus, of Agenor, who, going in quest of his sister Europa, settled in the country of Cilicia, to which he gave his name. *Herodot.* l. 7; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 178.

CILNIUS (*Hist.*) the surname of the family of Mœcenas. *Liv.* l. 10.

CILO, *Jun.* (*Hist.*) an oppressive governor of Bithynia in the reign of Claudius, who, through the contrivance of his friends, was continued in his government in spite of the petitions of the inhabitants. *Tac. Annal.* l. 12; *Dio. Cass.* l. 60.

CIMABUE, *Giovanni* (*Biog.*) a painter of Florence, was born in 1240, and died in 1300, after having revived the art of painting in Italy.

CIMAROSA, *Dominico* (*Biog.*) a musician and composer of Capo di Monte, in Naples, who died in 1801, composed, among other things, the operas 'Il Pittore Parigino etl'Italiana in Londra,' which were received with great applause.

CIMBRI (*Geog.*) a people of ancient Germany, who inhabited the country which now forms a part of Denmark. They were conquered by Marius after having given the Romans much trouble.

*Juv. Sat.* 15.

> *Quá nec terribiles Cimbri, nec Brittones unquam.*

*Ibid. Sat.* 8.

> *Atque ideò postquàm ad Cimbros, stragemque volabant*
> *Qui nunquam attigerant majora cadavera corvi.*

*Luc.* 1.

> *Nos primi Senonum motus, Cimbrumque furentem*
> *Vidimus.*

*Propert.* l. 2, eleg. 1.

> *Cimbrorumque minas, et benefacta Mari.*

*Paterc.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 4; *Mel.* l. 3; *Flor.* l. 3; *Plut. in Mar.*; *Cluv. Ant. German.* l. 3.

CIMMERII (*Geog.*) a people near the Palus Mæotis; also a people of Campania, who are said to have lived in caves; whence the proverbial expression 'Cimmerian darkness.'

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 13; *Herod.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Strab.* l. 3, 5; *Plin.* l. 6, &c.

CIMMERIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Chersonesus Taurica, now *Crim*, whose inhabitants were called Cimmerii. *Mel.* l. 1, &c.

CIMOLUS (*Geog.*) an island in the Cretan Sea, now *Polino*.

CIMON (*Hist.*) Κίμων, an Athenian, and father of Miltiades. *Herod.* l. 6.

Cimon, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades and Hegisiphyle, went to prison in order to obtain the body of his father, because he was unable to pay the fine imposed on the latter; but being released by his sister Elpinice, who was also his wife, he distinguished himself against the Persians at Salamis and elsewhere; and, after having suffered exile, and been recalled, he died while besieging the town of Citium, in Cyprus, A.C. 449, in the 51st year of his age. *Herod.* l. 6; *Thucyd.* l. 1, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 11; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 2; *Cor. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.*

Cimon (*Biog.*) an Athenian who wrote an account of the war of the Amazons against his country.

CINARADAS (*Hist.*) one of the descendants of Cinyras, who presided over the ceremonies of Venus at Paphos. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 2, c. 3.

CINÆTHON (*Biog.*) vide *Cinethon*.

CINCINNATUS, *L. Q.* (*Hist.*) a celebrated Roman, who was taken from the plough to be dictator when his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsci and Equi, over whom he triumphed, and then returned to his fields. He was afterwards a second time chosen dictator, in which, being no less successful, he quickly laid down his office, and withdrew to his retirement. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 3; *Flor.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 18.

CINCIUS, *L. Alimentus* (*Hist.*) a prætor of Sicily in the second Punic war, who wrote Annals in Greek. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1.

CINEAS (*Hist.*) a Thessalian, who was minister to king Pyrrhus, by whom he was sent to negotiate a peace with the Romans. He dissuaded his master from continuing the war. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, &c.; *Plin.* l. 7.

CINELLI, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Florence, was born in 1625, and died in 1706, leaving 'Biblioteca Volante,' in five parts, Naples, 1686, which was reprinted with additions in 4 vols. 4to. Venice, 1734—1747.

CINESIAS (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Thebes. *Athen.* l. 12, c. 29.

CINETHON (*Biog.*) a Spartan, who wrote genealogical poems. *Paus.* l. 2.

CINGA (*Geog.*) a river of Spain, now *Cinca*, flowing from the Pyrenean mountains into the Iberus. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1; *Lucan.* l. 4.

CINGETORIX (*Hist.*) a prince of Gaul in alliance with Rome. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5.

Cingetorix, a prince of Britain, who attacked Cæsar's camp by order of Cassivelaunus. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5.

CINNA, *L. Corn.* (*Hist.*) a partisan, who, with Marius, took violent possession of the consulship, and committed many atrocities. He was opposed by Sylla, and while preparing to defend himself, was assassinated by a private soldier. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Plut. in Mar. &c.*; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1; *Flor.* l. 3.

Cinna, a Roman, who was killed at the funeral of Cæsar, because he was supposed to be one of his murderers.

Cinna, *Cn. Corn.*, grandson of Pompey, who conspired against Augustus; but being pardoned he became his friend, was made consul, and left the emperor to be his heir. *Senec. de Clem.* c. 9; *Dio.* l. 55.

Cinna, *C. Helvius* (*Biog.*) a poet, intimate with Cæsar, of whose verses only 16 are preserved. *Plut. in Cæs.*

CINNADON (*Hist.*) a Lacedæmonian youth, who was detected in a conspiracy against the Ephori, and put to death. *Xen. Helen.* l. 3; *Aristot. de Pol.* l. 5, c. 7.

CINNAMUS, *John* (*Biog.*) surnamed the *Grammarian*, secretary to Manuel Comnenus in the 12th century, wrote a History of the reigns of John and Manuel Comnenus, which was published by Du Cange, Gr. and Lat. fol. Paris, 1670.

CINO *de Pistoia* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and poet of the 14th century, is now principally known as the founder of Italian poetry.

CINTRA (*Geog.*) or *Sintra*, a large village of Portugal, situated on two mountains of the same name, in the province of Estremadura, anciently called *Montes Lunæ*, 15 m. N. W Lisbon. A convention was entered into here, in 1808, after the battle of Vimiera, between sir Hugh Dalrymple, on the part of the British, and Junot, the commander of the French.

CINXIA (*Myth.*) a surname of Juno.

CIPRIANI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an artist of Pistoia; was born in 1727, and died in 1785. He lived and died in England, where he was much patronized.

CIRCE (*Myth.*) Κίρκη, a daughter of Sol and Perseis, who was skilled in magic and the use of venomous herbs, by which she changed the companions of Ulysses into swine. *Virg. Eclog.* 8, v. 70.

*Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulyssei.*

*Hor.* l. 1, ep. 2, v. 23.

*Sirenum voces et Circes pocula nôsti:*
*Quæ si cum sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset,*
*Sub dominâ meretrice fuisset turpis et excors.*

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 10; *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 956; *Apollon. Arg.* l. 4; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 125.

CIRENCESTER (*Geog.*) a town of Gloucestershire, situated on the river Churn, 89 m N. W. London, 17 S. E. Gloucester. It is called by Ptolemy *Corinnium;* and in the Itinerary of Antoninus, *Durocornovium*. The three Roman roads, the Foss-way, Irmin-street, and Icknield-way, met here, which, with the numerous medals, coins, tesselated pavements, and other vestiges of antiquity, sufficiently testify that this was an important military station. During the rebellion in 1641, it was first occupied by the king's forces, from whom it was taken by the rebels, but retaken in the same year by prince Rupert.

CIRILLO, *Dominic* (*Hist.*) a physician of Naples, was born in 1730, and executed for treasonable proceedings with the revolutionary French in 1799. He published, 1. 'Introductio ad Botanicum,' 1761. 2. 'Nosologiæ Methodicæ Rudimenta,' 1780. 3. 'De essentialibus nonnullarum Plantarum Characteribus;' besides an account of the 'Papyrus,' and other botanical treatises.

CIRIS (*Myth.*) the name of Scylla, daughter of Nisus, who was changed into a bird of the same name. *Ovid. Met.* l. 8.

CIROLA (*Ecc.*) an Arian, bishop of Africa in the fifth century, who, being supported by Hunneric, persecuted the orthodox members of the Christian church. *Procop. de Bell. Vand.* l. 1; *Victor. Utic. de Pers. Vand.*; *Gregor. Tur. Hist.* l. 2; *Isidor. Hist. Vand.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 484, &c.

CIRRHÆUS, *Sinus* (*Geog.*) a gulf of Phocis, now *Golfo di Lepante*, on which was situated a small town, near to Delphos and Mount Parnassus.

CIRTA (*Geog.*) a town of Numidia, and formerly its capital, which the kings Juba, Scyphax, and Masinissa, made their residence; and where Jugurtha killed Adherbal, the son of Micipsa. It became a Roman colony, and was afterwards called *Constantina*, in honour of Constantine. Two councils were held in this city in the years 305 and 412. *Sallust. de Bell. Jugurth.*; *Liv.* l. 30, c. 12; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 4; *S. August. cont. Crescon.* l. 3; *Optat. cont. Parmen.*

CISALPINA, *Gallia* (*Geog.*) a part of Gaul, otherwise

called *Citerior* and *Togata*, the chief divisions of which were Liguria, Taurini, Insubres, Cenomanni, &c. [Vide *Gallia*]

CISAMUS (*Geog.*) or *Cysamus*, an ancient town of Crete, now *Chisamo*.

CISNER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran, of Mosbach, in the Palatinate, was born in 1529, and died in 1583. His original works were published under the title of 'N. Cisneri, &c. Opuscula Historica,' &c. 8vo. Francof. 1611; besides which he published Aventinus' 'Annals,' and Krantz' 'Saxonia.'

CITHÆRON (*Myth.*) a king who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 9, &c.

CIUDAD *Rodrigo* (*Geog.*) a fortified town of Leon, in Spain, situated on the river Agueda, 30 m. E. by N. Coimbra, 45 S. S. W. Salamanca, and 110 W. Madrid. Lon. 6° 33′ W., lat. 40° 52′ N. This town was built in the 13th century, on the site of the ancient Mirobriga, and has been subject to several captures, namely, by the Portuguese in 1706, by the French in 1810; and by the British, under the duke of Wellington, in 1812.

CIVEAUX (*Geog.*) a village of Poitou, in France, in the modern department of Vienne, celebrated for the victory gained by Clovis, king of the Franks, over Alaric, king of the Visigoths.

CIVILIS, *Jul.* (*Hist.*) a powerful Batavian, who raised a revolt against Galba. *Tac. Hist.* l. 1.

CLAGETT, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) son of Nicholas Clagett, a clergyman of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, who died in 1746, was successively bishop of St. David's and of Exeter.

CLAGETT, *William* (*Biog.*) uncle of the preceding, and also a clergyman, was born in 1646, educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1663 and 1667, and died in 1688. He left many controversial Treatises against the Dissenters and the Romish Church.

CLAIR, *St.* (*Ecc.*) vide *Clare*.

CLAIRAULT, *Alexis Claude* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Paris, was born in 1713, and died in 1765, leaving, 1. 'Sur les Curves d'une Curvature Double,' 4to. 1730. 2. 'Elemens de la Geometrie,' 8vo. 1741. 3. 'Theorie de la Figure de la Terre,' 8vo. 1743. 4. 'Elemens de l'Algebre,' 8vo. 1746. 5. 'Tables de la Lune,' 8vo. 1754.

CLAIRFAIT, *N. Count de* (*Hist.*) an Austrian general at the beginning of the revolution, who distinguished himself against the French, particularly at the battle of Gemappe, where, though defeated, he made a masterly retreat. He was recalled in 1795, and died in 1798.

CLAIRON, *Clara Joseph Hippolyta Lewis Delatude* (*Biog.*) rose from an obscure origin to high celebrity on the French stage, and died in 1803, at the age of 80.

CLANBRASSIL, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1757 on James Hamilton, esq., of Killileah, descended from a branch of the family of the earl of Strabane, which became extinct in 1798, at the death of the second earl.

CLANCARTHY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by a branch of the family of Trench.

CLANIUS (*Geog.*) a river of Campania, now *L'Agno*, or *L'Anio*.

CLANMORRIS, *Lord* (*Her.*) baron Clanmorris, of Newbrook, co. Mayo, a dignity and title conferred in 1808 on sir John Bingham, of Newbrook.

CLANRICARDE, *Richard, Earl of* (*Hist.*) rendered essential service to the crown during the rebellion of O'Neile, earl of Tyrone, and died in 1635, after having enjoyed the confidence and favour of king James I and Charles I.

CLANRICARDE, *Ulrick, Earl of*, son of the preceding, distinguished himself for his loyalty to Charles I, and suffered both in his person and estate. This nobleman left Memoirs of his Administration in Ireland, 8vo. Lond. 1722.

CLANRICARDE, *William, Earl of*, cousin of the preceding, was no less distinguished for loyalty and valour than his predecessors, and died Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1687, leaving a high character for exemplary piety and great honour.

CLANRICARDE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by the family of De Burgh, or Bourk, in Ireland. [Vide *De Burgh*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* De Burgh, earl of Clanricarde, and lord Dunkellin.

*Arms.* *Or*, a cross *gules*, in the dexter canton a lion rampant *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a cat-a-mountain sejant guardant *proper*, gorged with a plain collar and chained *or*.

*Supporters.* Two cats *guardant*, collared and chained as the crest.

CLARE, *John Fitzgibbon, Earl of* (*Hist.*) son of John Fitzgibbon, esq. was born in 1749; educated at Dublin and Oxford; and after studying for the bar, of which he was the greatest ornament in his native country, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and in that capacity displayed a vigour of mind and temper in the most trying times, that commanded the admiration of his enemies. He died in 1802, full of honours. [Vide *Clare*, under *Heraldry*]

CLARE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) or *Clara*, a native of Assisa, and founder of the religious order of Poor Clares, was born in 1193, died in 1253, and was canonized by Alexander IV. She is said to have brought on herself the disease which caused her death, by her excessive austerities and mortifications.

CLARE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the Fitzgibbon family, of whom honourable mention has been made under *History*. [Vide *Fitzgibbon*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare, viscount Fitzgibbon, baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, lord Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, co. Devon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

*Arms.* *Ermine*, a saltire *gules*, on a chief *or*, three anulets of the second.

*Crest.* A boar passant *gules*, bristled *or*, charged on the body with three annulets *or*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter a lion *gules*, on the sinister a griffin *argent*.

*Motto.* "Nil admirari."

CLARENCE, *George, Duke of* (*Hist.*) brother of Edward IV, king of England, having joined the party of the earl of Warwick, against his brother, was afterwards tried and condemned to death for this offence. He is said to have been drowned by his own choice in a butt of malmsey, in the Tower.

CLARENCE, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title which has hitherto been confined to members of the royal family, and is at present enjoyed by William Henry, the third son of king George III, who was born in 1765, and in 1789 was created duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, in Great Britain, and earl of Munster. He is a knight of the garter and thistle, admiral of the red, and ranger of Bushy Park. His royal highness's arms are the same as those of the prince of Wales, with the omission of the scutcheon of pretence in the fourth quarter, and the label differenced.

CLARENDON, *Edward Hyde, Earl of* (*Hist.*) chancellor of England, and descended from an ancient family in Wiltshire, was born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, in 1608, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1625, and afterwards studied for the bar; but engaging early in politics, he adhered to the king, when the country broke out in open rebellion, and at the Restoration was raised to the dignity of Lord Chancellor. In this situation he drew enemies upon himself, and became so unpopular that he found it needful to go into voluntary exile, in order to avoid an impeachment, and died at Rouen

in 1673. Besides the 'History of the Rebellion,' which was written during the usurpation, in his retirement in the Isle of Jersey, he composed some other pieces, theological as well as political.

CLARENDON, *Henry, Earl of*, eldest son of the preceding, also took an active part in the troubles of the times; but, at the Revolution in 1688 he refused to transfer his allegiance to king William, and died in retirement in 1709. His 'State Letters,' during his government of Ireland, and his Diary for the Years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690, were printed in 2 vols. 4to. 1763, from the Clarendon press in Oxford.

CLARENDON, *Thomas Villiers, Earl of*, second son of William, earl of Jersey, was several years minister in the reign of George II, at the courts of Dresden, Vienna, and Berlin, and died in 1718, after having been constantly in the service of kings George II and III.

CLARENDON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred on sir Edward Hyde before-mentioned, who was created lord Hyde in 1660, and earl of Clarendon in 1661. The title became extinct in 1753, at the death of the fourth earl; but has since been revived in the person of Thomas Villiers above-mentioned, who by marriage was allied to the chancellor's family [Vide *Hyde* and *Villiers*]; the titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Titles.* Villiers, earl of Clarendon, lord Hyde, of Hindon, (and a count in the kingdom of Prussia.)

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a cross *gules*, five escalop shells *or*, with a crescent for difference.

*Crest.* On a wreath a lion rampant *argent*, ducally crowned *or*.

*Supporters.* Two eagles *sable*, ducally crowned *or*; each charged on the breast with a cross *argent*.

*Motto.* "Fidei coticula crux."

CLARGES (*Her.*) the name of a family who came from the province of Hainault to England in the time of Edward IV, of which was John de Clarges. His descendant, Sir Walter Clarges, was created a baronet in 1674. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Barry of ten *argent* and *azure*, on a canton *sable*, a ram's head couped of the first, armed with four horns *or*.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or*, a ram's head as in the arms.

CLARIDGE, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a writer who, after having been educated at Oxford, turned first baptist and then quaker, and died in 1723. He wrote some controversial tracts, chiefly relating to the profession in which he died.

CLARINA, *Eyre Massey, Lord* (*Hist.*) younger brother of Hugh, lord Massey, entered early into the army, and died in 1804, after a life of active and honourable service.

CLARINA, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1800 on Eyre Massey above-mentioned for his long services.

CLARIUS (*Ecc.*) or *Clario Isidorus*, a prelate was born at the castle of Chiara, near Brescia, in 1495; was made archbishop of Fuligno by Paul III; and died in 1555, after having appeared with distinction at the council of Trent. He left 'Scholia in Biblia,' fol. Venet. 1654; and 'Scholia in N. Test.' 8vo. 1544: besides some Latin Sermons, and some Letters; which latter, with his 'Opuscula,' were published in 4to. Mutin. 1705.

CLARKE, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) of the second family mentioned under Heraldry, entered early into the army, in which he obtained a very high degree of reputation, particularly in India, where he was commandant of the British forces at Goa. He died at Seringapatam in 1808.

CLARKE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Salford, co. Warwick, which, being possessed of Woodchurch, in Kent, about the time of the Conquest, was thence denominated; but adopted the name of *Clarke* about the time of Henry III, in consequence of a marriage with an heiress of that family; from whom descended Sir Simon Clarke, created a baronet in 1617. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, three swords erected in pale *argent*; hilts *or*.

*Crest* 1. A hand couped to the wrist *proper*, holding a sword as in the arms.

*Crest* 2. Party per pale, a fleur de lis *argent* and *sable*.

CLARKE, of Cresses Green-House, near Cork, the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of baronet, conferred in 1804 on Sir William Clarke, above-mentioned; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, cottised *azure*, an eastern crown *or*, between two swans passant *argent*, between three pellets.

*Crest.* On a stump of a tree *proper*, a lark with wings expanded *proper*, with two ears of wheat in his beak *or*.

CLARKE, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an orientalist, of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, was born in 1623; educated at Oxford, where he was beadle; and died in 1669; leaving, 1. 'Variæ Lectiones et Observationes in Chaldaicam Paraphrasim,' inserted in the 6th vol. of the Polyglott Bible. 2. 'Scientia Metrica et Rhythmica, seu Tractatus de Prosodia Arabica,' &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1661; besides the share he took in Walton's Polyglott Bible, by correcting the Hebrew text, Chaldee paraphrase, and the Persian gospels; which last he translated into Latin.

CLARKE, *Samuel*, a nonconformist, of Woolston, in Warwickshire, died in 1682, leaving, among other things, 1. 'The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History,' 1650; which, together with a second part, was republished in 1654; but the best edition is said to be in fol. 1675. 2. 'A General Martyrology,' fol. 1651; to which he added, in 1652, 'An English Martyrology.' 3. 'The Lives of sundry Eminent Persons,' &c. fol. 1683. The son of this Samuel Clarke was also a nonconformist, who wrote 'Annotations on the Bible,' fol. 1690; and a grandson of his, of the same name, was the author of 'Scripture Promises;' a popular work among those of his own persuasion.

CLARKE, *Alured*, an English divine, was born in 1696, and educated at Cambridge; and is entitled to notice as the founder of the sick hospital at Winchester, which was the first of the kind in England. His son, Charles Clarke, esq. was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and died in 1750 of an infectious disorder caught at the Old Bailey Sessions.

CLARKE, *Jeremiah*, an English organist and composer of church music, who put an end to his existence in 1707, in consequence of a desperate passion for a lady of a rank far superior to his own. His anthems are highly esteemed.

CLARKE, *Samuel*, an English divine, of Norwich, was born in 1675, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1729. He was a great controversialist, and among his writings of this description, 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity' is the principal, which gave rise to many pamphlets on the subject, and was censured by the Lower House of Convocation. He likewise published some sermons on the 'Being and Attributes of God,' which were justly liable to objections; but he was more harmlessly employed in editing 'Cæsar's Commentaries, and the Iliad of Homer,' the latter of which has become a general school book.

CLARKE, *William*, a divine and antiquary, of Hughmon Abbey, in Shropshire, was born in 1696, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1771. His principal work was, 'The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins,' &c. The son of this gentleman, Edward Clarke, who died in 1786, was also a clergyman, and author of a copy of Greek Hexameters on the Death of Frederick, prince of Wales; published in the 'Luctus Academiæ Cantabrigiensis,' 1751. His grandsons, the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, the biographer of Nelson; and the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, the traveller; have fully maintained the literary reputation of their family.

CLARKSON, *David* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, of Bradford,

in Yorkshire, was born in 1622, educated at Cambridge, ejected from his living of Mortlake, in Surrey, in 1662, and died in 1686. Besides a volume of Sermons, in fol. he wrote 'No Evidences of Diocesan Episcopacy in the Primitive Times,' 4to. 1681, in answer to Dr. Stillingfleet; and another on the same subject, entitled 'Primitive Episcopacy,' 1688; which was answered by Dr. Henry Maurice, in 1691, in his 'Defence of Diocesan Episcopacy.'

CLARUS (*Geog.*) or *Claros*, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo. It is said to have been built by Manto, daughter of Teresias, who fled from Thebes after it had been destroyed by the Epigoni. *Strab.* l. 14; *Mela*, l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 7; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 3.

CLASTIDIUM (*Geog.*) now *Schiatezzo*, a town of Liguria. *Liv.* l. 32; *Strab.* l. 5.

CLAUDE (*Hist.*) or *Asnasaghet*, a king of Ethiopia in the 16th century, succeeded his father. He persecuted the missionaries whom he had requested to be sent to him from Portugal; and was killed in battle against the Mahometans, in 1559.

CLAUDE *of Lorraine*, the first duke of Guise, displayed extraordinary valour at the battle of Marignan, against the Swiss, when he was taken from the heaps of slain covered with wounds. He was afterwards employed by Francis I on other occasions, with equal credit to himself and advantage to his sovereign; and died in 1542.

CLAUDE *of Lorraine*, son of the preceding, was early inured to arms, in which he acquired great glory, and was killed at the siege of Rochelle in 1573.

CLAUDE *of Lorraine*, son of Henry I, duke of Lorraine, was employed in the wars about religion, and died in 1657.

CLAUDE *of France*, queen of France, daughter of Louis XII, was married to Francis, duke d'Angoulême, and afterwards king of France. She was crowned in 1506, and died in 1514.

CLAUDE, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop and archbishop of Besançon, and native of Salins, in Burgundy, resigned his pastoral charge, which he had held for a number of years, and retired to a monastery, where he died in 696.

CLAUDE, *Clement*, bishop of Turin in the ninth century, was a great enemy to the worship of images.

CLAUDE *of Lorraine* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter, otherwise called *Claude Gelée*, was born in 1600, and died, as is generally supposed, in 1682, leaving the reputation of being inimitable in the branch of the art which he practised. [Vide Plate XXXV]

CLAUDE, *John*, a protestant clergyman, of Sauvetat, in Augenois, was born in 1619, and died in 1687. He wrote many controversial and theological works, published by his son, in 5 vols. 12mo. Amst. 1689.

CLAUDIA (*Bibl.*) a Roman lady, converted to christianity by St. Paul, 2 *Tim.* iv. 21; supposed to be the wife of Pudens, who is immediately named before; for Martial speaks of a Claudia, the wife of Pudens. With less probability it has been conjectured by others that this was the British lady, Claudia Rufina, mentioned under ecclesiastical history. *Mart.* l. 4. ep. 4.

CLAUDIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) one of the most illustrious families of Rome, which were mostly patricians, and adverse to the plebeians. This family derives its origin from Accius Clausus, a Sabine, who, when his countrymen refused to make peace with the Romans, fled to Rome, accompanied by a body of followers. He then assumed the name of Appius Claudius, and was elected into the senate. His descendants filled the post of consul twenty-eight times; of dictator five times; and of censor seven times; and obtained six triumphs and two ovations. They were distinguished by the surnames of Pulcher, Marcellus, Nero, Centho, &c., and were, with very few exceptions, determined enemies to the plebeians. [Vide *Claudia* and *Claudius*]

CLAUDIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) the medals of this family bear the head of M. Marcellus, their illustrious progenitor, [vide Plate XIII] with the inscription M. MARCELLUS COS. QUINQ.; and sometimes the triangle, the symbol of Sicily, of which he was the conqueror. Some of them bear the heads of the emperors Tiberius, Nero, and Claudius. [Vide *Tiberius, &c.*] Claudius, the first emperor of this name, is distinguished by his effigy [vide Plate I] on medals, bearing the inscriptions *Tiberius* CLAUDIUS CÆSAR AUG. GERMANICUS—TI. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜ. with the additions of P. M. TR. P. I—X; IMP. GERM I—XXI; COS. I—IV; P. P. &c. Claudius Gothicus, the second emperor, is known by his effigy, as in the annexed figure; and the inscription, IMP. CÆSAR CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS—DIVO CLAUDIO GOTHICO—DIVO CLAUDIO OPTIMO, &c.



CLAUDIA, a vestal virgin who, when her father, A. Claudius Caudex, or, as Suetonius says, her brother, triumphed over the Carthaginienses contrary to the will of the tribunes, ascended his chariot, and prevented them by the sacredness of her character from dragging him out. *Cic. pro Cœl.* c. 14; *Val. Max.* l. 5, c. 8. *Sueton. in Tib.* c. 2.

CLAUDIA, sister of P. Claudius Pulcher, being incommoded by the crowd in the streets, is said to have expressed the wish that her brother were alive to lose another battle, that the numbers of her countrymen might be diminished; for which wish she was fined. *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Aul. Gell.* l. 10; *Suet. in Tib.* c. 2.

CLAUDIA, *Quintia*, a vestal virgin, grand-daughter of Appius Cœcus, who, being charged with incontinence, is said to have proved her innocence by drawing the vessel along which bore the statue of the goddess Cybele, after all the sailors had tried in vain. A statue was placed in the temple of Cybele to commemorate this event, which had the reputation of remaining unhurt in two fires that consumed the temple.

*Sil. Ital.* l. 17. v. 33.

> *Hæc prisca ducens clausorum ab origine gentem*
> *Claudia, non æquâ populi mala credita famâ:*
> *In puppim versis palmisque oculisque profatur.*
> . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
> *Tum secura capit funem, fremitusque leonum*
> *Audiri visus subito, et graviora per auras*
> *Nulla pulsa manu sonuerunt tympana divæ*
> *Fertur prona ratis, ventos impellere credas.*

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 4.

> *Claudia Quinta genus Clauso referebat ab alto;*
> *Nec facies impar nobilitate fuit.*
> *Casta quidem; sed non et credita, rumor iniquus*
> *Læserat, et falsi criminis acta rea est.*
> . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
> *Claudia præcedit leto celeberrima vultu;*
> *Credita vix tandem teste pudica Deâ.*

*Liv.* l. 29: *Val. Max.* l. 1, c. 8; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 35; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 64; *Suet. in Tib.* c. 2.

CLAUDIA, the wife of Metellus Celer, and sister to P. Clodius, so infamous in the time of Cicero. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 5, ep. 2, &c.

CLAUDIA, a step-daughter of M. Anthony, whom Augustus married, but dismissed immediately after, in consequence of a quarrel with her mother Fulvia. *Sueton. in Aug.*

CLAUDIA, *Pulchra*, a cousin of Agrippina, who was condemned on a charge of adultery, and criminal designs against Tiberius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4, c. 2.

CLAUDIA, two daughters of the emperor Claudius. [Vide *Antonia* and *Octavia*]

CLAUDIA, *Julia*, or *Claudilla*, the daughter of M. Silenus, and first wife of the emperor Caligula, died a short time after their marriage in child-birth.

CLAUDIA, a daughter of Nero by Poppæa Sabina.

CLAUDIA, a niece of the emperor Claudius Gothicus, mother of the emperor Constantius Chlorus, and grand-mother of the emperor Constantine. *Trebel. Poll. in Vit.*

CLAUDIA, a sister of Probus, by whom he was buried. *Vopis. in Vit. Prob.*

CLAUDIA, *Rufina* (*Ecc.*) a British lady who lived in the first century, the wife of Aulus Rufus Pudens, who is supposed to have been a Christian. The Roman martyrology makes mention of a Pudens and Pudentianus, who suffered martyrdom about the year 140. *Pits. de Script. Angl; Baron. Annal.* ann. 160.; *Sur. ad Diem* 19 *Mai.*

CLAUDIANUS (*Biog.*) a poet of Alexandria, in Egypt, in the age of Honorius and Arcadius, who is compared with Virgil for majesty and purity of language, as also for the melody of his numbers. The best editions of his works are that of Burman, 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1760; and that of Gesner, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1758. *August. de Civ. Dei,* l. 1. c. 26; *Sidon. Apollin.; Oros.* l. 7. c. 35; *Suidas; Lyl. Gyrald. de L. Poet.* dial. 4; *Scalig. Poet.* l. 6.

CLAUDIANUS, *Mamertus,* a writer of the fifth century, to whom a poem on our Saviour is ascribed; which sufficiently distinguishes him from the preceding, who was a heathen. Sidonius Apollinaris speaks in high terms of this Claudianus. *Sidon. Apol.* l. 4. ep. 3; *Trythem. in Cat. apud Bibl. Pat.* t. 4; *Lyl. Gyr. de Lat. Poet.* dial. 4; *Voss. de. Poet. Lat. &c.*

CLAUDIUS (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family of great antiquity [vide *Claudia, gens*], of which there were some emperors, and many distinguished persons. Tiberius, Caligula, and Nero, were of this family; besides those which expressly bore this name.

*Emperors of this Name.*

CLAUDIUS, *Tiberius,* vide *Tiberius.*

CLAUDIUS, *Nero,* vide *Nero.*

CLAUDIUS, son of Drusus and Antonia, succeeded Caligula, and was poisoned by his fourth wife, Agrippina, in the 63d year of his age, A. D. 54, after a reign of 13 years debased by vice and weakness. He was succeeded by Nero. [Vide Plate I] *Tac. Annal.* l. 11, &c.; *Dio.* l. 60; *Sueton. in Vit.*

CLAUDIUS, *M. Aurelius,* otherwise called *Claudius Gothicus,* a Dalmatian by birth, and the conqueror of the Goths, &c. succeeded Gallienus, and died of the plague, after a reign of two years, A. D. 270. [Vide *Claudia, gens*] *Vopis. in Vit.*

*Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

CLAUDIUS, *Appius,* or *Attius Clausus,* the founder of the family of the Claudii [vide *Claudia, gens*], was a violent opposer to the claims of the plebeians, and rendered himself so unpopular by his haughtiness, that in his second consulship the soldiers suffered themselves to be defeated by the Volsci out of revenge to him. He died at the time that the tribunes of the people were contriving his ruin, U. C. 284. A. C. 470. *Liv.* l. 2. &c.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius,* son of the preceding, and the decemvir surnamed *Crassinus,* attempted most iniquitously to get Virginia, a beautiful girl, into his power, by causing his client, M. Claudius, to claim her as his slave; which scheme was frustrated by the father, Virginius, a military tribune, who, to protect his daughter's honour, just as she was going to be dragged away, stabbed her in the Roman forum. Her death was the signal for a tumult, which ended in the expulsion of the decemvirs, and the abolition of the decemvirate. Appius poisoned himself the next year, U. C. 305, A. C. 449, in order to escape the consequences of his guilt; and his pander, M. Claudius, went into exile.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius,* grandson of the decemvir, a Roman dictator, gained a signal victory over the Hernici, and died during his consulship with Camillus, U. C. 405, A. C. 349; after having distinguished himself by the most violent opposition to the encroachments of the plebeians. *Liv.* l. 4. & 6. &c.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius,* surnamed *Cæcus,* in whose consulate the *Via Appia* was made; and an aqueduct was constructed, which was called after him *Aqua Appia.* He dissuaded the Romans from making peace with king Pyrrhus; and was reckoned by Cicero among the illustrious orators. Ovid alludes to his blindness, by which he got the surname of Cæcus.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 6.

*Appius est auctor; Pyrrhoqui pace negatâ*
*Multum animo vidit, lumine captus erat.*

*Cic. in Tusc.* l. 5. c. 38. &c.; *Diodor.* l. 20; *Liv.* l. 9.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius,* surnamed *Caudex,* brother or son of the preceding, was sent out with a fleet against Hiero and the Carthaginians, in Sicily, and, after having defeated the latter, he compelled the former to sue for peace.

*Sil.* l. 6. v. 66.

*Appius adstabat pugnæ lauroque revinctus*
*Justum Sarrana ducebat cæde triumphum.*

*Polyb.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 31; *Senec. de Brev.* l. 13.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, *P.,* a consul, was beaten in a naval engagement by the Carthaginians, U. C. 505; for which he was fined by the Romans. His defeat was ascribed to his contempt of the auspices. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Liv. Epit.* l. 29; *Plin.* l. 9. &c.; *Sueton. in Tib.* c. 2.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, *Appius,* besieged Capua during his consulship, U. C. 542, and died of the wound he received. *Polyb.* l. 8, c. 10; *Liv.* l. 25, 26.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, *M.,* vide *Marcellus.*

CLAUDIUS NERO, *C.,* prevented the junction between the armies of Annibal and Asdrubal, by going unobserved to meet the latter, whom he defeated and slew; and then returned to the camp of Annibal, whom he apprised of what had passed by throwing the head of Asdrubal over the trenches, U. C. 545, A. C. 207. *Liv.* 27.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, *C.,* augur and consul, triumphed over the Istrians and Ligurians, U. C. 579, A. C. 175, and died in 585, after having been sent on an embassy into Macedonia.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius,* a consul, who conquered the Salassi, U. C. 611, A. C. 143, Cicero designates him *fervidus orator.* *Cic. Brut.* c. 48.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, *Appius,* a colleague of Cicero in the augurship, and of L. Domitius in the consulship, U. C. 700, A. C. 54, whom Dolabella accused of extortion, and thereby prevented from obtaining a triumph. He perished in the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, with both of whom he sided by turns. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 2, &c.; *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 3, c. 16; *Dio.* l. 40.

CLAUDIUS, *P.,* vide *Clodius.*

CLAUDIUS, a robber, who plundered Judæa and Syria in such a manner that the emperor Severus set a price upon his head; after which he had the boldness to appear before the emperor with a retinue, and, having saluted him as if he were one of his tribunes, to retire without being recognised. *Dio.* l. 75.

CLAUDIUS, *Herminianus,* a Roman prefect, set over Cappadocia, who was a bitter persecutor of the Christians, and is said to have died of a loathsome disease from vermin. *Tertull. ad Scap.*

CLAUDIUS (*Ecc.*) vide *Claude.*

CLAUDIUS, *Verus,* archbishop of Vienne, who, according to Bede and Ado, was a prelate of distinguished learning and worth. He was at the council of Arles in 314.

CLAUDIUS, *Quadrigarius* (*Biog.*) an historian quoted by Livy and Paterculus.

CLAUDIUS MARIUS VICTOR, vide *Victorinus.*

CLAUSUS (*Hist.*) vide *Claudia, gens.*

CLAVERING (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Axwell, in Durham, which derives its descent from Eustace, a

noble Norman, whose two sons came over with William the Conqueror, into England. Sir James Clavering, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1661; the arms of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly *or* and *gules*, a bend *sable*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi-lion issuant *azure*.

CLAVIGER (*Myth.*) or *club-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules. *Ovid. Met.* l. 15.

CLAVIUS, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a German Jesuit and mathematician of Bamberg, was born in 1537, and died in 1612, leaving different works on mathematical subjects, which have been published in 5 vols. fol.

CLAYMOND, *John* (*Hist.*) the first president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and a native of Lincolnshire, died in 1537, after having presided over that college for 20 years. He left a considerable part of his property in scholarships and other benefactions to Brazen Nose, Magdalen, and Corpus Christi Colleges. His works, which are preserved in MS. in the library of Corpus, consist of commentaries on Aulus Gellius, Plautus, and Pliny.

CLAYTON, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) a descendant from the Claytons of Adlington, in Lancashire, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was successively bishop of Killala, Cork, and Clogher, and died in 1758, just at the moment that he was going to be called to an account for the doctrines which he had openly avowed in opposition to the Thirty-nine Articles. He left among his works, 1. 'The Chronology of the Hebrew Bible Vindicated,' &c. 4to. 1747. 2. 'An Essay on Spirit.' 3. 'A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament,' &c. 8vo. 1752, the second part in 1755. 4. 'A Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again,' &c. dedicated to the Society of Antiquaries, London, 4to. and 8vo. 1753.

CLAYTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Morden, in Surrey, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet first conferred in 1731 on sir William Clayton. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a cross *sable*, between four pellets.

*Crest.* In a mural crown *gules*, a leopard's paw erect *argent*, grasping a pellet.

*Motto.* "Virtus in actione consistit."

CLAYTON, the name of a family of Adlington, in the county of Lancaster, which derives its descent from Robert de Clayton, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and for his services received the manor of Clayton, in Lancashire. His eldest son John attended William II in 1090 against Malcolm, king of Scotland, and was slain in battle near Penrith. William, the second son of Robert, served king Stephen during his troubles, and was slain in a battle fought in 1141 near London, when Ranulph, earl of Chester, had taken possession of that city. From this family descended sir Richard Clayton, who was created a baronet in 1744, whose arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a cross engrailed *sable*, between four torteauxes *gules*.

*Crest.* A dexter arm and hand, with a dagger.

*Motto.* "Probitatem quam divitias."

CLAZOMENÆ (*Geog.*) now *Vourla*, a city of Ionia, on the coast of the Ægean Sea, which was the birth-place of Anaxagoras, and other illustrious men. *Cic. Orat.* l. 3, c. 34; *Liv.* l. 38; *Strab.* l. 14; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Mela*, l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 2.

CLEADAS (*Hist.*) a man of Platæa, who raised tombs over those who had been killed in the battle against Mardonius. *Herod.* l. 9.

CLEANDER (*Hist.*) Κλέανδρος, the first tyrant of Gela. *Arist. Polit.* l. 5, c. 12.

CLEANDER, one of Alexander's officers, who killed Parmenio by the king's command; he was afterwards punished with death, for offering violence to a noble virgin. *Q. Curt.* l. 7.

CLEANDER, a favourite of the emperor Commodus, who was put to death, A. D. 190; for abusing his master's confidence. *Herodian.* l. 1; *Dio.*

CLEANDRIDAS (*Hist.*) Κλεανδρίδας, a Spartan general mentioned by Polyænus.

CLEANTHES (*Biog.*) a stoic philosopher of Assos, in Troas, who affected to despise riches, by which he gained much credit. He is said to have starved himself in the 90th year of his age, A. C. 240. He wrote many pieces, none of which have been preserved except his 'Hymn to Jupiter,' and a few fragments which have been published at different times, particularly by Fulvius Ursinus, for the first time in 1568; then by Henry Stephens, in his 'Poesis Philosophica,' 1573, and in Brunck's 'Analecta,' in 1776, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 2, c. 69, &c.; *Strab.* l. 13; *Senec.* ep. 44, &c. *Lactant.* l. 1; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 5.

CLEARCHUS (*Hist.*) Κλέαρχος, a Lacedæmonian, who, being sent to Byzantium to appease the commotions of that place, exercised a sovereign authority, until he was expelled by his countrymen. He afterwards withdrew to Ionia, where he attached himself to the party of Cyrus the Younger, and at his death was one of the leaders of the 10,000; but falling into the hands of Artaxerxes, he was put to death. *Xenoph. Ellen.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 14; *Frontin. Stratag.* l. 1.

CLEARCHUS, a tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, who was killed by Chion and Leonidas, two of Plato's pupils. *Diod.* l. 15; *Justin.* l. 16.

CLEARCHUS, another tyrant of Heraclea, who was killed, A. C. 288, by Lysimachus, king of Thrace, after a reign of 17 years. *Diodor.* l. 20; *Athen.* l. 3.

CLEARCHUS, *Flavius*, a Roman consul, and colleague of Richomer, U. C. 1137.

CLEARCHUS (*Biog.*) a disciple of Aristotle, who wrote a treatise on tactics.

CLEDONIUS (*Biog.*) a Roman senator and grammarian of Constantinople, who wrote a book entitled 'Commentarius in Artem utramque Donati,' published among the 'Grammatici Veteres' of Putschius, 4to. Hanov. 1605.

CLEEVE, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter, who died in 1536. His pieces were chiefly 'Misers counting their Hoarded Treasures.'

CLEGHORN, *George* (*Biog.*) a physician of Edinburgh, was born in 1716, and died in 1789. He was the author of 'The Diseases of Minorca,' Lond. 1750.

CLEIVELAND, *John* (*Biog.*) vide *Cleveland*.

CLELAND, *John* (*Biog.*) son of colonel Cleland, the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator, was educated at Westminster, and died in 1789, at the age of 80. He was an immoral writer, but his unexceptionable works are 'The Way to Things by Words,' &c.; 'Specimens of an Etymological Vocabulary,' &c.; besides his political effusions and dramatic trifles.

CLEMENCE (*Hist.*) a queen of France, and daughter of Charles I, king of Hungary, was married to Louis X, surnamed *Hutin*, in 1315; and after his death in 1316, she spent the remainder of her life in works of piety, and died in 1328, after having founded a college at Buda.

CLEMENCET, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of Painblanc, in the diocese of Autun, was born in 1704, and died in 1778, leaving 'Histoire Générale du Port Royal,' 10 vols. 12mo. 1778, besides which he published with D. Durand, 'L'Art de verifier les Dates,' 4to. 1750, and fol. 1769; and continued the 'Hist. Literaire de la France,' with D. Clement, consisting of 12 vols. 4to.

CLEMENS, *Romanus* (*Bibl.*) or *Clement*, an apostolical father of the church, whose name, according to St. Paul, is in the 'Book of Life.' *Philipp.* iv. 3. He is also said to have been

bishop of Rome, and to have died A. D. 100. Of his works nothing remains which can be deemed for a certainty genuine, except an epistle of his, which was written to the church of Corinth. The only MS copy of this epistle which exists in the world is at this time in the British Museum, bound up with the Alexandrian Bible. The first edition of it was printed at Oxford by P. Junius, Gr. and Lat. 4to. 1633; again by Dr. Fell, 1677; and 8vo. Lond. 1687, by Paul Colomesius; but the best is said to be that by Wotton, Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Cantab. 1718. The first English translation was by William Burton in 1647, and afterwards by archbishop Wake; a fourth edition of which was printed in 1737, with the epistles of the other apostolic fathers. *S. Iren.* l. 3; *Justin. Mart. Quæst.* 74; *Euseb. Chron. et Hist.*; *Niceph.* l. 5; *Greg. Tur. de Glor. Mart.* l. 1; *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

CLEMENS (*Hist.*) a slave of Posthumus Agrippa, who gave himself out for his master, who had been put to death by Augustus, in order that he might succeed to the empire; but the cheat being detected by Sallustius Crispus, Tiberius had him secretly despatched. *Tac. Annal.* l. 2.

CLEMENS, a prætorian prefect in the reign of Caligula, refused to enter into the conspiracy which terminated in the death of this prince, A. D. 41. *Tac. Hist.* l. 4.

CLEMENS, surnamed *Aretinus*, son of the preceding, was prætorian prefect in the reign of Vespasian, and was consul elect in that of Domitian, A. D. 94.

CLEMENS, *Titus Flavius*, nephew to the emperor Vespasian, and consul in the reign of Domitian, was put to death by the latter upon a charge, it is said, of impiety; or as others say, on account of his conversion to Christianity. *Dio.* l. 70; *Suet. in Vit.*

CLEMENS, *Cassius*, a senator, who, after having taken part with Piscennius, obtained his pardon from Severus, on account of his boldness. *Dio.* l. 74.

CLEMENS, a Greek author, who wrote the life of Alexander in verse, as quoted by Apuleius.

CLEMENS, a consul and colleague of Tertullus, U. C. 947.

CLEMENS, *Titus Flavius* (*Ecc.*) commonly called *Clemens Alexandrinus*, a father of the church, who flourished in the second and third centuries. The best editions of his works are that of Heinsius, Gr. and Lat. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1616; and that of Potter, Gr. and Lat. fol. Oxon. 1715.

CLEMENS, vide *Clement*.

CLEMENT (*Ecc.*) the name of several popes, or bishops of Rome.

CLEMENT I, supposed to be the same as the Clement of whom St. Paul makes mention. [Vide *Clemens*, under *Biblical History*] He had S. Evaristus for his successor.

CLEMENT II, a Saxon by birth, named Suidger, or *Suiger*, the first bishop of Bamberg, was afterwards elected pope in 1046, and died in 1047, when he was succeeded by Damasus II.

CLEMENT III, a Roman, succeeded Gregory VIII as pope in 1187, died in 1191, and was succeeded by Celestin III.

CLEMENT IV, a Frenchman, named *Gui the Fat*, or properly *Gui Foucault*; was elected to succeed Urban IV in 1265, died in 1266, and was succeeded by Gregory X, after a vacancy of more than two years. He was at first a soldier, afterwards a civilian, and when he took orders he was promoted to the archbishopric of Narbonne, and the dignity of cardinal.

CLEMENT V, a Frenchman, named *Bertrand de Goth*, was elected pope in 1305, after the death of Benedict XI, died in 1314, and was succeeded by John XXII. He made a compilation of the decrees of the council-general of Vienne, which were called after him Clementines.

CLEMENT VI, successor to Benedict XII, a native of Limosin, and named Peter Roger, died in 1352, after having sat ten years in the papal chair, when Innocent VI was elected in his place.

CLEMENT, considered by some to be anti-pope, was the son of Amadeus, count of Geneva, and being elected in 1378 in opposition to Urban VI, was acknowledged as pope by France and Spain. He died at Avignon in 1394.

CLEMENT VII, the legitimate pope, named *Julius of Medicis*, being the natural son of Julian of Medicis, was declared legitimate by Leo X, elected pope in 1523 on the death of Adrian VI, and died in 1534, after having compelled Henry VIII to separate from the church of Rome, by issuing a bull of excommunication against him for marrying Anne Boleyne. [Vide Plate IX] Paul III was elected in his stead.

CLEMENT VIII, a Florentine, named *Hippolytus Aldobrandin*, was elected in 1592 to succeed Innocent IX, and died in 1605. He at first opposed the succession of Henry IV to the throne of France, but was afterwards reconciled to him. His successor was Leo XI.

CLEMENT IX, a native of Pistoia, named *Julius Rospigliosi*, was elected in 1667, after the death of Alexander VII, and died of grief at the loss of Candia, which was taken by the Turks in 1669, aged 71, having Clement X for a successor.

CLEMENT X, a Roman, named *John Baptist Emilius Altieri*, succeeded Clement IX in 1670, died in 1676, aged 86, and was succeeded by Innocent XI.

CLEMENT XI, the son of a Roman senator named *John Francis Albini*, succeeded Innocent XII in 1700, died in 1721, at the age of 72, and was succeeded by Innocent XIII.

CLEMENT XII, a Roman by birth, named *Laurence Corsini*, succeeded Benedict XIII in 1730, died in 1740, at the age of 88, and was succeeded by Benedict XIV.

CLEMENT XIII, a Venetian, named *Charles Rezzonico*, succeeded Benedict XIV in 1758, and died in 1769, aged 76. The Jesuits were expelled from France, Spain, and Naples, during his pontificate.

CLEMENT XIV, son of a physician near Rimini, whose family name was *John Vincent Anthony Ganganelli*, was elected after Clement XIII in a tumultuous conclave, and died in 1774, not without suspicion of poison, after having, at the united solicitation of France, Spain, and Portugal, suppressed, in a formal manner, the society of the Jesuits. His name has been rendered familiar to the public by some volumes of 'Letters,' which are now universally acknowledged to be forgeries. A life of this pope was published by Caraccioli, but its veracity may be doubted, as the writer of this life was the fabricator of the letters just mentioned.

CLEMENT (*Numis.*) medals are extant of some of the popes of this name.

CLEMENT VII, the medals of this pope bear, on the obverse, his effigy [vide Plate X]; inscription CLEMENS VII PONT. MAX.; on the reverse of one, HODIE SALUS FACTA EST MUNDO CLEMENS VII ANNO JUBILÆI, or the year of the jubilee; on another, POST MULTA PLURIMA RESTANT, on the occasion of Rome being sacked by the imperialists, &c.

CLEMENT VIII is represented, as in the annexed figure; inscription CLEMENS VIII PONTIFEX MAXIMUS; on the reverse, where the same pope is represented kneeling before the cross, FORTITUDO MEA ET REFUGIUM; on another, FUNDATA EST SUPRA FIRMAM PETRAM, whereon the pope is represented holding a cross in one hand, and a mitre in the other; on a third, CONFREGISTI DRACONUM CAPITA, on occasion, as is supposed, of the victory over the Turks at Buda; on a fourth, HENRICUS IIII DEI GRATIA FRANCIÆ ET NAVARRÆ REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS, with the effigy of this prince, on the occasion of his receiving absolution from the see of Rome, &c.




CLEMENT IX, the effigy of this pope is represented on his medals, as in the annexed figure, with the suitable inscription; on the reverse of one is inscribed ALIUS NON SIBI CLEMENS, with the representation of a pelican; of another, PACE POPULIS SUIS A DOMINO CONCESSA, on the occasion of peace being concluded between France and Spain, &c.


CLEMENT X is depicted, as in the annexed figure, on his medals, bearing the inscription CLEMENS X PONT. MAX. ANN. II; on the reverse of some, APERIES THESAURUM TUUM.—APERUIT DOMINUS THESAURUM SUUM, &c. on celebrating the jubilee; of another, TURCARUM SIGNA A POLONIS RELATA, M.D.C.LXXVI, on the occasion of a victory gained over the Turks by the Poles, &c. *Bonann. Numis. Pontif.*

CLEMENT, *John* (*Biog.*) an English writer in the 16th century, who instructed the children of sir Thomas More, and left some poetry, besides a Latin version of the epistles of St. Gregory Nazianzene, and of the Homilies of Nicephorus Calixtus, &c.

CLEMENT, *David*, a German bibliographer, died in 1760, leaving 'Bibliotheque Curieuse, Historique, et Critique, ou Catalogue raisonné de Livres difficiles à trouver,' 9 vols. 4to. Gottingen, 1750—1760.

CLEMENT, *Francis*, a Benedictine of Beze, in Burgundy, was born in 1714, and died in 1793. Besides the share which he had in the collection of French historians, spoken of particularly under the head of Du Chesne, he wrote, 1. 'Nouveaux Eclaircissemens sur l'Origine de Pentateuque des Samaritains.' 2. 'L'Art de verifier les Dates,' 3 vols. fol. 1780—1792, which was begun by the Benedictines Antiné, Clemenect, and Durand, but completed by Clement.

CLEMENTS (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Leitrim.

CLEMENTS, *Viscount*, a title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Leitrim.

CLENARD, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a native of Diest, who died in 1542, was the author of a Greek Grammar, which was revised and corrected by Vossius and other grammarians, 8vo. 1650; and a Hebrew Grammar, Louvain, 1529; besides some Letters in Latin concerning his travels, 8vo. 1606, and other works.

CLEO (*Hist.*) a Sicilian, and one of Alexander's flatterers. *Q. Curt.* l. 8, c. 5.

CLEOBIS (*Myth.*) Κλέοβις, and *Biton*, Βίτων, two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno, who, for want of horses, drew their mother's chariot to the temple, for which the mother entreated the goddess to reward them with the best gift that could be granted to a mortal. They went to rest, and awoke no more, implying that death is the best gift which can be bestowed on man. The Argives raised statues to them at Delphi. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 31; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, c. 47; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Plut. de Cons. ad Apol.*

CLEOBULA (*Myth.*) the wife of Amyntor, and mother of Phœnix; also the daughter of Boreas, and wife of Phineus, &c. *Apollod.* l. 3.

CLEOBULINA (*Biog.*) Κλεοβουλίνη, a daughter of Cleobulus, who was distinguished for her genius, particularly in the composition of enigmas. *Laert. in Vit. Cleob.*

CLEOBULUS (*Hist.*) Κλεόβουλος, one of the Spartan Ephori. *Thucyd.* l. 5.

CLEOBULUS (*Biog.*) one of the seven wise men of Greece, son of Evagoras of Lindos, who wrote some verses, and died in the 70th year of his age, A. C. 564. *Diog. Laert. in Vit.*; *Plut. in Symp.*

CLEOCHAVES (*Hist.*) an officer, who was sent by Alexander to summon Porus to surrender. *Curt.* l. 8.

CLEODÆUS (*Hist.*) Κλεοδαῖος, a son of Hyllus, who endeavoured in vain to recover Peloponnesus after his father's death. *Herod.* l. 6; *Paus.* l. 3.

CLEODAMUS (*Hist.*) a Roman general under Gallienus, who defeated the Goths. *Zonar. Annal.*

CLEODORA (*Myth.*) Κλεόδωρα, one of the Danaides, who married Lycus. *Apollod.* l. 2.

CLEODOXA (*Myth.*) Κλεόδοξα, a daughter of Niobe and Amphion, was changed into a stone for her mother's pride. *Apollod.* l. 3.

CLEOLAUS (*Myth.*) a son of Hercules by Argele. *Apollod.* l. 3.

CLEOMBROTUS (*Hist.*) Κλεόμβροτος, son of Pausanias, succeeded his brother Agesipolis I in the kingdom of Sparta, and was killed in the battle of Leuctra against the Bœotians, A. C. 371. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 5; *Diodor.* l. 15; *Paus.* l. 9.

CLEOMBROTUS, usurped the kingdom of Sparta after the expulsion of his father-in-law Leonidas, but was in his turn expelled the throne, and sent into banishment. *Plut. in Ag. et Cleom.*; *Paus.* l. 3.

CLEOMBROTUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Ambracia, who threw himself into the sea after reading Plato's Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul. *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 1; *Ovid. in Il.*

CLEOMEDES (*Hist.*) Κλεομήδης, one of the 30 tyrants sot over Athens by Lysander. *Xenoph.* l. 2, c. 3.

CLEOMEDES (*Biog.*) a famous Athlete of Astypalea, who was so strong that he pulled down the pillars which supported the roof of a school, whereby 60 children were crushed to death; but as he could afterwards nowhere be found, the oracle of Delphi was consulted, which pronounced him to be the last of the demi-gods. *Plut. in Rom.*; *Paus.* l. 6.

CLEOMENES (*Hist.*) Κλεόμενης, a name common to some Spartan kings.

CLEOMENES I, king of Sparta, killed himself in a fit of madness, A. C. 491, after having been successful against the Argives, and freed Athens from the reign of the Pisistratidæ. *Herodot.* l. 5, &c.; *Paus.* l. 8, &c.

CLEOMENES II, succeeded his brother Agesipolis II, and reigned 61 years in the greatest tranquillity. *Paus.* l. 3.

CLEOMENES III, succeeded his father Leonidas in the 137th Olympiad, A. C. 230, and killed himself, A. C. 219, while a prisoner in Egypt, whither he had fled after the unsuccessful battle of Sellasia against the Achæans and Antigonus, surnamed the *Tutor*. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Plut. in Ag. et Cleom.* *Justin.* l. 28.

CLEOMENES, a man appointed by Alexander to receive the tributes of Egypt. *Curt.* l. 4.

CLEOMENES, a Sicilian and favourite of Verres. *Cic. in Ver. II*, c. 11.

CLEOMENES (*Biog.*) a commentator on Hesiod, mentioned by Clemens Alexandrinus, supposed to be the same as the Cleomenes mentioned by Diogenes Laertius. *Diog.* l. 8; *Clem. Alex. Strom.* 1; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

CLEON (*Hist.*) Κλέων, an Athenian general, who, after several successes, was killed at Amphipolis in a battle against Brasidas. *Thucyd.* l. 3, 4, 5; *Diodor.* l. 12; *Plut. in Vit.*

CLEON, a general of Messenia, who disputed the sovereignty with Aristodemus. *Paus.* l. 4.

CLEON, a tyrant of Sicyon, who contrived to get the supreme power into his hands. *Paus.* l. 2; *Plut. in Arat.*

CLEON, a Sicilian, and one of Alexander's flatterers. *Curt.* l. 8.

CLEON (*Biog.*) an orator of Halicarnassus, also a commentator of Magnesium, and a statuary of Sicyon. *C. Nep. et Plut. in Lys.*; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

CLEONÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Peloponnesus, in the vicinity of which Hercules is said to have killed the lion of Nemæa, thence called Cleonæus.

*Lucan.* l. 4, v. 612.

*Ille Cleonæi projecit terga leonis.*

*Claud. in Rufin.* l. 1.

*Una Cleonæum pascebat sylva leonem.*

*Senec. in Herc. Oet.*

*Flete Argolici, flete Cleonæ,*
*Hic terrentem mœnia quondam*
*Vestra leonem fregit nostri*
*Dextera nati.*

*Val. Flacc.* l. 1.

—— *Cleonæo jam tempora clausit hiatu*
*Alcides.*

As the lion was changed into a constellation, Statius calls it the *sydus Cleonæum*.

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 4.

*Sed tu, dum nimio possessa Hyperione flagrat*
*Torva Cleonæi juba sideris, exue curis*
*Pectus.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 6; *Sil. Ital.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 36; *Paus.* l. 2.

CLEONICA (*Hist.*) a maiden of Byzantium, who was killed by Pausanias, king of Sparta, in the dark, under the idea that she was come into his bed-room to assassinate him. *Plut. in Cim.* &c.; *Paus.* l. 7.

CLEONNIS (*Hist.*) vide *Cleon.*

CLEONYMUS (*Hist.*) Κλεώνυμος, an Athenian general, noted for his cowardice, who gave rise to the proverb "Cleonymo timidior."

CLEONYMUS, a son of Cleomenes II, who made an unsuccessful attempt to succeed to the throne of Sparta. *Diodor.* l. 20; *Liv.* l. 10; *Plut. in Pyrrh.*; *Paus.* l. 1.

CLEONYMUS, a general who assisted the Tarentines, and was conquered by Æmilius the consul. *Strab.* l. 6.

CLEOPAS (*Bibl.*) or *Cleophas*, one of the disciples to whom our Saviour appeared by the way to Emmaus, after his resurrection; *Luke* xxiv. 18. He was the husband of Mary, the sister of the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus; *John* xix; and, according to Eusebius, he was the brother of Joseph. St. Jerome says that he received our Saviour in his house at Emmaus, where, according to others, he is said to have suffered martyrdom. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3, c. 11; *Epiphan. Hær.* 78; *S. Hieron.* ep. 27; *Tillemont. Mem. pour l'Hist. Eccles.*

CLEOPATRA (*Myth.*) Κλεοπάτρη, a daughter of Idas, and wife of Meleager, son of king Œneus. *Hom. Il.* l. 9.

CLEOPATRA, one of the Danaides; also a daughter of Tros and Callirrhoe. *Apollod.* l. 2, 3.

CLEOPATRA (*Hist.*) a name common to many queens of Egypt, and some other princesses.

CLEOPATRA, a niece of Attalus, and wife of Philip, king of Macedon, after the divorce of Olympias, was forced by the latter to strangle herself after the assassination of the king, in the 111th Olympiad, A. C. 336. *Diodor.* l. 16; *Just.* l. 9; *Plut. in Phil.*

CLEOPATRA, a daughter of Philip, and sister of Alexander the Great, married Perdiccas, and was killed by Antigonus. *Diodor.* l. 17; *Justin.* l. 9.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Antiochus III, king of Syria, and wife of Ptolemy V, king of Egypt, was left guardian of her infant son, Ptolemy VI; but died soon after, to the great regret of her subjects.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of the preceding, was married to her brother Ptolemy VI.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of the preceding, was married, first to her brother Ptolemy Philometer, and afterwards to her second brother Ptolemy Evergetes, by whom she was repudiated, that he might marry his niece.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Ptolemy Philometer, was the wife of three kings of Syria, and the mother of four; namely, of Antiochus Dionysius, by her first husband Alexander Balas; of Seleucus V, and Antiochus VIII, by Demetrius Nicator, whom she caused to be put to death; and lastly, of Antiochus IX, surnamed *Cyzicenus*, by Antiochus Evergetes, or Sidetes. She was at length compelled, by her son Antiochus VIII, to drink the poison which she had prepared for him, in the 164th Olympiad, A. C. 120. *Joseph. Antiq.*; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.*

CLEOPATRA, another daughter of Ptolemy Philometer, was married to her uncle Ptolemy Evergetes, who left her in possession of the kingdom at his death. She was killed by her favourite son Alexander, after a reign of 28 years, A. C. 90.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Ptolemy Physcon, was married to her brother Ptolemy Lathurus; but he being obliged by his mother, the preceding Cleopatra, to put her away previous to his ascending the throne, she was afterwards married to Antiochus Cyzizenus; and was murdered by her own sister Gryphene, at the altar, whither she had taken refuge. *Liv. Epit.* l. 68; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13.

CLEOPATRA, the celebrated queen of Egypt, who was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and successively the mistress of Cæsar and Mark Anthony, destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, after the battle of Actium, A. C. 30, that she might not fall into the hands of Augustus, the victor. [Vide Plate III]

*Horat.* l. 1, od. 37.

*Ausa et jacentem visere regiam*
*Vultu sereno fortis, et asperas*
*Tractare serpentes, ut atrum*
*Corpore combiberet venenum.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 3.

*Actius Ausonias fugit Cleopatra catenas.*

*Strab.* l. 7; *Plut. in Pomp. et Ant.*; *Flor.* l. 4; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 5.

CLEOPATRA, wife of Gessius Florus, a governor of Judæa in the reign of Nero, was an accomplice with him in all the enormities he committed. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 20.

CLEOPATRA, a mistress of Claudius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 11.

CLEOPATRA, a wife of Tigranes, and sister of Mithridates. *Justin.* l. 39.

CLEOPATRA (*Numis.*) several medals are extant bearing different effigies of the Egyptian queens of this name, as in fig. 1 and 2, attributed to the Cleopatra mentioned under *History*, who married her uncle Evergetes II, and to her daughter

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



the wife of Ptolemy Soter II. Some, without doubt, belong to the queen of Syria, whose head is represented under the form of a goddess, as in fig. 3, with that of her first husband Alexander, inscription on the reverse, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; she is also represented with her son Antiochus VIII, the inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ, as in fig. 4. But far the greater part of the medals or coins bear the effigy of the famous Cleopatra, the last queen of Egypt; [vide Plate III] sometimes with the inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΙCCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕωτΤΕΡΑ. The effigy of her daughter, by Anthony, with Juba, the husband of the latter, is given, as in fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

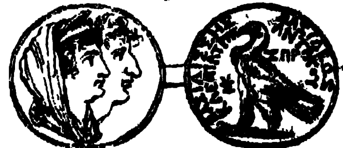
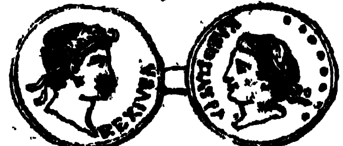


Fig. 5.



CLEOPHANTUS (*Biog.*) Κλεόφαντος, a son of Themistocles, famous for his skill in riding. *Plat. in Menon.*

Cleophantus, a painter of Corinth, and also a physician. *Plin.* l. 32, 35.

CLEOPHAS (*Bibl.*) vide *Cleopas.*

CLEOPHIS (*Hist.*) a queen of the Assacenians, in India, who surrendered to Alexander the Great, by whom she is supposed to have had a son, who reigned after her. *Q. Curt.* l. 8.

CLEOPOMPUS (*Hist.*) Κλεόπομπος, an Athenian, the son of Clineas, who took Thronium, and conquered the Locrians.

CLEOPTOLEMUS (*Hist.*) a man of Chalcis, whose daughter was given in marriage to Antiochus. *Liv.* l. 36.

CLEOSTRATUS (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Tenedos, who lived in the 61st Olympiad, in the reign of Tarquin the Proud, A. C. 536. *Plin.* l. 2; *Voss. de Math.* c. 33.

CLEOXENUS (*Biog.*) Κλεοξένος, a Persian historian quoted by Polybius.

CLEPHIS (*Hist.*) a king of the Lombards, who succeeded Alboinus in 574, and was killed by a servant, after a reign of not more than a year and a half. *S. Gregor. Dial.* l. 3, c. 26; *Paul. Diacon.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 571, &c.

CLERC, *John le* (*Hist.*) surnamed *Bussey*, who was made governor of the Bastille by the duke of Guise, during the league, was an active partisan, who imprisoned several members of the parliament known to be most devoted to the king.

Clerc, *John le* (*Ecc.*) a wool-carder of Meaux, and one of the first protestant preachers in France, was banished the kingdom for calling the pope 'Antichrist;' and was afterwards burnt at Metz, for having broken the images. *Spondan. Contin. Baron. Annal.; Bez. in Icon.*

Clerc, *Daniel le* (*Biog.*) a physician of Geneva, was born in 1652, and died in 1728, leaving, 'Bibliotheque Anatomique,' in conjunction with Manget, 2 vols. fol. 1681 and 1699. 2. 'Histoire de la Medicine,' Geneva, 1696; and 4to. Amsterdam, 1723. 3. 'Historia Latorum Lumbricorum,' 1715, translated into English afterwards.

Clerc, *John le*, brother to the preceding, was born in 1657, and died in 1736. Among his works, which were very numerous, are, 'Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique,' 26 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1686—1693. 2. 'Logica,' &c. 8vo. Amst. 1692. 3. 'Ontologia et Pneumatologia,' 8vo. Amst. 1692. 4. 'Genesis, sive Mosis Prophetæ Liber Primus,' &c. fol. Amst. 1693—1696, 1710, and 1733. 5. 'Physica, sive Ars Critica,' &c. 2 vols, 8vo. Amst. 1696 and 1700; also 3 vols. 8vo. 1712, 1730. 6. 'La Vie d'Armand Jean, Cardinal de Richelieu,' 2 vols. 12mo. Cologne, 1695, 1696, and Amsterdam, 1714. 7. 'Compendium Historiæ Universalis,' &c. 8vo. Amstel. 1698; Lips. 1707; in French, 8vo. 1730. 8. 'Novum Testamentum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1698; Lips. 1714. 9. A new edition of Cotelier's 'Patres Apostolici,' 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1698 and 1724. 10. 'Harmonia Evangelica,' &c. fol. Amst. 1699; and 4to. Lugd. 1700. 11. 'Bibliotheque Choisie,' &c. 27 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1703 and 1713. 12. 'Geographia Sacra,' &c. fol. Amst. 1704. 13. 'Atlas Antiquus Sacer,' &c. fol. Amst. 1705. 14. 'Onomasticon Urbium,' &c. of Eusebius and St. Jerom. fol. Amst. 1707. 15. A new Edition of the Works of Erasmus, with Notes; and also, 16. A new Edition of Grotius, 'De Veritate Religionis Christianæ,' &c. with Notes; besides incorrect editions of some classical works, and some controversial treatises, &c.

Clerc, *Sebastian le*, a designer and engraver of Metz, who died in 1714, aged 77, left, as is said, not less than 3000 specimens of his skill in the use of the graver; besides his works as an author, namely, 1. 'Geometrie Pratique,' 12mo. 1668. 2. 'Discours sur le Point de Vue,' 12mo. 1679. 3. 'Nouveau Systême du Monde,' 8vo. 1706. 4. 'Systême de la Vision,' 8vo. 1712. 5. 'Traité d'Architecture,' 2 vols. 4to. 1714.

Clerc, *Laurent Jesse le*, third son of the preceding, was born in 1677, and died in 1736, leaving, 1. 'Remarques sur differens Articles du Premier, &c. Volume de Moreri, de l'Edition de 1718,' 8vo. 1719—1721. 2. 'Lettre Critique sur le Dictionaire de Bayle,' &c. 12mo. Lyons, 1732. 3. 'Bibliotheque des Auteurs cités dans le Dictionaire de Richelet,' &c. fol. Lyons, 1728, &c.

CLERK, *John* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Bath in the reign of Henry VIII, who was sent by that king to pope Leo X, with his book against Luther; for which the monarch acquired the appellation of "Defender of the Faith." Clerk was afterwards employed by queen Catherine to defend her cause before the commissioners, and is supposed to have been poisoned on his way to Germany, whither he had been sent by the king.

CLERKE (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Hitcham, co. Bucks, which enjoys at present the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1660 on sir John Clerke; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, between three pellets, as many swans of the field; on the sinister chief a canton *azure*, with a demi-ram saliant *argent*, two fleurs de lis *or*, in chief over all a baton trunked.

*Crest.* A ram's head couped *proper*.

CLERMONT, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred on William Henry Fortescue in 1777, which became extinct at his death in 1806; the barony and viscounty devolving on his nephew William Charles Fortescue. [Vide *Fortescue*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Fortescue, viscount Clermont, and baron Clermont, of Clermont, co. Louth.

*Arms.* *Azure*, a bend ingrailed *argent*, cottised *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a shield *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two moose deer *proper*, attired *or*, gorged with a collar of trefoils *proper*.

*Motto.* "Forte scutum, salus ducum."

Clermont (*Geog.*) the capital of Auvergne, situated on the Allier, in the modern department of the Puy de Dome, 50 m. S. Moulins, 78 W. Lyons, 232 S. Paris. Lon. 3° 5′ E., lat. 45° 46′ N.

*History of Clermont.*

It was first called *Gergovia*, afterwards *Augustonemetum*, and then *Arvernum*, *Arverna Civitas*, and *Clarus Mons*, and suffered much from the Goths and other barbarians; but is still a considerable town, being a bishop's see, and first suffragan of Bourges. The first bishop of Clermont was S. Austremoine, who was reckoned the apostle of the country. He was succeeded by not less than twenty-five others, who were canonized; besides several cardinals, and one who was afterwards pope, under the name of Innocent VI. Several councils were held here, namely, in 535, 549, 586, 1095, &c.

CLESIDES (*Biog.*) a celebrated painter, who flourished in the 126th Olympiad, A. C. 276, in the reign of Antiochus I, is said to have painted queen Stratonice in the arms of a fisherman, in revenge for an affront he had received; but he had drawn her with so much personal beauty, that she preserved the piece and forgave the artist. *Plin.* l. 35.

CLESIUS (*Ecc.*) or *De Closs, Bernard*, a cardinal and bishop of Trente, died in 1539, at the age of 55, after having been in the service of Maximilian I and Charles V.

CLEVELAND (*Hist.*) or *Cleiveland, John*, a noted royalist during the rebellion, who served the king both with his sword and his pen, and died in 1659. His most admired piece was 'The Rebel Scot.'

Cleveland, *Barbara Villiers, Duchess of*, one of the first and longest of king Charles's mistresses, was first married to Palmer, earl of Castlemain, from whom she was separated in order to live with the king.

**Cleveland**, *Duke of* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by Charles Fitzroy, son of Charles II, by the duchess of Cleveland before-mentioned. The title became extinct at the death of the second duke in 1774.

CLEVES, *Anne of* (*Hist.*) vide *Anne*.

CLEYN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) an artist of Rostock, who died in 1658. He was much patronized in England, and there is still extant a beautiful chamber adorned by him at Holland-house, with a ceiling in grotesque, &c.

CLIFDEN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Ellis, which was conferred in 1776 on James Agar, who was maternally related to that family. His son, Henry Welbore Agar, second viscount Clifden, assumed the name of Ellis on his coming to the barony of Mendip, at the death of his uncle. Their titles, arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Ellis, viscount and baron of Clifden, co. Kilkenny, lord Mendip, of Mendip, co. Somerset.

*Arms.* *Or*, on a cross *sable* five crescents.

*Crest.* On a wreath a demi-lion of the field.

*Supporters.* Two greyhounds, the dexter semé of crescents; the sinister semé of crosslets crusely.

*Motto.* "Non hæc sine numine."

CLIFFORD, *Roger de* (*Hist.*) vide *De Clifford*.

**Clifford**, *Thomas, Esq.* grandfather to the first lord Clifford, of Chudley, and third son of Anthony Clifford, esq. of Ugbrooke, in Devonshire, was for some time employed both as a soldier and a negotiator; in which latter capacity he was sent twice as envoy to the German and Italian princes. He afterwards entered into holy orders, and occasionally preached; but never accepted any preferment in the church, and died in 1634.

**Clifford**, *Sir Thomas, Lord*, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1630, and after distinguishing himself at sea, particularly against the Dutch in 1665, made himself conspicuous as a statesman, and as one of the five ministers known by the name of the Cabal, and died in 1673, after having resigned the office of Lord Treasurer.

**Clifford** (*Her.*) or *De Clifford*, the name of a noble and ancient family, which claims a lineal descent from Richard, duke of Normandy, whose third son William, surnamed *Ponce*, or *Poncius*, was earl of Argues and Thoulouse, and came over with his nephew, William the Conqueror. His grandson was first called Fitz Richard Fitz Pont; but coming into possession of Clifford Castle, through his mother, he assumed the surname of *Clifford*, and his descendants have since been known by the family name of De Clifford, [vide *De Clifford*] in distinction from a younger branch of the same family, which bear the name of Clifford. From sir Lewis de Clifford, third son of Roger, fifth lord de Clifford, descended sir Thomas Clifford above-mentioned, who was created a baron in 1672. The title, arms, &c. of this branch of the family are as follow:

*Title.* Clifford, lord Clifford, of Chudley, co. Devon.

*Arms.* Cheque *or* and *azure*, a fess *gules*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a wyvern rising *gules*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a wyvern with wings expanded *gules*; on the sinister a monkey *proper*, environed about the loins and chained *or*.

*Motto.* "Semper paratus."

**Clifford**, a branch of the same family, which at present enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, son of Thomas, the fourth son of Hugh Clifford, the fourth baron Clifford; which honour was conferred upon him at the request of Louis XVIII, as an acknowledgment of sir Thomas's attentions and services to his Most Christian Majesty, during his long residence in this country. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* As above, a crescent for difference.

*Crest.* From behind a body of dark clouds a sun rising, from the rays of which in chief a lily of France issuant all *proper*, the whole surmounted by an escroll, inscribed "Surget post nubila Phœbus."

*Motto.* "Semper paratus."

CLIFTON, *Sir Gervase, Bart.* (*Hist.*) of the ancient family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, both as a statesman and a soldier.

**Clifton**, *Lord* (*Her.*) the second title belonging to the earl of Darnley, which is borne by his lordship's eldest son. [Vide *Darnley*]

**Clifton**, the name of a family in the county of Nottingham, which traces its descent from Alvaredus de Clifton, a knight, who was living in the time of the Conqueror. His descendant in the 18th generation was sir Gervase Clifton above-mentioned, whose grandson, sir Gervase, was created a baronet in 1611. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, semée of cinquefoils, and a lion rampant *argent*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet a demi-peacock, per pale *argent* and *sable*, his wings expanded, counterchanged.

*Motto.* "Tenez le droit."

CLINIAS (*Hist.*) Κλεινίας, a son of Alcibiades, and one of the Greeks who distinguished themselves in the naval engagement against Xerxes. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 17.

**Clinias**, the father of Alcibiades, who was killed at the battle of Coronea. *Plut. in Alc.*

**Clinias**, the father of Aratus, killed by Abantidas, A. C. 263. *Plut. in Arat.*

**Clinias** (*Biog.*) a Pythagorean philosopher and musician, A. C. 520. *Plut. Symp.*; *Æl. Var. Hist.* l. 14, c. 23.

CLINTON, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) afterwards created earl of Huntingdon, one of the greatest men of his age, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was constantly in the service of Edward III. who constituted him admiral of the seas in 1333. He attended the king into Scotland the same year; and distinguished himself at the famous battle of Hallidown. He was governor to the young prince, and employed as ambassador to France; and, after many signal exploits, particularly the naval victory which he gained over the Spaniards near Winchelsea, he died in 1354. John, his brother, also was eminent.

**Clinton**, *Sir John, third Lord Clinton*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, being from his youth engaged in arms, was at the battle of Poictiers; and after distinguishing himself on several other occasions, he died in 1399.

**Clinton**, *William, fourth Lord Clinton*, died in 1430, after having served Henry IV, V, and VI, with distinction in all the wars of that time.

**Clinton**, *Edward*, called *Fiennes, ninth Lord Clinton, first Earl of Lincoln*, and Lord High Admiral of England, an eminent man, and distinguished in the sea and land service during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, died in 1584, at the age of 72, after having enjoyed the confidence of these four sovereigns.

**Clinton**, *Henry, second Earl of Lincoln*, vide *Lincoln*.

**Clinton**, *Sir Henry*, a distinguished general officer, and commander-in-chief in America during the wars in that country, evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, and took Charlstown in 1780. He wrote an account of the campaign in which he had been engaged, and died governor of Gibraltar in 1795.

**Clinton** (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and noble family, of which mention is first made, according to Dugdale, in the person of Geoffry de Clinton, who was Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to king Henry I. Geoffry was the son of Reinebald, or Reinelmbaldus, which Reinelmbaldus is said, by some, to have been one of the sons of William de Tancarville, earl of Tancarville and chamberlain of Normandy; by others, to be descended from the Saxon kings of Mercia. John de Clinton, a descendant of his, had a summons to

Parliament in 1298, as baron Clinton, of Maxtock. William, his second son, was for his eminent services created earl of Huntingdon, [vide *Huntingdon*] which title became extinct at his death, without issue, in 1354. Edward, the ninth lord Clinton before-mentioned, was created earl of Lincoln in 1572; and Henry, the ninth earl, succeeded to the dignity of duke of Newcastle in 1768, on the death of Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle. [Vide *Newcastle*]

CLINTON, *Earl*, a title conferred on Hugh Fortescue, esq. in 1746, which became extinct at his death in 1751. The barony of Clinton and Say, which was then in abeyance, had also been given him in 1721, and devolved by marriage first to the family of Rolle, [vide *Rolle*] and afterwards to that of Trefusis. [Vide *Trefusis*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Trefusis, lord Clinton and Say.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron between three wharrow spindles *sable*.

*Crest.* A griffin sejant *or*, resting his dexter foot on a shield *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two greyhounds *argent*, plain collared and leashed *gules*.

CLINUS (*Hist.*) a general of Cos, who commanded 7000 Greeks, in the pay of king Nectanebus, and was killed by the Argives as he was passing the Nile. *Diod.* l. 16.

CLIO (*Myth.*) Κλειω, the first of the nine Muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over history. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 75; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 14.

CLIO (*Numis.*) vide *Pomponia, gens.*

CLISTHENES (*Hist.*) Κλεισθένης, of the family of Alcmæon, the last tyrant of Sicyon. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 67, &c.; *Aristot. Pol.* l. 5, c. 12.

CLISTHENES, an Athenian, and maternal grandson of the preceding, is said to have instituted the ostracism by which he was himself first banished. *Herod.* l. 5, &c.; *Cic. in Brut.*; *Plut. in Arist.*

CLITARCHUS (*Biog.*) an historian in the time of Alexander the Great, whose exploits he recounted. *Diodor.* l. 2; *Aul. Gel.* l. 4; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 1.

CLITE (*Myth.*) Κλείτη, wife of Cyzicus, who hung herself on the death of her husband. *Orph. in Argon.*; *Apollon. in Argon.* l. 1.

CLITODEMUS (*Biog.*) one of the most ancient historians of Athens, quoted by Pausanias and others. *Voss. Hist. Græc.*

CLITOMACHUS (*Biog.*) Κλειτόμαχος, a Carthaginian philosopher, successor to Carneades, at Athens. *Diog. in Vit.*

CLITOMACHUS, an Athlete, who gained many prizes at the Olympic games, and was noted for his modesty. *Pausan.* l. 6; *Æl. Var. Hist.* l. 3, c. 33.

CLITOR (*Hist.*) a son of Azan, who founded a city in Arcadia, called after his name.

CLITUMNUS (*Geog.*) a river of the Falisci, now *Le Vene*, the waters of which are said by the poets to have made oxen white.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 2, v. 146.

*Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges, et maxima taurus*
*Victima, sæpe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,*
*Romanos ad templa Deûm duxere triumphos.*

*Propert.* l. 2.

*Quà formosa suo Clitumnus flumina luco*
*Integit, et niveos abluit unda boves.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 1.

*Aut præstent niveos Clitumna novalia tauros.*

*Juv. Sat.* v. 12.

*Læta sed ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis*
*Iret, et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro.*

CLITUS (*Hist.*) the familiar friend and foster-brother of Alexander, whom the latter slew when he was heated with wine. *Justin.* l. 12; *Q. Curt.* l. 4; *Plut. in Alex.*

CLITUS, a commander of Polyperchon's ships, defeated by Antigonus. *Diodor.* l. 18.

CLITUS, an officer sent by Antipater with 240 ships against the Athenians, whom he conquered near the islands Echinades. *Diod.* l. 18; *Polyæn. Strat.* l. 4.

CLIVE, *Robert, Lord* (*Hist.*) son of Richard Clive, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in India, as governor-general of Fort William, and commander-in-chief of the king's and the East India company's forces in Bengal; and after acquiring considerable honour in his own country, he, in a fit of despondency, put an end to his existence in 1774, at the age of 50.

CLIVE (*Her.*) the name of a family, so called from the manor of Clive, co. Salop, in which they have been seated since the reign of Henry II; but Robert, lord Clive, was the first who arrived at the dignity of the peerage, being created baron of Plassey, in Ireland, in 1762. His son Edward was created in 1794 baron Clive of Walcot, co. Salop; and was farther advanced in 1804 to the dignities of earl of Powis, viscount Clive, of Ludlow, &c. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Clive, earl of Powis, viscount Clive of Ludlow, baron Herbert, of Cherbury, both in the county of Salop; baron Powis, of Powis Castle, co. Montgomery; and baron Clive, of Plassey, in Ireland.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fess *sable*, charged with three mullets *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a griffin with wings expanded *argent*, ducally gorged *gules*.

*Supporters.* Dexter, an elephant *argent*; sinister, a griffin with wings expanded *argent*, powdered with mullets and ducally gorged *gules*.

*Motto.* "Audacter et sincere."

CLIVE, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Powis.

CLIVE, *Catherine* (*Biog.*) a celebrated actress, whose maiden name was Raftor, was born in 1711, married in 1732 to George Clive, esq., a gentleman of the law, and, as is said, brother to lord Clive, from whom she was soon after separated, and died in 1785.

CLOACINA (*Myth.*) a goddess at Rome, who presided over the Cloacæ, or the public sewers of the city, which were begun by Tarquin the Elder, and finished by Tarquin the Proud. *Liv.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 5.

CLOANTHUS (*Myth.*) one of the companions of Æneas, from whom the family of the Cluentii derived their descent. *Virg. Æn.* l. 5.

CLODEBERT (*Hist.*) son of Chilperic I, died at an early age before he came to the throne.

CLODEMIR (*Hist.*) vide *Clodomir*.

CLODIA (*Hist.*) vide *Claudia*.

CLODIA, sister of Publius Clodius, with whom she had an incestuous commerce. *Cic. pro M.*

CLODION (*Hist.*) son of Pharamond, was the second king of France, began to reign about 414, and died after a reign of more than 37 years. He is called by Gregory of Tours, Chlogio; and by Sidonius Apollinarius, Clois. *Prosper. in Chron.*; *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2; *Aimon. Hist.* l. 1.

CLODIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Claudius*.

CLODIUS, *P.*, an unworthy member of the Claudian family, who disgraced himself by his vices, and still more so by his inveterate hatred of Cicero, which he gratified by procuring his banishment, and burning down his house. He was afterwards killed by his rival Milo on the Appian road, near Bovillo, where they accidentally met. *Cic. pro Mil. et pro Dom.*; *Plut. in Cic*; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2.

CLODIUS, *Sextus*, a kinsman of Publius, carried the body of his relation, covered with wounds, into the senate, where he excited a tumult among the populace, for which he was banished, but afterwards recalled by Anthony. *Cic. ad Att.* l. 14; *Ascon. in Cic.*

CLODIUS, *Albinus*, vide *Albinus*.

**Clodius**, *Macer*, a proprætor in Africa, who, at the death of Nero, assumed the imperial purple, but was defeated and slain by Trebonius Garucianus, a general under Galba, after a reign of three months. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1.



**Clodius**, *Macer* (*Numis.*) the effigy of this usurper is given on some medals as in the annexed figure; inscription, CLODIUS MACER; or L. CLODIUS MACER S.C.

**Clodius**, *Licinius* (*Biog.*) a Latin historian quoted by Livy and other authors. *Liv.* l. 29, &c.

**Clodius**, *Sextus*, a rhetorician, who had Anthony for a disciple, and Atticus for his friend. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 4, c. 15.

**Clodius**, *Sextus*, a Greek author who composed a work on the gods, quoted by Arnobius. *Arnob. de Fal. Relig.* l. 1, c. 22.

**CLODOMIR** (*Hist.*) a name common to some dukes among the ancient Gauls.

**Clodomir**, or *Clodemir*, second son of Clovis and Clotilda, obtained Orleans and other neighbouring provinces as his share of his father's kingdom; but having engaged in war with Sigismund, king of Burgundy, he was taken by the enemy and beheaded.

**CLODOSVINDA** (*Hist.*) daughter of Clotaire I and Jugonda, was married to Alboinus, king of the Lombards, whom she laboured to convert to christianity. *Paul. Diacon.* l. 1, c. 18.

**CLŒLIA** (*Hist.*) a Roman virgin given with other maidens as a hostage to Porsenna, king of Etruria, escaped from her confinement and swam across the Tiber to Rome; for which she was rewarded with an equestrian statue.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 650.

*—— pontem auderet quòd vellere Cocles,*
*Et fluvium vinclis tranaret Clœlia ruptis.*

*Juven. Sat.* 8, v. 264.

*Quod miraretur cum Coclite Mutius, et quæ*
*Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit.*

*Dionys. Hal.* l. 5; *Liv.* l. 2; *Aurel. Vid. de Vir. Illust.* c. 13; *Plut. in Public.*

**CLŒLIUS**, *Gracchus* (*Hist.*) a general of the Volsci and Sabines, who was conquered by Q. Cincinnatus. *Liv.* l. 3, c. 25.

**Clœlius**, *Tullus*, an ambassador from the Romans to the Vientes, was put to death by king Tolumnius. *Liv.* l. 4.

**Clœlius**, *Titus Siculus*, one of the first tribunes appointed with consular power. *Liv.* l. 4.

**CLONBROCK**, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title at present enjoyed by the family of Dillon, conferred in 1790 on Robert Dillon, who was created baron Clonbrock, of Clonbrock, co. Galway.

**CLONCURRY**, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title at present enjoyed by the Irish family of Lawless [vide *Lawless*], conferred in 1789 on sir Nicholas Lawless, who was created baron Cloncurry, co. Kildare.

**CLONIUS** (*Myth.*) Κλονιος, a Bœotian, who went with 50 ships to the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* l. 2.

**CLONMEL**, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Scott, which was conferred in 1793 on John Scott. [Vide *Scott*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Scott, earl of Clonmel, viscount Clonmel, and baron Earlsfort.

*Arms.* — —

*Crest.* A buck passant *proper*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter Justice; on the sinister Mercy.

*Motto.* "Fear to transgress."

**CLOPINEL** (*Biog.*) vide *Meun*.

**CLOSTERMAN**, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter of Osnaburgh, was born in 1656, and died in 1713, after having practised his art successfully in England.

**CLOTAIRE** (*Hist.*) a name common to some kings of France.



**Clotaire I**, surnamed the *Elder*, the third son of Clovis, was king of Soissons in 511; and, after uniting the whole French monarchy under his power, he died in 561, aged 64. His sons divided the kingdom between them; Charibert became king of Paris; Gontran king of Orleans; Chilperic king of Soissons; and Sigebert king of Austrasia. The effigy of this king is given as in the annexed figure.

**Clotaire II**, surnamed the *Younger*, or the *Tall*, succeeded his father, Chilperic, in 584, and died, in 628, at the age of 45. His son Dagobert I, succeeded him.



**Clotaire III**, succeeded his father, Clovis II, in 656, his mother Bathilda administering the government during his minority. He died, after a reign of 13 years. The effigies of this and the following king are given as in the annexed figures.



**Clotaire IV**, son of Thierri III, or, according to some, of Dagobert II, was proclaimed king in 717 by Charles Martel, and died in 719, after having reigned only 17 months. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 7, &c.; *Fredegar. Chron.*; *Aimon.* l. 3; *Mezerai, De Valois, de Pere Anselme, &c.*

**CLOTHO** (*Myth.*) Κλωθὼ, the youngest of the three Parcæ, who held the distaff in her hand and spun the thread of life. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 218; *Apollod.* l. 1, c. 3.

**CLOTILDA** (*Hist.*) a name common to several queens or princesses of France.

**Clotilda**, the wife of Clovis I, was distinguished for her piety, and died in 543, or 548.

**Clotilda**, daughter of Clovis and Clotilda, was married to Amauri, king of the Visigoths, who, being an Arian, strove with violence to make her change her principles. She was protected however by her brother Childebert. *Jornand. De Reb. Goth.*; *Gregor. Tur.* l. 3, &c.; *Aimon.* l. 2; *Le Pere Anselm.*

**Clotilda**, wife of Thierri I, was the mother of Clovis III. *Fredegar. in Chron.*; *Aimonius, Valois, &c.*

**CLODOALDUS**, *S.* (*Ecc.*) or *S. Cloud*, son of Clodomir, king of Orleans, and grandson of Clovis, having lost his father, who was killed in battle, renounced his kingdom, and, devoting himself to a life of a religious seclusion, died about 560, at the village of Nogent, since called, after him, S. Cloud. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 3; *Aimon.* l. 2; *Baillet, Vies des Saints.*

**CLOUD**, *S.* (*Ecc.*) in Latin *Clodolphus*, was bishop of Metz for 40 years, and died in 696 at the age of 99.

**CLOVIO**, *Julius* (*Biog.*) a painter, who excelled in painting miniatures and illuminations in missals, was born in Sclavonia in 1498, and died in 1578.

**CLOVIS** (*Hist.*) *Clodovix*, *Laudwin*, and *Louis*, a name common to some kings of France.

**Clovis I**, the founder, as he may be termed, of the French monarchy, was born in 467; succeeded his father Chilperic in 481; and, by extending his conquests all around him over the Romans and Goths, he established the kingdom of France, and fixed his residence at Paris. He died in 511, aged 45, after a reign of 30 years; during which he was converted to Christianity. His kingdom was divided among his four sons, Thierri, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire. [Vide Plate V]



**Clovis II**, succeeded his father Dagobert in 638, in the kingdoms of Neustria and Burgundy, and died in 655, at the age of 23. He was succeeded by Clotaire III. The effigy of this king is given as in the annexed figure.



CLOVIS III, succeeded Thierri I in 691, and died at the age of 14. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

CLOVIS, son of Chilperic I, and his wife Audonere, was put to death by Fredegonda, the wicked mistress of Chilperic, who abandoned him to her resentment on the false charge of his having caused the death of the children he had had by her. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 5, &c.; *Le Pere Anselme.*

CLOWES, *William* (*Biog.*) a surgeon in the time of queen Elizabeth, who was the author of 'Approved Practice for all Young Chirurgeons,' 1591, 1596, and 1637; and 'A Treatise on the Venereal Disease,' 1596, and 1637.

CLUBBE, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and died Vicar of Debenham, in Suffolk, in 1773; wrote, 1. 'The History and Antiquities of the ancient Villa of Wheatfield, in the County of Suffolk,' 1758, a satire on modern Antiquarians; reprinted by Dodsley in his 'Fugitive Pieces.' 2. 'Physiognomy,' &c. 3. 'A Letter of free Advice to a Young Clergyman,' 1763.

CLUGNY, *Ferri de* (*Ecc.*) second son of Henry de Clugny, was promoted successively to the sees of Autun and Tournay, created a cardinal by Sixtus IV in 1480, and died suddenly in 1483, after having been long in the service of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

CLUGNY, *William de*, bishop of Poitiers, third son of Henry de Clugny, was, like his brother, in the service of Philip, duke of Burgundy; and, after having been employed on a mission into England, he was made bishop of Poitiers by Louis XI, in whose service he died in 1480.

CLUILIUS (*Hist.*) a leader of the Volsci, who was conquered by the Romans. *Liv.* l. 4.

CLUPEA (*Geog.*) and *Clypea*, now *Aklibia*, a town of Africa Propria, 22 miles E. Carthage, which received its name from its resemblance in form to *Clypeus*, a shield. *Luc.* l. 4, v. 586.

*Inter semirutas magnæ Carthaginis arces*
*Et Clupeam, tenuit stationis litora notæ.*

*Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2; *Liv.* l. 27; *Strab.* l. 17.

CLUSIA (*Hist.*) a beautiful daughter of an Etruscan king, with whom Torquatus, a Roman general, became enamoured, and solicited her in marriage of the father, which, being refused, he besieged and destroyed the town, when Clusia threw herself down from a tower, and came to the ground unhurt.

CLUSIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Etruria, now *Chiusi*, which was taken by the Gauls under Brennus. *Diod.* l. 14; *Virg. Æn.* l. 10.

CLUSIUS, *Charles* (*Biog.*) in French *Ecluse*, a botanist of Arras, was born in 1526, and died in 1609. His principal works are, 1. 'Rariorum aliquot Stirpium per Hispanias observatorum Historia,' 8vo. Antv. 1576. 2. 'Rariorum aliquot Stirpium per Pannoniam, Austriam, et vicinas quasdam Provincias observatorum Historia,' 8vo. Antv. 1583; these two were republished under the title of 'Rariorum Plantarum Historia,' fol. Antv. 1601. 3. 'Exoticorum Libri Decem,' fol. Antv. 1605. 4. 'Curæ posteriores,' fol. Antv. 1611; besides translations from other writers on botany. [Vide Plate XXXIII]

CLUVERIUS, *Philip* (*Biog.*) or *Cluvier*, a geographer, of an ancient and noble family of Dantzig, was born in 1580, and died in 1623. His principal works are, 1. 'Germania Antiqua,' fol. Lugd. Bat. 1616. 2. 'Sicilia Antiqua,' fol. ibid. 1619. 3. 'Italia Antiqua,' 2 vols. fol. 1626. 4. 'Introductio in Universam Geographiam,' &c. 4to. a posthumous work.

CLYMENE (*Myth.*) Κλυμένη, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; also a female attendant of Helen, who accompanied her mistress when she eloped to Troy. *Hom. Il.* l. 3; *Hesiod. Theog.*

CLYMENE (*Biog.*) the mother of Homer, according to a report mentioned by Pausanias.

CLYMENUS (*Myth.*) a king of Orchomenos, son of Presbon, and father of Erginus. *Apollod.* l. 2, &c.

CLYTEMNESTRA (*Myth.*) Κλυταιμνήστρη, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda, who was born, with her brother Castor, from one of the eggs which her mother brought forth after her amour with Jupiter. She was the wife of Agamemnon, king of Argos, whom she murdered with the assistance of her paramour Ægistheus, and was afterwards killed by her own son Orestes. *Propert.* l. 3, el. 17.

*Quidve Clytemnestræ, propter quam tota Mycenis*
*Infamis stupro stat Pelopæa domus?*

*Hor.* l. 1, sat. 1.

*—— At hunc liberta securi*
*Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum.*

*Juv. Sat.* 6, v. 655.

*Manè Clytemnestram nullus non vicus habebit.*
*Hoc tantùm refert, quòd Tyndaris illa bipennem*
*Insulsam et fatuam dextrâ lævâque tenebat.*

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 11; *Æschyl. in Agamemn.*; *Euripid. in Iphig.*; *Apollod.* l. 3, c. 10; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 117, &c.; *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

CLYTIA (*Myth.*) Κλυτίη, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mistress of Apollo, who, having deserted her, she was changed into a sun-flower. *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

CNEMUS (*Hist.*) a Macedonian general, who was unsuccessful in an expedition against the Acarnanians. *Thucyd.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 12.

CNEUS (*Hist.*) a prænomen common to many Romans.

CNIDUS (*Geog.*) or *Gnidus*, a town and promontory of Doris, in Caria. *Strab.* l. 14; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 36; *Hor.* l. 1, od. 30; *Luc. Dial.*

CO (*Geog.*) *Coos*, or *Cos*, now *Zia*, one of the Cyclades, situate near the coasts of Asia, about 15 miles from Halicarnassus. It was famous for the manufacture of silk and cotton of a beautiful and delicate texture. [Vide *Cos*] *Tibull.* l. 2, el. 4.

*—— Coa puellis*
*Vestis, et e rubro lucida concha mari.*

*Propert.* l. 1, *ad Cynthiam.*

*Et tenues Coa veste movêre sinus.*

*Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 2, v. 298.

*Sive erit in Cois; Coa placere puta.*

*Horat.* l. 1, sat. 2, v. 101.

*—— Cois tibi penè videre est*
*Ut nudam.*

It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles. *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 11; *Isid.* l. 14.

COBB, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a poet, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1713, was the author of 'A Collection of Poems on several Occasions,' &c.; besides some other pieces.

COBDEN, *Edward* (*Biog.*) chaplain in ordinary to king George II, who died in 1764, published 'Discourses and Essays in Prose and Verse,' &c.

COBHAM, *Henry, fifth Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, became memorable in the reign of James I for the part which he took in Raleigh's plot, for which he was attainted and condemned to be beheaded, but was reprieved, although his estates were forfeited. He lived for many years in great misery and poverty, and died in 1619.

COBHAM, *Lord* (*Ecc.*) vide *Sir John Oldcastle.*

COBHAM, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title which was at first enjoyed by the family of De Cobham, in Kent, Henry de Cobham having been summoned to parliament as a baron in the reigns of Edward II and III. His great grand-daughter Joan, the heiress of her grand-father, second lord Cobham,

took to her third husband, sir John Oldcastle above-mentioned, and her daughter, Joan, by her first husband, married sir Thomas Brooke, whose son, John Brooke, had a summons to parliament as lord Cobham, after the attainder of Henry, fifth lord Cobham above-mentioned. Sir John Brooke, of Hekington, co. Lincoln, kt., grandson and next heir male to George, third lord Cobham, was created lord Cobham in 20 Charles I, but died without issue.

COBLENTZ (*Geog.*) a town of Prussia, capital of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, was called by the ancients *Confluentes*, or *Confluentia*, from its situation on the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, 36 miles N. W. Mentz, 48 S. E. Cologne, 54 N. E. Treves, and 300 E. by N. Paris. Lon. 7° 33′ E. lat. 50° 22′ N. A great council was held here in 860 for the purpose of adjusting the differences between Charles II, surnamed the *Bald*, Louis, surnamed *Germanus*, and Lothaire, king of Lorraine.

COCALUS (*Myth.*) a king of Sicily, who received Dædalus when he fled from Minos. *Hygin. Fab.* 44; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Schol. in Pind. Nem. Od.* 4.

COCCAIO (*Biog.*) vide *Folengo*.

COCCEIUS (*Hist.*) a surname common to several Romans. [Vide *Nerva*]

COCCEIUS (*Biog.*) or *Cock, John*, a Hebrew professor of Bremen, was born in 1603, and died in 1669, leaving many Commentaries on the Bible and other works, published in 10 vols. fol. Amst. 1701.

COCCEIUS, *Henry*, a lawyer of Bremen, was born in 1644, and died in 1719, leaving, among his works, 'Juris Publici Prudentia,' 8vo. Francof. 1695.

COCCEIUS, *Samuel*, son of the preceding, who died in 1755, left, besides 'The Frederician Code,' in 3 vols. 8vo., an edition of 'Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis,' 5 vols. 4to. Laus. 1755.

COCCHI, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a physician of Florence, was born in 1693, and died in 1758, leaving 'Græcorum Chirurgici Libri,' &c. fol. Florent. 1754, besides some Orations, &c.

COCCIO (*Biog.*) vide *Sabellicus*.

COCHIN, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Paris, was born in 1687, and died in 1747, leaving works which were published in 6 vols. 4to. Paris, 1751—2.

COCHIN, *Charles Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Paris, was born in 1688, and died in 1754, leaving many works which are esteemed, full of spirit, correctness, and harmony.

COCHIN, *Charles Nicholas*, son of the preceding, and also an engraver, who died in 1790, was the author of some works on the subject of his profession; as, 1. 'Lettres sur les Peintures d'Herculaneum,' 12mo. 1751. 2. 'Voyage d'Italie, ou Recueil d'Observations,' &c. 3 vols. Lausanne, 1773, &c.

COCHLÆUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a canon of Breslau, and a zealous disputant against Luther, Calvin, and other reformers of his day, was born in 1479, and died in 1552, leaving, 1. 'Historia Hussitarum,' fol. 2. 'De Actis et Scriptis Lutheri,' fol. 1549. 3. 'Speculum circa Missam,' 8vo. 4. 'De Vita Theodorici Regis Osthrogothorum,' 4to. Holm. 1699. 5. 'Concilium Cardinalium Anno 1538,' 8vo. 6. 'De Emendenda Ecclesia,' 8vo. 1539.

COCHRAN, *William* (*Biog.*) a painter of Strathven, in Clydesdale, was born in 1738, and died in 1785, leaving a high reputation, particularly in the branch of portrait painting.

COCHRANE, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, a colonel in the army of king Charles I, by whom he was sent to solicit the assistance of foreign princes, and was afterwards dispatched by Charles II on an embassy into Poland in 1650. He died before the Restoration.

COCHRANE, *Sir William*, of Cowdon, brother of the preceding. [Vide *Dundonald*]

COCHRANE, *Hugh*, another brother of the preceding, was also a colonel in king Charles's army, and was one of those excepted from pardon by the articles of Westminster in 1646, which his majesty refused to ratify.

COCHRANE, *Sir Bryce*, a fourth brother of sir John, lost his life in the king's service in 1650.

COCHRANE, *Hon. Sir John*, second son of the first earl of Dundonald, was concerned in the insurrection of Monmouth in 1683; and, being taken as a fugitive, was brought to the tolbooth of Edinburgh in 1685 bound and bareheaded, and ignominously conducted by the hangman, but his life was redeemed by his father for a considerable sum.

COCHRANE, *Hon. Basil*, son of William Cochrane, of Ochiltree, a captain in the 44th regiment of foot, was taken prisoner by the insurgents at the battle of Preston in 1745, and died in 1788.

COCHRANE, *Hon. Charles*, an officer in the English army in America, was sent with despatches from sir Henry Clinton to lord Cornwallis, then besieged in York Town, and passed in an open boat undiscovered through the French fleet. He was for that intrepid conduct made one of his lordship's aids-de-camp, and a day or two after had his head shot off by a cannon-ball before the surrender of the army in 1781.

COCHRANE (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family which has subsisted for centuries in the county of Renfrew, of which descended sir William Cochrane, a distinguished loyalist, who was created a peer in 1647 by the title of lord Cochrane, of Dundonald, and in 1669 was farther advanced to the dignity of earl of Dundonald, and lord Cochrane, of Paisley and Ochiltree. [Vide *Dundonald*]

COCHRANE, *Lord*, the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Dundonald.

COCKAINE, *Sir John, Knight* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, chief baron of the Exchequer, and one of the justices of the Common Pleas, was killed in 1423 in an engagement with Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, who rebelled against Henry IV.

COCKAINE, *Sir Thomas, of Ashburne*, another branch of the same family, was knighted by Henry VIII for his valour at the sieges of Terouenne and Tournay, and was killed by Thomas Burdet, of Bramcote, in consequence of a quarrel.

COCKAINE, *Sir Thomas*, the grandson of the preceding, was knighted by the earl of Hertford, for his valour at the taking of Leith and Edinburgh.

COCKAINE (*Her.*) *Cokyn* or *Cokeyn*, the name of an ancient family seated for many years in the county of Derby, of whom honourable mention is made under *History*. Charles Cockaine, esq., a descendant of this family, was in 1635 advanced to the peerage of Ireland by the title of viscount Cullen. [Vide *Cullen*]

COCKAINE (*Biog.*) vide *Cokaine*.

COCKBURN, *Patrick* (*Biog.*) a professor of the oriental languages at Paris, of the family of Langton in the Merse, who died in 1559, wrote, 1. 'Oratio de Utilitate et Excellentia Verbi Dei,' 8vo. Paris, 1551. 2. 'De Vulgari Sacræ Scripturæ Phrasi,' 8vo. Paris, 1552, &c.

COCKBURN, *John*, a divine of Scotland, who died in 1729, wrote 'The History and Examination of Duels,' 8vo. 1720, besides some tracts on religious subjects.

COCKBURN, *Catherine*, daughter of captain Trotter, of the navy, and wife of Mr. Cockburn, a clergyman, and son of the preceding, became from a Protestant a Catholic, and was afterwards reconciled to the church of England. Her works, consisting of poetry and metaphysics, &c., in which she defended Mr. Locke, were published by Dr. Birch, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1751, under the title of 'The Works of Mrs. Catherine Cockburn, Theological, Moral, Dramatic, and Poetical;' but none of her dramatic pieces were included in these two volumes, except 'The Fatal Friendship.'

COCKER, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a penman and engraver of London, was born in 1631, and died in 1677, leaving among his

works as an author, a Book of Arithmetic, the fortieth edition of which appeared in 1723.

COCKERELL (*Her.*) the name of a family of Caermarthen, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Or, between two flanches *gules*, a leopard's face *argent*, within a wreath of laurel, between two game cocks in pale *proper*.

*Crest.* Within a crescent *azure*, a tiger's face *proper*, crowned with an eastern crown.

COCKERMOUTH, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Egremont.

COCLES, *Pub. Horat.* (*Hist.*) a Roman, who alone opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions behind him were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. When the bridge was destroyed, Cocles leapt into the Tiber, and swam to Rome. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 649.

*Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti*
*Aspiceres; pontem auderet quòd vellere Cocles.*

*Liv.* l. 2, c. 10; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Juv. Sat.* 8.

COCYTUS (*Myth.*) a river of Epyrus, which was fabled by the poets to be one of the rivers of hell. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

*Cocyti stagna alta vides, Stygiamque paludem.*

*Horat.* l. 2, od. 14.

*Visendus ater flumine languido*
*Cocytus errans.*

*Claud. de Rap. Pros.* l. 2.

—— *Presso lacrymarum fonte resedit*
*Cocytus, tacitis Acheron obmutuit undis.*

CODINUS, *George* (*Biog.*) one of the Curopalates at the imperial palace of Constantinople in the 15th century, wrote an account of that city, and also of the officers of the palace, in Greek, which was printed from the Latin version of George Douza, and Francis Junius, in Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1615. The antiquities of Constantinople were published by Goar, in folio, in 1648.

CODRINGTON, *Christopher* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, attended king William in the wars in Flanders, where he eminently signalized himself, and afterwards succeeded his father as governor of the island of Barbadoes. He died after having added honour to his name by a noble benefaction of 10,000*l.* to the college of All Souls, Oxford, where he had received his education, for the building of a library, which he furnished with many valuable books of his own collection. He also gave an estate of 2000*l.* per annum to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, for the building and endowment of a college at Barbadoes.

CODRINGTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Codrington, in the county of Gloucester, where it has held a considerable rank since the time of Henry IV, John Codrington, esq. being standard-bearer to Henry V, in his wars with France. A younger branch of this family at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1721 on sir William Codrington, cousin of Christopher Codrington, beforementioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fess embattled and counter-embattled *gules*, between three lioncels passant *sable*.

*Crest.* A dragon's head couped *gules*, between a pair of (dragon's) wings, checky *or* and *azure*.

CODRINGTON, *Robert* (*Biog.*) of the same family in Gloucestershire, was born in 1602, educated at Oxford, and died in 1665, leaving, 1. 'The Life and Death of Robert Earl of Essex,' 4to. Lond. 1640, in which, according to Wood, he displayed the rebel. 2. 'A Collection of Proverbs.' 3. 'The Life of Æsop,' prefixed to Dr. Barlow's edition of the Fables, fol. 1666, besides translations of Justin, Q. Curtius, and some pieces from the French.

CODRUS (*Hist.*) the 17th and last king of Athens, son of Melanthus, who devoted himself to death for the benefit of his country, during the war with the Heraclidæ, when the Oracle declared victory to that side whose king should fall; in consequence of which Codrus disguised himself, and provoked a soldier to kill him. The Athenians, out of respect to his memory, as is said, abolished the monarchical government in Athens. *Horat.* l. 3, od. 19.

*Codrus, pro patriâ non timidus mori.*

*Paterc.* l. 1, c. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Justin.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

COECK, *Peter* (*Biog.*) otherwise called *Van Aelst*, from the place of his nativity, a Flemish painter, who died in 1550, leaving, among other things, Prints of the Turkish Costume.

COEFFETAN, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican of Calais, and bishop of Dardania, *in partibus*, was born in 1574, and died in 1623, after having been named to the bishopric of Marseilles by Lewis XIII. He wrote a Roman History, which was published in fol. 1647, and translated Florus.

CŒLESYRIA (*Geog.*) vide *Cœlosyria*.

CŒLIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, which was descended from Vibenna Cœles, an Etrurian, who came to settle at Rome in the time of Romulus. They rose to some distinction in the state.

CŒLIUS, *Caldus* (*Hist.*) a quæstor under Cicero, in Cilicia.

CŒLIUS, *M. Rufus*, accused Antonius of treason, and L. Atratinus of bribery, but was accused in his turn by the son of Atratinus, and defended by Cicero, with whom he corresponded. *Cic. pro Cœl.*; *et ad Fam.* l. 8.

CŒLIUS (*Biog.*) a Roman historian, who flourished A.C. 121. *Liv.* l. 21.

CŒLIUS, *Gaspard*, a poet and painter at Rome, in the pontificate of Clement VIII, and Paul V. He wrote, among other things, a poem on the taking of Rome by the Goths, &c. and died at the age of 70.

CŒLIUS, *Rhodigines*, vide *Rhodigines*.

CŒLIUS, *mons* (*Geog.*) vide *Cœlius*.

CŒLOSYRIA (*Geog.*) a country of Syria, between Mount Lebanus and Antilibanus, where the Orontes took its rise, the capital of which was Damascus.

CŒLUS (*Myth.*) or *Uranus*, an ancient deity, supposed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, and Hyperion, &c.; and the son of Terra, whom he afterwards married. *Hesiod. Theog.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Præf. Fab.*

COEN, *John Paterson* (*Hist.*) a native of Hoorn, and governor of the Dutch East Indies, laid the foundation of the city of Batavia, whither he removed the factory from Bantam, and after defending his new colony against the attacks of the king of Java, he died in 1629, at the age of 42, of the pestilence which had been caused by the multitude of dead bodies.

CŒNUS (*Hist.*) son-in-law to Parmenio, and an officer in the army of Alexander, who died of a distemper, on his return from India. *Q. Curt.* l. 9; *Diod.* l. 17.

COES (*Hist.*) Κώης, a Mitylenian, to whom Darius gave the sovereignty of his native city. He was stoned to death by the inhabitants. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 11.

CŒUR, *James* (*Hist.*) a French merchant, and one of the richest subjects in Europe, who assisted king Charles VII in the conquest of Normandy, by the loan of not less than seven millions of crowns, and was employed in several offices; but being accused of poisoning Agnes Sorel, the king's mistress, he fled to Rome, where he was employed by Calixtus III against the Turks, and died at Chio in 1456.

COFFIN (*Her.*) the name of a family originally settled at Portledge, in the county of Devon, a branch of which went to North America, and were among the royalists who took refuge in Canada, during the American war. From this

branch is descended admiral sir Isaac Coffin, who for his naval services was created a baronet in 1804. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, semé of croslets *or*, two batons in saltire encircled within two laurel branches *or*, between three plates, with a mullet for difference.

*Crest.* On the stern of a ship *or*, a pigeon with wings endorsed *argent*, with a sprig of laurel in his beak *proper*, a mullet for difference.

*Motto.* "Extant recte factis præmia."

COGGESHALLE, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) a monk and historian, in the 12th and 13th centuries, was the author of 'Chronicon Anglicanum ab Anno 1066 ad Annum 1200,' and 'Libellus de Motibus Anglicanis sub Johanne Rege,' besides some manuscript pieces, still preserved in our public libraries.

COGHILL (*Her.*) or *Cockhill*, the name of a family which has been seated at Knaresborough, co. York, since the reigns of Richard II, and Henry IV. It now enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1778 on sir John Coghill, who assumed the name of Coghill pursuant to the desire of Hester, countess of Charleville, to whose estate he succeeded. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th *gules*, on a chevron *argent* 3 pellets, a chief *sable* for Coghill; 2d and 3d *or*, on a chief indented *azure*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*, a canton *ermine* for Cramer.

*Crest.* On a mount *vert*, a cock with wings expanded *or*, ducally crowned *gules*.

*Motto.* "Non dormit qui custodit."

COHAUSEN, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a physician of Hildesheim, who died in 1750, in the 85th year of his age, wrote, 1. 'Hermippus Redivivus,' which was translated into English by Dr. John Campbell. 2. 'Dissertatio Satyrica, Physico-Medico-Moralis,' &c. 12mo. Amstel. 1716. 3. 'Lucina Ruyschiana,' &c. Amstel. 1731. 4. 'Archæus Faber Febrium et Medicus,' 1716. 5. 'Neothea,' &c.

COHORN, *Memnon* (*Biog.*) a Dutch engineer, who fortified many places in Holland for the States-general, and died in 1704, aged 72; was the author of a treatise entitled 'Nouvelle Fortification tant pour un Terrain Bas,' &c. 8vo. Hague, 1706, which had been previously published in the Dutch, fol. 1685.

COINTE, *Charles Le* (*Biog.*) an historian of Troyes, was born in 1611, and died in 1681. He published 'Annales Ecclesiastici Francorum,' 8 vols. fol. 1665-79.

COIMBRA (*Geog.*) an ancient city of Portugal, and capital of the province of Beira, situated on the north bank of the Mondego, 60 m. S. S. E. Oporto, 96 N. N. E. Lisbon. Lon. 8° 24′ W., lat. 40° 12′ N. Its ancient name was *Conimbriga*, or *Coimbrica*, and the ruins of the old town are still to be seen. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal, and was the scene of the duke of Wellington's operations against the French general Massena.

COIRE (*Geog.*) a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the Grisons, is the ancient *Curia*, a Roman colony 22 m. E. S. E. Glacis, 32 N. Chiavenna. Lon. 9° 25′ E., lat. 46° N.

COKAYNE (*Hist.*) or *Cockain*, *Sir Aston*, *Bart.*, a poet, son of T. Cokayne, esq., of Ashbourne-hall, in Devonshire, was born in 1608, and died in 1684, after having suffered much for his loyalty in the reign of Charles I. His poems and plays were reprinted with an altered title page in 1658.

COKE, *Sir Edward* (*Hist.*) Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1549, pleaded his first cause in the King's Bench in 1578, and after experiencing alternate favour and disgrace from king James I, and Charles I, he died in 1634. While on his death-bed his papers were seized by sir Francis Windebank, as he was at that time one of the leaders of the party which soon after broke out into open rebellion. [Vide Plate XVII] He published, 1. 'Reports,' 1600-55, in 12 parts. 2. 'Institutes,' in 4 parts, 1628, 1629, &c., the 13th, 14th, and 15th editions by Hargrave and Butler, 1788, 1789, and 1794. 3. 'A Treatise of Bail and Mainprise,' 4to. 1637. 4. 'Complete Copyholder,' 4to. 1640-1650.

COKE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) vide *Leicester*.

COLANUS (*Hist.*) a king of Attica, before Cecrops, according to some accounts.

COLARDEAU, *Charles Peter* (*Biog.*) a French poet of Janville, in the Orleanois, was born in 1735, and died in 1776. His works, consisting of Dramatic Pieces, and Occasional Poems, were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1779, and have been since reprinted in 12mo.

COLBERT, *John Baptist* (*Hist.*) marquis of Segnelai, a French statesman of celebrity, who was descended from the family of the Cuthberts, in Scotland, was born at Paris in 1619, and died in 1683, after having risen by his merits to the post of minister of state, which he filled with credit to himself, and advantage to the nation.

COLBERT, *John Baptist*, son of the preceding, and marquis of Torcy, was early engaged in affairs of state, and distinguished himself as ambassador in Portugal, Denmark, and England. He was Secretary of State in 1686, Director-general of the Posts in 1699, Counsellor to the Regency during the minority of Louis XV, and died in 1746, aged 81. Ten years after his death were published his 'Memoires des Negotiations de la Paix de Ryswic jusqu'à la Paix d'Utrecht,' 3 vols. 12mo.

COLCHESTER (*Geog.*) the chief town of Essex, a county in England, situated on the river Colne, 18 m. S. S. W. Ipswich, 51 N. E. London. Lon. 0° 58′ E., lat. 51° 53′ N.

*History of Colchester.*

This town, which is generally admitted to be the *Colonia* of the Romans, was the birth-place of Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, since whose time it has been a place of considerable importance. It was likewise without doubt an important military station, as may be inferred from the numerous tesselated pavements, medals, images, urns, rings, and other antiquities which have at different times been dug up. In the reign of queen Mary, many persons suffered here on account of their religious profession, and during the rebellion it acquired considerable celebrity by the noble stand which it made against the rebels under sir Charles Lucas, and sir George Lisle, who being at length compelled by famine to surrender, were shot by the rebels, in violation of the treaty entered into in 1648.

COLCHESTER, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Abbot, which was conferred in 1817 on Charles Abbot, who for a long time filled with distinguished ability the high office of Speaker of the House of Commons, and was created baron Colchester, of Colchester, co. Essex. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, on a cheveron between three pears *or*, as many crosses raguly *azure*, the whole within a tressure flory of the second.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet *or*, issuant a unicorn's head *ermine*, maned and tufted *or*, the first between six ostrich feathers *argent*, quilled *gold*.

*Supporters.* Two unicorns *ermine*, armed, maned, hoofed, and tufted *or*, gorged with a collar *azure*, within another gemel flory, counter-flory *gules*, therefrom a chain reflexed over the back *gold*, and charged on the shoulder with a cross raguly *azure*.

*Motto.* "Pro patriæ amicis."

*Motto over the Crest.* "Perseverando."

COLCHIS (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, now *Mingrelia*, at the S. of Asiatic Sarmatia, E. of the Euxine Sea, N. of Armenia,

and W. of Iberia. It was famous among the poets for its poisonous herbs.
*Hor.* l. 2, od. 13.

*— Ille venena Colchica,*
*Et quicquid usquam concipitur nefas,*
*Tractavit.*

Whence it was put for Medea, who is said to have been born there.
*Juv. Sat.* 6, v. 642.

*Credamus tragicis quicquid de Colchide torva*
*Dicitur.*

*Propert.* l. 2.

*Seu mihi Circæo pereundum est gramine, sive*
*Colchis Colchiacis urat ahena focis.*

*Mart.* l. 4.

*Ignipedes posset sine Colchide vincere tauros.*

It was no less famous for the Argonautic expedition. [Vide *Jason*] *Strab.* l. 11; *Mel.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13; *Ptol.* l. 5, &c.

COLE (*Her.*) the name of a family, of which mention is made as early as William the Conqueror. Sir John Cole, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1660, and sir Arthur Cole, his son, was created baron Ranelagh, of Ranelagh, which title became extinct at his death in 1754. John Cole, of Florence Court, a younger branch of this family, was created in 1761 baron Mount-Florence, of Florence Court, co. Fermanagh. William Willoughby, his son, was created, in 1736, viscount Enniskillen, and in 1789, earl of Enniskillen; and his son, the second earl, was in 1815 advanced to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of baron Grinstead, of Grinstead, co. Wilts. [Vide *Enniskillen*]

Cole, *Viscount*, the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Inniskillen.

Cole, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a scholar in the 16th century, who was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and died in 1579, a zealous Roman Catholic, although he had not been uniformly so through life. He wrote, 1. 'Disputation with Archbishop Cranmer, and Bishop Ridley, at Thomas Oxford,' 1554. 2. 'Funeral Sermon at the Burning of Dr. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury;' both printed in Fox,' 'Acts,' &c. 3. 'Letters to John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury,' &c. 4. 'An Answer to the First Proposition of the Protestants, at the Disputation before the Lords of Westminster,' which last two are in Burnet's History of the Reformation.

Cole, *William*, of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and died in 1662, secretary to Duppa, bishop of Winchester; leaving, 1. 'The Art of Simpling,' &c. 1656. 2. 'Adam in Eden,' &c. 1657.

Cole, *Thomas*, who was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, was made principal of St. Mary Hall in 1656, and after being ejected for nonconformity at the Restoration, died in 1697.

Cole, *William*, an antiquary of Little Abington, in Cambridgeshire, was born in 1714, and died in 1782, leaving to the British Museum his MSS. containing the Lives of the Cambridge Scholars, in imitation of Wood's Athenæ, and also a County History of Cambridge.

Cole, *Charles Nelson*, a lawyer of Ely, was born in 1722, and died in 1804, leaving, 1. 'A Collection of Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation,' &c. 2. A new edition of sir William Dugdale's 'History of Embanking,' &c. 3. An edition of Soame Jenyns's Works.

COLEBROOKE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Bath, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1759 on sir James Colebrooke; the arms, &c. of which family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, ducally crowned *or*, on a chief of the last, three Cornish choughs *proper*.

*Crest.* A wyvern with wings expanded *or*, resting his foot on a plain shield *gules*.

*Motto.* "Sola bona quæ honesta."

COLERAINE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Hanger, [vide *Hanger*] which was conferred in 1762 on Gabriel Hanger, esq. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Ermine*, a griffin rampant sejant, party per fess *or* and *azure*.

*Crest.* A demi-griffin *or*, holding an escarbuncle, segreant.

*Supporters.* Two griffins rampant, beaked and membered *argent*, armed *gules*.

*Motto.* "Artes honor abit."

COLES, *Elisha* (*Biog.*) author of a well-known Latin Dictionary, was born in 1642, educated at Oxford, and died in 1680. Besides his dictionary he wrote, 'The English Schoolmaster,' an English Dictionary, &c.

COLESHILL, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Digby.

COLET, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English divine, and the founder of St. Paul's school, was born in 1466, educated at Oxford, and died dean of St. Paul's in 1519, after having completed the foundation of the school, of which he made William Lily the first master in 1512. He wrote, 1. 'Oratio a Doctore Johanne Colet, decano Sancti Pauli, ad Clerum in Convocatione Anno 1511;' preserved in the Bodleian, among Laud's MSS., and reprinted by Knight, in his appendix to the Life of Colet. 2. 'Rudimenta Grammatices,' &c. commonly called 'Paul's Accidence,' 8vo. 1539. 3. 'Absolutissimus de Octo Orationis Partium Constructione Libellus,' which forms the Syntax of Lily's Grammar, 8vo. Antv. 1530. 4. 'Daily Devotions,' &c. 5. 'Monition to a Godly Life,' 1534, 1563, &c. 6. 'Epistolæ ad Erasmum,' &c.

COLIAS (*Geog.*) a promontory of Attica, now *Agio Nicolo*, in the form of a man's foot, where Venus had a temple. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 96.

COLIGNI, *Gaspard de* (*Hist.*) the second of this name, better known by the name of admiral Coligni, was born in 1516; and after having signalized himself in the service of Francis I and Henry II, he put himself at the head of the Huguenots, and was among the number of those who was assassinated on St. Bartholomew's Day.

Coligni, *Francis de*, brother of the preceding, who had also distinguished himself in the service of Henry II, at length took the side of the Huguenots, and died in 1569.

Coligni, *Odel de* (*Ecc.*) brother of the admiral, was made a cardinal by Clement VII in 1533, and preferred to the archbishopric of Thoulouse; but taking the side of the Huguenots, he was deprived of his dignities, and died in England in 1571, of poison, administered by his servant.

Coligni, *Henrietta* (*Biog.*) countess de la Suze, a French poetess, who died in 1673, wrote some works, which were printed with those of Pellison and others, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1695 and 1725.

COLLADO, *Diego* (*Ecc.*) a Dominican, and missionary to Japan, was ship-wrecked and lost his life at Manilla in 1638, leaving many works, of which the principal are a Japanese Grammar and Dictionary, &c.

COLLAERT, *Adrian* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Antwerp in the 16th century, left, among other performances, 'The Life of Christ,' in 36 small prints; 'The Twelve Months, in small Circles, from H. Bol;' 'The Women of Israel chanting the Psalm of Praise,' &c.

Collaert, *Hans*, or *John*, son of the preceding, and also an engraver of no less reputation than his father, left, among his numerous performances, 'The Life of St. Francis, in 16 Prints lengthways, &c.; 'Time and Truth;' 'The Last Judgment,' &c.

COLLANGE, *Gabriel de* (*Biog.*) valet de chambre to

Charles IX, was taken for a protestant, although a good catholic, and was massacred on St. Bartholomew's Day. He translated and augmented the Polygraphy and the Cabalistic Writing of Trithemius, 4to. Paris, 1561.

COLLATIA (*Geog.*) a town on the Anio, where Sextus Tarquin offered violence to Lucretia. *Liv.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 3.

COLLATINUS (*Hist.*) vide *Tarquinius*.

COLLATINUS (*Topog.*) one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

COLLE, *Charles* (*Biog.*) secretary and reader to the duke of Orleans, was born in 1709, and died in 1783. His works, consisting of dramatic pieces, were printed in 3 vols. 12mo. under the title of 'Théatre de Société.'

COLLET, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French divine of Ternay, in Vendomois, was born in 1693, and died in 1770. He wrote, 'Systema Theologiæ Moralis,' 17 vols. 8vo.; besides an abridgment of this work, and some other theological pieces.

COLLETON, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was very active in the royal cause during the rebellion, for which he was rewarded with a baronetcy, and large possessions in N. America.

COLLETON (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, seated for many ages in Devonshire, of which mention is made as early as William the Conqueror. Sir John Colleton before-mentioned, a worthy descendant of this family, was in 1660 created a baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, three stags' heads couped *proper*.

*Crest.* A stag's head, as in the arms.

COLLIER (*Her.*) the name of a family at present enjoying the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1814 on sir George Ralph Collier; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, a cross pattée fitchée *gules*, on a canton *azure*, a castle *proper*, with a breach in the middle thereon.

*Crest.* On a naval crown *or*, with the words "St. Sebastian" on the circle, a cross pattée fitchée *or*, between two wings displayed pean.

COLLIER, *Jeremy* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Stow-Qui, in Cambridgeshire, and died in 1726, in a state of outlawry, in consequence of the active part he had taken in support of his non-juring principles. He wrote, besides many pamphlets on the controversies of the times, 1. 'Short View of the Immorality of the Stage,' &c.; which was followed by some replies to his dramatic antagonists, Congreve and Vanbrugh. 2. 'Essays upon several Moral Subjects,' 3 vols. 8vo., the first volume printed in 1697, the second in 1705, and the third in 1709. 3. A Translation of Moreri's Historical Dictionary, printed in 1701–21. 4. 'An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain,' &c. 2 vols. 1708–14.

COLLINGS, *John* (*Biog.*) a non-conformist, of Boxstead, in Essex, was born in 1623; educated at Cambridge; ejected for his non-conformity in 1662; and died in 1690. He wrote, among other things, the 'Weaver's Pocket Book, or Weaving Spiritualized,' 8vo.

COLLINGWOOD, *Lord Cuthbert* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, vice-admiral of the red, the brave companion and successor of Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, was born at Newcastle in 1748, and died after a life of glorious service in 1810.

COLLINGWOOD (*Her.*) the name of the family of Newcastle, first distinguished in the person of Cuthbert lord Collingwood before-mentioned, who was in 1805, after the battle of Trafalgar, raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpoole, in the county of Northumberland; which title became extinct at his death in 1810.

COLLINS, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Woodeaton, near Oxford, was born in 1624, and died in 1683. He was member of the Royal Society, to which he made some communications; besides the part which he took in editing the works of Archimedes, Apollonius, &c.

COLLINS, *Anthony*, of Helston, near Hounslow, who was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, was the champion of infidelity, and the friend of Mr. Locke. The titles of some of his works, namely, 'Priestcraft in Perfection,' 'Discourse of Free-thinking,' &c. sufficiently bespeak their character. He died in 1729, after exciting more notice than he deserved.

COLLINS, *Arthur*, the well-known author of an English Peerage, was born in 1682, and died in 1760. The first edition of his Peerage was printed in 1708, the last and most improved in 1812. His 'Baronetage' was published in 2 vols. 1720, and in 5 vols. 1741; besides which he wrote, 1. 'The Life of Cecil, Lord Burleigh,' 8vo. 1732. 2. 'Life of Edward the Black Prince,' 8vo. 1740. 3. 'Letters and Memorials of State, collected by Sir Henry Sidney and others,' 2 vols. fol. 1746. 4. 'Historical Collections of the noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Hayley, and Ogle,' fol. 1752.

COLLINS, *Samuel*, an English physician, who studied at Padua, was author of 'The Present State of Russia,' 8vo. 1671; besides a book of Anatomy.

COLLINS, *William*, an unfortunate but excellent English poet of Chichester, was born in 1720, educated at Oxford, and died in a house of lunatics, in his native city, in 1756. [Vide Plate XXVII]

COLLINS, *David*, a judge advocate of New South Wales, was born in 1756, and died in 1810, leaving an account of the new settlement in that country.

COLLINSON, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a botanist of Stavely, near Kendal, who died in 1768 aged 75, was a member of the Royal Society, to which he made many communications.

COLLIUS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Ambrosian College, at Milan, who died in 1640, at a very advanced age, was the author of a work, entitled, 'De Animabus Paganorum,' 2 vols. 4to. Mediol. 1622 and 1623.

COLLOT, *d'Herbois, J. M.* (*Hist.*) a French player, who, after playing his part in the revolutionary tragedy, was deported to Cayenne, and died in confinement in 1796.

COLMAN, *George* (*Biog.*) an English dramatic writer, was born at Florence in 1733, and died in 1790. Besides his comedies and smaller pieces, he translated Terence's Comedies, and Horace's Art of Poetry.

COLOCCI, *Angelo* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, descended from an ancient and noble family of Jesi, was born in 1467, and died in 1549. His Latin and Italian Poems were published in 1772; but had for the most part previously appeared in his Life by Ubaldinus, 8vo. Rome, 1673.

COLOGNE (*Geog.*) an ancient town on the bank of the Rhine, 20 m. S. E. Dusseldorf, 80 N. N. E. Treves, 95 N. W. Francfort on the Main. Lon. 6° 56′ E., lat. 50° 55′ N.

*History of Cologne.*

Cologne was called by the Romans *Colonia Ubiorum*, or *Colonia Agrippina*, [vide *Colonia*] and was destroyed by Attila, in the reign of Valentinian III, about 449; and after being rebuilt by the Romans, it fell into the hands of the French, and was by Clovis united to the crown of France. In 881 it was taken and burnt by Godfrey and Siegfrid, kings of the Normans; but the emperor, Otho the Great, repaired it in 950, and afterwards it was made a free imperial city, and became one of the four principal Hans Towns, which at an early period carried on a considerable trade with England. It has suffered repeatedly from the inundations of the Rhine, particularly in 1784.

*Ecclesiastical History of Cologne.*

Cologne was at first a bishop's see, suffragan of Treves, the

first bishop of which was Mategnus, who subscribed to the council of Arles, held in 314. It was afterwards erected by S. Boniface into a metropolitan church. A synod was held here in 846, and several councils, namely, in 870, 887, 1115, 1225, &c. *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2; *Berth. Comment. Germ.*; *St. Marth. Gall. Christ.*

COLOMBIERE, *Claude de la* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of St. Symphonien, near Lyons, was born in 1641, and died in 1682, after having been distinguished for his talent in preaching, which he displayed in England, at the court of James II.

COLOMIES, *Paul* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Colomesius*, a protestant of Rochelle, was born in 1638, and died in 1692, leaving, 1. 'Gallia Orientalis,' reprinted in 4to. Hamburgh, 1709. 2. 'Hispania et Italia Orientalis.' 3. 'Bibliotheque Choisie,' reprinted at Paris, 1731. 4. 'Melanges Historiques,' &c.

COLOMNA (*Biog.*) or *Colonna, Fabio*, a botanist and naturalist of Naples, was born in 1567, and died in 1630, leaving, 1. 'Plantarum aliquot ac Piscium Historia,' 4to. 1592 and 1744. 2. 'Minus Cognitarum Rariarum Stirpium Descriptio,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1616.

COLONIA *Agrippina* (*Geog.*) a town of Germany, on the Rhine, now *Cologne*. It was so called from Agrippina, the mother of Nero, who was born there, and sent a colony of veterans, A. D. 48. It was also called Colonia Ubiorum, because the Ubii were said to have been its founders. It was exposed to a siege during the contest between Vespasian and Vitellius, and in the reign of Valentinian III it was first taken from the Romans. [Vide *Cologne*] *Plin.* l. 4; *Tac. Hist.* l. 1; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 15; *Zosim.* l. 1.

COLONIA *Augusta*, a town of Languedoc, in France, now *Nismes*.

COLONIA *Decumanorum*, a town of France, now *Narbonne*.

COLONIA *Equestris*, a town on the Lake of Geneva, now *Nogori*.

COLONIA *Julia*, a town of Germany, now *Bonn*.

COLONIA *Morinorum*, a town of Gaul, now *Terrouenne*, in Artois.

COLONIA *Norbensis*, a town of Spain, now *Alcantara*.

COLONIA *Trajana*, or *Ulpina*, a town of Germany, now *Kellen*, near Cleves.

COLONNA (*Hist.*) the name of a very ancient Italian family which has distinguished itself in history.

COLONNA, *Prospero*, eldest son of Anthony Colonna, prince of Salerno, assisted Charles VIII in the conquest of Naples; but afterwards he fought on the side of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, whom he assisted in the re-conquest of that kingdom. He died in 1152, at the age of 71, leaving the reputation of being one of the most distinguished generals.

COLONNA, *Fabricius*, cousin of the preceding, and also a good soldier, distinguished himself against the Turks, and also in the war between Charles VIII of France and Ferdinand of Arragon.

COLONNA, *Marc Anthony*, nephew of the preceding, defended Ravenna for pope Julius II, and was afterwards killed at the siege of Milan in 1522, while in the service of Francis I.

COLONNA, *Stephen*, who had been trained to arms under Prospero Colonna, his relation, distinguished himself in the service of the French, and also of the pope.

COLONNA, *Mark Anthony*, duke of Palliano, &c. grand constable of Naples, and viceroy of Sicily, &c. was the son of Ascanius Colonna; and, like the rest of his family, he distinguished himself in arms, particularly at the battle of Lepanto in 1571, after which he returned in triumph to Rome, and died in 1584. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 18; *Mascardi Elog. di Capit. Illust.*

COLONNA, *John* (*Ecc.*) son of Peter Colonna of the above-mentioned family, was one who contributed most to its aggrandisement and honour. He was created cardinal by Honorius III in 1219, afterwards declared legate of the Christian army which was sent to the Levant, when, being taken prisoner, he was on the point of being sawn asunder; but his intrepidity, on that occasion, is said to have saved him. He died in 1245.

COLONNA, *John*, a Dominican, and archbishop of Messena, was named by Alexander IV *Apostolical Legate* in Sicily, and died in 1280, leaving, among his works, 'Mare Historiarum,' a sort of chronicle which was printed several times; one edition in French in 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1488.

COLONNA, *Giles*, otherwise called *Ægidius Romanus*, general of the order of Augustins, was appointed to the archbishopric of Bourges by Philip the Fair, and died in 1316.

COLONNA, *James*, son of Otho Colonna, was high in favour with Nicholas III, by whom he was made cardinal in 1278; and also with his successors Martin V, Honorius IV, and Nicholas IV; but was embroiled with Boniface VIII, and died in 1318, after having been restored to his dignities by Benedict XI, Clement V, and John XXII. *Spondam, Contin. Baron.*, *Ciaconius*, *Auberi*, &c.

COLONNA, *John*, brother of Prospero Colonna before-mentioned, was created a cardinal by Sixtus IV in 1480; but being implicated in the wars of those times, he was disgraced, not only by that pope, but also by Alexander VI. He was, however, restored to favour under Pius III and Julius II, and died in 1508. *Paul. Jov.* l. 3; *Guichard. Hist.* l. 8; *Onuphrius*; *Ciaconius*, &c.

COLONNA, *Pompeo*, nephew of the preceding, was the leader of an insurrection at Rome on the reported death of Julius II in 1512, but was pardoned, and created a cardinal by Leo X in 1517, and died in 1532, after having caused much trouble to Rome by his intrigues and cabals. He wrote a poem entitled 'De Laudibus Mulierum,' which remained in MS., and is mentioned by P. Labbe in his 'Bibliotheca Nova Manuscriptorum,' and also by Montfaucon in his 'Bibliotheca Bibliothecar.'

COLONNA, *Mark Anthony*, son of Camillo Colonna, was created cardinal by Pius IV in 1565, appointed to the archbishopric of Salerno by Pius V, and employed on different occasions by Gregory XIII, Sixtus V, and Gregory XIV. He died in 1597, leaving a treatise 'De Ecclesiasticorum redituum Origine et Jure.'

COLONNA, *Ascanio*, was created cardinal in 1586 by Sixtus V, at the instance of Philip II of Spain, and died in 1608.

COLONNA, *Victoria* (*Biog.*) marchioness of Pescaro, and daughter of Fabricius Colonna before-mentioned, was the authoress of a poem, in which she described the exploits of her husband, the marquis de Pescaro, after his death. She died in 1541. *Hilar. de Coste, Hist. des Dames Illust.*

COLONNA, *Jerome*, a descendant of cardinal Pompeo Colonna, who devoted himself to letters, and died in 1586, at the age of 54, left a Collection and Illustration of the Fragments of Ennius.

COLONNA, or *Colomna, Fabio*, the botanist, of the same family. [Vide *Colomna*]

COLONNA, *N. de*, supposed by some to be of the same family, was burnt in 1726 in a fire which consumed the house where he was lodging. He wrote, 1. 'Principes de la Nature, suivant l'Opinion des Anciens Philosophes,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1725. 2. 'Histoire Naturelle de l'Univers,' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1734, &c.

COLOPHON (*Geog.*) a town of Ionia, now *Belvedere*. *Strab.* l. 14; *Plin.* l. 14, &c.

COLOSSÆ (*Bibl.*) Κολοσσαί, the town described under *Geography*, where one of the first Christian churches was established, to which one of St. Paul's epistles is addressed.

COLOSSÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Phrygia above-mentioned, situated on the banks of the river Lycus, which was destroyed by an earthquake in the time of Nero. *Herodot.* l. 7, c. 30; *Xenoph. Anal.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 5.



Colossæ (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscriptions ΚΟΛΟCCΗ-ΝΩΝ — ΔΗΜΟC ΚΟΛΟCCΗΝΩΝ. The type on one is, as in the annexed figure, of Apollo radiated, and in a chariot drawn by four horses, having a torch in his right hand, and a globe in his left. *Hunt. Num. Pop. et Urb.*

COLOTES (*Biog.*) a painter of Teios, and disciple of Phidias. *Plin.* l. 35. Also a sculptor, who made a statue of Æsculapius. *Strab.* l. 8.

COLOTIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Colocci.*

COLQUHOUN, *Sir Humphry* (*Hist.*) laird of Colquhoun, was engaged with the clan of Macgregor in a desperate conflict in 1594; but, being defeated, he retired to one of his castles, where he was put to death.

Colquhoun, *Sir John*, was a distinguished loyalist during the rebellion, for which he suffered materially in his estate.

Colquhoun (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family of great antiquity, the immediate ancestor of which, Umphridus de Kilpatrick, obtained, in the time of Alexander II, a grant of the lands and barony of Colquhoun, co. Dunbarton, whereupon he quitted the name of Kilpatrick, and assumed that of Colquhoun. Sir John Colquhoun, a descendant of his, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625; and sir James Colquhoun, another descendant, was created a baronet in 1786. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a saltire engrailed *sable*, with the badge of Nova Scotia in the centre.

*Crest.* A hart's head couped *gules.*

*Supporters.* Two ratch-hounds *argent*, collared *sable.*

COLRAINE (*Biog.*) vide *Hare.*

Colraine, *Henry Hare, Lord*, was born at Blechingley, in Surrey, in 1693, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and died in 1749, leaving a poem, entitled 'Musarum Oblatio ad Reginam,' which was inserted in the 'Musæ Anglicanæ.' He presented to his college a noble collection of prints and drawings of antiquities, which he had made during his travels abroad.

COLSTON, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a merchant of Bristol, was born in 1636, and died in 1721, after having disposed of his property very freely for charitable purposes. Among other things, he built alms-houses, endowed a school, and erected the hospital of St. Augustin at Bristol, besides appropriating 6000*l.* to the improvement of sixty small livings, and making other donations.

COLT (*Her.*) the name of a family formerly possessed of considerable estates in Suffolk and Essex, and descended from Thomas Colt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Privy Counsellor to Edward IV. This family at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1692 on sir Harry Dutton Colt for his services at the revolution. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fess between three colts in full speed *sable.*

*Crest.* A colt in full speed, as in the arms.

*Motto.* "Vincit qui patitur."

COLUCCIO, *Salutato* (*Biog.*) a poet of Stignano, in Pescia, was born in 1330, and died in 1406, leaving several works in MS., which are preserved in the Laurentian library.

COLVILL, *Philip de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the hostages for the release of king William the Lion from captivity in 1174.

Colvill, *Robert de*, of Oxenham, was one of the hostages for king James I in 1432; and, on his return, he was killed by the earl of Douglas in retaliation for the murder of James Auchinlech, his near friend.

Colvill, *James, Lord*, served in the wars in France under Henry IV of France, with no small reputation.

Colvill, *Hon. Charles*, distinguished himself in the wars in Flanders, and also at the battle of Culloden in 1746; and died in 1775, at the age of 85, covered with honourable wounds.

Colvill, *John*, third lord of Culross, was engaged in the military service, first in 1709, at the battle of Malplaquet, and afterwards died of an epidemic disorder, while he was engaged at the siege of Carthagena in 1741.

Colvill, *Alexander*, fourth lord, and son of the preceding, who was bred to the sea, died vice-admiral of the white in 1770, after an honourable service of 35 years.

Colvill, *Hon. Charles*, fifth brother of the preceding, was engaged in active service during his whole life, and died in 1763, at the age of 37, after having signalized himself by his valour.

Colvill, *Hon. James*, who entered the royal navy in 1744, perished in 1761 in the command of the Sunderland, when that and other ships of the squadron foundered while employed in the blockade of Pondicherry.

Colvill (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity and consideration in England. Sir James Colvill, before mentioned under *History*, was created a peer in 1609 by the title of lord Colvill, of Culross. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent*, a cross moline *sable*, for Colvill; 2d and 3d *gules*, a fess cheque *argent* and *azure*, for Lindsay.

*Crest.* A hind's head couped *argent.*

*Supporters.* Dexter, a rhinoceros *proper*; sinister, a savage in a lion's skin, holding on his exterior shoulder a baton.

*Motto.* "Oublier ne puis."

Colvill, *Lord*, of Ochiltree, a title enjoyed by Robert Colvill, natural son of sir James Colvill, of Easter Wemys, and by his successors, until the death of Robert, third lord Colvill, when the title became dormant.

COLUMBA, *St.* (*Ecc.*) the founder of a monastery at Icolmkill, and the chief agent in converting the northern Picts, was a native of Ireland, and is supposed to have been born at Gartan in the county of Tyrconnel in 521, and died at Icolmkill in 597.

COLUMBUS, *Christopher* (*Hist.*) the discoverer of America, was born in 1442; and setting sail on his first voyage in 1492, returned after discovering Cuba and Hispaniola. In his second voyage, he discovered Jamaica and other islands, and returned in 1496. He made a third voyage in 1498, and discovered Paria; but from the virulence of his enemies, he was sent back in 1500 to Spain, loaded with irons, from which he was immediately released. After revisiting the new world a fourth time, he died at Valladolid in 1506. His remains were magnificently buried by the king's command at Seville, where this short epitaph records his merits: "Columbus gave Castile and Leon a new World." [Vide Plate XV]

Columbus, *Bartholomew*, brother to Christopher, who was ingenious in drawing of sea-charts, shared with the latter in the dangers and honours of the discovery, and died in 1514, after founding the town of St. Domingo. It is said that he was deputed by his brother to solicit the patronage of the king of England; but that, being taken captive by the pirates, his voyage was delayed, and the acceptance of the proposal, on the part of Henry VII, was anticipated by that of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Columbus, *Ferdinand* (*Biog.*) son of Christopher Columbus, who devoted himself to the church and to letters, wrote an account of his father under the title of 'Historia del Amirante D. Christoval Colomb,' translated into the Italian by Alphonso de Ulloa, by which it is most known; the translation was printed at Venice in 1571 and 1674. At his death he left his library, consisting of 20,000 volumes, to the church of Seville, where it goes by the name of the Colombine Library.

Columbus, *Realdus*, an Italian anatomist, who died in 1577,

is said, in his discoveries on the circulation of the blood, to have approached very nearly to the explanation given of it by Harvey.

COLUMELLA, *L. Jun. Moderatus* (*Biog.*) a native of Gades, who is supposed to have flourished in the reign of the emperor Claudius, wrote, among other works, twelve books on Agriculture, of which the tenth, on Gardening, in heroic verse, is still extant; the best edition of which is that of Gesner, 2 vols. 4to. Lips. 1735, and reprinted in 1772.

COLUMNÆ, *Herculis* (*Geog.*) the name given to two mountains, namely, Calpe and Abyla, on the coast of Spain and Africa, which were supposed to be the term of Hercules' labours; one of which (though not of the number of his 12 labours) consisted in the separating these mountains, which were originally one and the same, thus opening a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

COLUTHUS (*Biog.*) a native of Lycopolis, in Egypt, who wrote a short poem on the rape of Helen, and is supposed to have flourished about the sixth century. *Suidas.*

COLWILL, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine and poet, was born near St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, in 1620, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and died in 1676. He was the author of the Scotch Hudibras, a satire against the Presbyterians.

COLYEAR, *Walter Philip* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, made a distinguished figure in the wars carried on by king William and queen Anne; and, after attaining the rank of field-marshal, he died in 1747, at the age of 90.

COLYEAR, *Sir David*, vide *Portmore.*

COLYEAR (*Her.*) the name which was assumed by sir Alexander Robertson, of the family of Strowan, in Perthshire, who was created a baronet in 1677. His eldest son, sir David, was created in 1699 a peer of Scotland by the title of lord Portmore and Blackness; and farther advanced to the dignity of earl of Portmore, viscount Milsington, and lord Colyear, in 1703. [Vide *Portmore*]

COMAGENA (*Geog.*) *Commagene*, or *Comagene*, one of the five countries into which Syria was divided; the capital of which was Samosati, now *Scempsat*. Commagene had kings of its own from the time of Pompey to that of Vespasian. The first of these kings was Antiochus XIII, the last king of Syria, whose successors were Mithridates, Antiochus II, Mithridates II, Antiochus III, and Antiochus IV, whom Vespasian deprived of his kingdom, when it became a Roman province. *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18; *Procop. de Bell. Persic.* l. 1.

COMANIA (*Geog.*) a country of Asia, about Hyrcanum, which is now called *Georgia.*

COMANUS (*Hist.*) son of Nannus, king of the Segobrigi, who gave the Greeks of Phocis the place where they founded the city of Massilia, now *Marseilles*. *Justin.* l. 17.

COMBABUS (*Hist.*) a favourite of Stratonice, wife of Antiochus.

COMBEFIS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of Marmande, a little village on the Garonne, was born in 1605, and died in 1679. He published the works of St. Amphilochus, Methodus, and Andrew of Crete, besides several opuscula of the Greek fathers, and an addition to the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' of a volume in fol. and his 'Ecclesiastes Græcus.' He also contributed to the edition of the Byzantine History, fol. 1685.

COMBER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) dean of Durham, was born in 1644, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1699, leaving, 1. 'Companion to the Temple,' first part in 1672, second part in 1674, third part in 1675, a third edition of the whole in 1677. 2. 'The Right of Tithes,' 1677. 3. 'Brief Discourse on the Offices of Baptism,' &c. 4. 'Historical Vindication of the Divine Right of Tithes,' 1680, and the second part in 1681. 5. 'A Scholastical History of the Primitive and General Use of Liturgies in the Christian Church,' &c. Lond. 1690. 6. 'A Companion to the Altar,' &c.; besides Discourses upon the Offices of Baptism, and upon the whole Common Prayer, &c.

COMBER, *Thomas*, another English divine, and a relation of the preceding, was born in 1575; educated at Cambridge; preferred to the deanery of Carlisle in 1630; sworn master of Trinity College in 1631; imprisoned, plundered, and deprived of all his preferments by the rebels in 1642; and died in 1653. He has been confounded with the dean of Durham.

COMBER, *Thomas*, grandson of the dean of Durham, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. 1744, and 1770; died in 1778, leaving, 1. 'The Heathen Rejection of Christianity in the first Ages considered,' 8vo. 1747. 2. 'An Examination of a late Introductory Discourse concerning Miraculous Power.' 3. 'A Vindication of the great Revolution in England in 1688,' &c. 8vo. 1758. 4. 'A Treatise of Laws, from the Greek of Sylburgius' edition of Theodoret, Bishop of Cyprus,' &c. 8vo. 1776. 5 'Memoirs of the Life and Death of the Right Hon. the Lord Deputy Wandesforde,' of whom this gentleman was great grandson.

COMBER, *T.* great grandson of the dean of Durham, published in 1799 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Comber, D. D. some time Dean of Durham.'

COMBERMERE, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1814 on sir Stapleton Cotton, bart. for his brilliant services in the last war. [Vide *Cotton*]

COMENIUS, *John Amos* (*Biog.*) a divine and grammarian of Moravia, was born in 1592, and died in 1671, leaving, 1. 'Janua Linguarum reserata;' which was translated into most of the European and even the oriental languages, and was afterwards reprinted under the title of 'Orbis Sensualium Pictus.' 2. 'Pansophiæ Prodromus,' 12mo. Lond. 1639; and translated by Jeremy Collier in 1651. 3. 'Synopsis Physicæ ad Lumen Divinum reformatæ,' 12mo. Amst. 1643, and 1645; in English in 1651. 4. 'Ecclesiæ Slavonicæ brevis Historiola,' Amst. 1660; and afterwards published by Buddæus, under the title of 'Historia Fratrum Bohemorum,' 4to. 1702.

COMES, *Natalis* (*Biog.*) a writer of Venice in the 16th century, published, 1. 'A Translation of Athenæus, and of the Rhetoric of Hermogenes.' 2. 'A History of his own Times.' in 4to. 1572, and fol. 1612. 3. 'Mythologicæ, sive Explicationis Fabularum Lib. X,' 4to. Patav. 1616; and often reprinted since.

COMETES (*Myth.*) Κομήτης, the father of Asterion, and one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* l. 1, &c.

COMETES (*Hist.*) one of the Magi, intimate with Cambyses, king of Persia. *Justin.* l. 1.

COMIERS, *Claude* (*Biog.*) canon of Embrun, his native place, died in 1693, leaving, among other things, 1. 'La Nouvelle Science de la Nature des Comètes,' Lyon. 1665. 2. 'Instruction pour réunir les Eglises pretendues Reformées à l'Eglise Romaine,' &c. Paris, 1678. 3. 'La Duplication du Cube,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1677.

COMINES (*Biog.*) vide *Commines.*

COMINIUS, Q. (*Biog.*) a Roman knight who wrote some verses against Tiberius. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 4, c. 31.

COMMANDINE, *Frederic* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and linguist of Urbino, in Italy, was born in 1509, and died in 1575. He published, 1. 'Commentarius in Planisphærium Ptolomæi,' 4to. 1558. 2. 'De Centro Gravitatis Solidorum,' 4to. Bonon. 1565. 3. 'Horologiorum Descriptio,' 4to. Rom. 1562; besides translations of Archimedes, Apollonius, Euclid, Aristarchus; 'De Magnitudinibus et Distantiis Solis et Lunæ;' Heronis Alexandri 'Spiritualium Liber;' and Pappi Alexandrini 'Collectiones Mathematicæ.'

COMMELIN, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) a printer and commentator of Douay, died in 1598, after having completed editions of the Greek and Latin fathers, &c., to which his own notes were added.

COMMELIN, *John*, a botanist of Amsterdam, was born in 1629, and died in 1692, leaving, 1. 'Catalogus Plantarum Indigenarum Hollandiæ,' 12mo. 1683. 2. 'Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici Amstelodami;' both which have been frequently reprinted. He also added notes to the second and third volumes of the 'Hortus siccus Malabaricus.'

COMMELIN, *Gaspar*, nephew of the preceding, was the author of, 1. 'Flora Malabarica, seu Horti Malabarici Catalogus,' serving as an introduction to the 'Hortus Malabaricus.' 2. 'Præludia Anatomica,' 4to. 1703. 3. 'Præludia Botanica,' 1704. 4. 'Icones Plantarum præsertim ex Indiis collectarum,' 4to. 1715. 5. 'Botanographia Malabarica,' &c. fol. Lugd. Bat.

COMMERSON, *Philibert* (*Biog.*) a physician of Montpellier, was born in 1727, and died in 1773, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Ichthiologie,' 2 vols, 4to. with a Dictionary and Bibliography, containing an account of all who had treated of that branch of natural history. 2. 'Martyrologie de la Botanie,' &c.

COMMINES (*Biog.*) or *Comines, Philip de*, in Latin *Cominæus*, a French historian of a noble family of Flanders, was born in 1446, and died in 1509. His 'Memoires de son Temps' have gone through numerous editions, the best of which, according to Le Long, is that of the Abbe Langlet de Fresnoy; 4 vols. 4to. Paris, 1747; it is said to have been translated into English in 1696; but the last translation was by Uvedale, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1712. [Vide Plate XXV]

COMMODIANUS (*Biog.*) a Christian writer of the fourth century, who composed a book in verse, entitled, 'Instructions;' which was published by M. Rigaud, in 1650; and by Mr. Davies, of Cambridge, in 1711, at the end of his edition of Minutius Felix.

COMMODUS, *L. Aurelius Antoninus* (*Hist.*) son of M. Antoninus, succeeded his father in the Roman empire, and died of poison administered by Marcia, one of his concubines, in the 31st year of his age, A. D. 192, after a reign of 13 years, which was disgraced by vices of the lowest and basest sort. *Lamprid. in Vit.; Eutrop. Hist. Rom.* l. 8.

COMMODUS (*Numis.*) the effigy of this emperor is given, as in Plate I, on his medals, which are inscribed COMMODUS CÆSAR AUG. — COMMODUS CÆS. ANTONINI AUG. FIL.—L. AELIUS AURELIUS COMMODUS et M. AURELIUS COMMODUS ANTONINUS AUGUSTUS; sometimes with the addition of GERMANICUS; SARMATICUS; PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS; PIUS; BRITANICUS; FELIX; COS. I—VII.; TR. POT. I—XVI.—IMP. I—VIII.; PATER PATRIÆ. He was also styled on the reverse of some medals, HERCULES ROMANUS. Medals were struck of him by most cities of Greece, Italy, and Asia. *Vaill. Numm. Græc.; Trist. Comm. Hist.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. &c.*

COMNENA (*Hist.*) *vide Anna.*

COMNENUS (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family of Constantinople, which attained to the imperial dignity, under the names of Alexis, Andronicus, Manuel, John, and Isaac. [Vide *Alexis, &c.*]

COMO (*Geog.*) an old town of the Austrian empire, situated on a lake of the same name, 20 m. N. Milan, 80 N. E. Turin. Lon. 9° 4′ E. lat. 45° 48′ N.

*History of Como.*

Como, called by the Romans *Comum*, or *Novum Comum*, was taken in 1123 by the archbishop of Milan, who introduced great changes there; and in the 16th century it suffered much during the wars of that time, particularly from the troops of Charles V, who punished the inhabitants for receiving the French; it is the see of a bishop, and was the birth-place of Paul Jovius.

COMO, *Lagodi*, or the *Lake of Como*, was known to the ancients by the name of *Lacus Larius*, the beauties of which were described by Pliny the Younger.

COMPEIGNE (*Geog.*) a town of France, in the country of Valois, and the modern department of the Oise, situated on the left bank of the Oise, 48 m. N. E. Paris. Lon. 2° 54′ E. lat. 49° 24′ N. This place is called in Latin *Compendium*, and is celebrated by the capture of the Maid of Orleans, who was taken in a sortie from this place. Some councils were also held here; namely, in 757, 833, 1201, 1277, 1301, 1304, and 1329.

COMPLUTUM (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Alcala*.

COMPOSTELLA (*Geog.*) or *St. Jago de Compostella*, a town of Spain, capital of Gallicia, 98 m. W. of Astorga, 270 N. W. Madrid. Lon. 8° 30′ W. lat. 42° 52′ N. This town is supposed to have been the *Brigantium* of the ancients; and is now an archbishop's see, and the seat of the famous order of the Knights of St. James.

COMPTON, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was in special favour with Henry VIII. in whose service he distinguished himself in various feats of arms, and died in 1526, greatly regretted by the king.

COMPTON, *Henry, Lord*, grandson of the preceding, was one of the peers assigned for the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, and one of the four principal assistants at her funeral, which proceeded with great solemnity from the bishop's palace at Peterborough. He was also one of the principal commanders who besieged the earl of Essex in his house, and, after forcing him to surrender, was present with several other peers at his execution.

COMPTON, *William, Lord*, vide *Northampton*.

COMPTON, *Sir Charles*, second son of the right hon. Spencer, earl of Northampton, was engaged, in the 18th year of his age, in the cause of Charles I, wherein he displayed such valour and conduct as excited the admiration even of his enemies. He was active in forwarding the restoration, but died soon after by a fall from his horse, in 1661.

COMPTON, *Sir William*, third son of the aforesaid earl, was called by his noble father, before he was 20, to take up arms for Charles I. who gave him the command of a regiment, with which he performed considerable service; particularly at the taking of Banbury, and also in the keeping it against the united attacks of the rebels. He was afterwards one of the principal leaders in bringing about the restoration, which he did not live long to enjoy, as he died in 1663, regretted by all who knew him.

COMPTON, *Sir Spencer*, fourth son of the aforesaid earl, was as deeply concerned as his brothers in supporting loyalty and religion during the rebellion, and died in exile with his royal master, at Bruges, in 1659.

COMPTON, *Sir Francis*, was from his early youth trained to arms, which he first exercised against the rebels; and, after the restoration, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general of the horse, and lieutenant-colonel of the royal regiment of Horse-Guards, in which post he died, in 1716, aged 87, the oldest officer in Great Britain, after having acquitted himself with honour and fidelity.

COMPTON, *Henry* (*Ecc.*) sixth and last son of the illustrious earl of Northampton before-mentioned, bore arms for some time; but afterwards entering the church, he was promoted in 1675 to the see of Oxford, and afterwards to that of London; from which he was suspended in 1686 because he did not suspend Dr. John Sharpe (afterwards archbishop of York) for preaching against his majesty's declaration. At the revolution, which he was active in promoting, he was restored to his dignity; and, after taking a prominent part

in public measures during the reigns of king William and queen Anne, he died at the age of 81, in 1713. His works are, 1. A translation from the Italian of the Life of Donna Olympia Maldachini, who governed the Church during the time of Innocent X, which was from the year 1644 to 1655, Lond. 1667. 2. A translation from the French of the Jesuits' Intrigues, &c. 1669. 3. 'A Treatise of the Holy Communion' 1677. 4. Some Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, concerning Baptism, &c.; also a Letter to a Clergyman in his Diocese concerning Non-resistance.

COMPTON (*Her.*) the name of a very ancient family, which was so called from the lordship of Compton, co. Warwick, where it had been seated before the conquest. Turchil, the son of Alwyne, cotemporary with Edward the Confessor, having taken no part in favour of Harold, was allowed by the Conqueror to keep possession of his lands, among which was the lordship of Compton. His son Osbert, who first styled himself of Compton, is reckoned the ancestor of the present family, which enjoys a peerage. Henry Compton before-mentioned, was summoned by writ in 1566, as baron Compton, of Compton; and his son William was advanced to the dignity of earl of Northampton; and Charles, the 9th earl, was in 1812 further advanced to that of marquis of Northampton. [Vide *Northampton*]

COMPTON, *Earl*, the title borne by the eldest son of the Marquis of Northampton.

COMUM (*Geog.*) a colony and town of Insubria, near the lake Larium, which being rebuilt by Cæsar, was called Novum Comum, now *Como.* It is said by some to have been built by the Gauls under Brennus; but others attribute its origin to the Oribii, and others to the Greeks, who had settled in the neighbouring mountains. The poet Cæcilius, to whom Catullus addressed one of his poems, was born there. *Catull. Carm.* 35.

*Poetæ tenero, meo sodali*
*Velim Cæcilio, papyre, dicas;*
*Veronam veniat, Novi relinquens*
*Comi mœnia, Lariumque litus.*

As also Pliny the *Younger*, according to Suetonius. [Vide *Como*] *Liv.* l. 33; *Strab.* l. 4, &c.; *Plin.* l. 2, 3; *Justin.* l. 20; *Ap. in Cæs.*; *Sueton. Appian. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 1; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital. Cluverius, &c.*

CONAN (*Hist.*) a king of Great Britain, according to the fabulous accounts of ancient historians.

CONANT, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Yeaterton, in Devonshire, was born in 1608, and died in 1693 prebend of Worcester, leaving six volumes of Sermons.

CONARUS (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, who is said to have reigned in the second century.

CONCA, *Sebastian* (*Biog.*) an artist of Gaeta, was born in 1676, and died in 1764, leaving a high reputation in his day.

CONCANEN, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer of Ireland, who died in 1747, contributed to the 'British and 'London Journal,' and also to a paper called the 'Speculatist,' in which he abused lord Bolingbroke and Pope, and for that obtained a place in the Dunciad.

CONDAMINE, *Charles Maria de la* (*Biog.*) a traveller, was born at Paris in 1701, and died in 1744, leaving, 1. 'Distance of the Tropics,' London, 1744. 2. 'Brief Relation of a Voyage to the Interior of South America,' 8vo. 1745. 4. 'Journal of the Voyage made by Order of the King to the Equator,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1751, 1752. 5. 'Travels through Italy,' 1762.

CONDE, *Louis, first Prince of* (*Hist.*) son of Charles of Bourbon, distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin, and afterwards for his intrigues as the leader of the Huguenots. He was wounded at the battle of Dreux, and seven years after fell at that of Jarnac in 1569, aged 39. His Memoirs of his own Times are held in esteem.

CONDE, *Henry, Prince of*, became a Catholic through the influence of Henry IV, and on the death of Louis XIII became minister to the regent, which post he filled with much credit to himself, and advantage to his country, and died in 1646, aged 58.

CONDE, *Louis, Prince of*, son of the preceding, deserved the name of *Great*, for the distinguished abilities which he displayed as a general in the war with the Spaniards. He was afterwards employed against the prince of Orange, when he completed the conquest of Franche-Comté, and died in 1686, aged 65. [Vide Plate XIII]

CONDILLAC, *Stephen, Bonnot de* (*Biog.*) preceptor to the Infant Don Ferdinand, duke of Parma, was born at Grenoble in 1715, and died in 1780, leaving works which were reprinted in France in 1798, in 25 vols. 8vo.

CONDIVE, *Ascanio* (*Biog.*) an artist of Ripa Transona, wrote a life of Michael Angelo in 1553, entitled 'Vita de Michel Angelo Buonarrotti, raccolta per Ascanio Condivi,' &c. republished by Gori, in fol. Florence, 1746.

CONDORCET, *John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, Marquis de* (*Hist.*) one of the leaders in the French revolution, was born in 1743, and after having voted the abolition of the monarchy, he was for his moderation placed by Robespierre in the list of the proscribed Girondists. He concealed himself for a time, but being arrested as a suspected person, he was found dead in the prison, as was supposed from the effect of poison, in 1793. He was a mathematician and an infidel, and wrote many works suited to that character.

CONETODANUS (*Hist.*) and *Cotuatus*, two desperate Gauls, who roused their countrymen against the Romans, &c. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

CONFLUENTES (*Geog.*) a town of Germany, so called from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, now *Coblentz.*

CONFUCIUS (*Hist.*) a Chinese legislator and philosopher, who died about 479 years A.C., was descended from a family allied to the throne, and had a great share in establishing the legislation of his country. His writings, which are preserved in six books, have been translated by Noel, one of the most ancient missionaries of China, and printed at Prague in 1711.

CONGAL (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Scotland.



CONGAL I, succeeded his uncle Constantine I, and died in 500, after a reign of 22 years, in which he preserved peace with his neighbours, and endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of his subjects. He was succeeded by his brother Gonran. The effigies of this and the following princes are given, as in the annexed figures.



CONGAL II, succeeded Eugene III in 558, and died in 568, after a peaceful reign, in which he recommended virtue to his subjects, by his own example.



CONGAL III, succeeded Achaius, and died in 814, after a reign of five years.

CONGREVE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Saxon origin, the ancestor of which settled in the county of Stafford, when Mercia was formed into the sixth kingdom of the Heptarchy in 584. Sir William Congreve, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1812; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a chevron between three battle axes *argent*.
*Crest.* A falcon, wings expanded. Round the crest the word "Persevere."
*Motto.* "Non moritur cujus fama vivit."

**Congreve**, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet and dramatic writer of Bardsy-Grange, near Leeds, was born in 1669, and died in 1729. He wrote four comedies, namely, the 'Old Bachelor,' 'The Double Dealer,' 'Love for Love,' and 'The Way of the World;' also the 'Mourning Bride,' a tragedy; besides some translations, Imitations of Horace, and occasional Poems, which have given him a place among the British poets. [Vide Plate XXX]

CONINGSBY, *Earl* (*Her.*) a title conferred on Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton-court, co. Hereford, which became extinct at the death of his daughter Margaret, countess Coningsby, in 1761.

**Coningsby**, *Capel*, the family name of the earl of Essex.

CONNAUGHT, *Richard de Burgo, Lord of* (*Hist.*) vide *De Burgo.*

CONNIDAS (*Myth.*) the preceptor to Theseus, in whose honour the Athenians instituted a festival called "Connideia." *Plut. in Thes.*

CONNOR, *Bernard*, (*Biog.*) a physician of an ancient family in Ireland, was born in 1666, and died in 1698, leaving, 1. 'Dissertationes Medico-Physicæ,' Oxon. 1695. 2. 'Evangelium Medici,' &c. 1697. 3. 'The History of Poland, in several Letters,' &c. in 2 vols.

CONON (*Hist.*) Κόνων, a famous general of Athens, son of Timotheus, who, after defeating the Spartans near Cnidos, when Pisander, the enemy's admiral, was killed, was perfidiously arrested by a Persian satrap named Tirabasus, and thrown into prison, where he died in the 96th Olympiad, A.C. 393. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1, &c.; *Isocrat. in Evag.; Diod. ad Olymp.* 96; *Corn. Nep in Vit.; Plut. in Lysand. et Artax.*

**Conon**, vide *Cunon.*

**Conon** (*Ecc.*) vide *Cunon.*

**Conon** (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Samos, who wrote an account of all the eclipses which had been observed by the Egyptians. He flourished in the reigns of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Evergetes, when he metamorphosed the hair of Berenice into a constellation.

*Virg. Ecl.* 3, v. 40.

*In medio duo signa, Conon; et, quis fuit alter,*
*Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem?*

*Propert.* l. 4, el. 1.

*Me creat Archytæ soboles Babylonius Horos,*
*Horos, et à proavo ducta Conone domus.*

*Catul. Carm.* 67; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.; Voss. de Math.* c. 33.

**Conon**, an historian of Judæa, mentioned by Josephus, whether the same as the preceding is doubtful. *Joseph. cont. Appion.; Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 1.

**Conon**, an historian in the time of Archelaus Philopater, some of whose mythological fables are preserved by Photius. *Phot. Cod.* 186.

CONRAD (*Hist.*) a name common to some emperors and princes.

*Emperors of this Name.*

**Conrad** I, count of Franconia, was elected emperor or king of Germany in 912, and died of the wounds he received in the war with Bavaria in 918, after a reign of six years and upwards.

**Conrad** II, surnamed the *Salic*, son of Herman, duke of Worms and Franconia, was elected emperor in 1024, and died after a warlike but successful reign of 14 years. *Genebrard. in Chron.; Otho. de Freimigen.* l. 9.

**Conrad** III, son of Frederic, duke of Suabia, was elected in 1138. He went to the crusade, but owing to the treachery of the Greeks, who poisoned the fountains, he lost nearly his whole army, and returned with difficulty to Europe, where he died in 1152.

*Other Princes of this Name.*

**Conrad**, *Duke of Suabia*, son of Frederic II, was made king of the Romans in 1233, and aimed at being elected emperor, in which he was opposed by pope Innocent IV. He in consequence passed into Italy, and after taking Naples, Capua, and Aquino, he died in 1254, as was supposed of poison. *Genebrard. in Chron.; Platin. in Innocent IV.*

**Conrad**, son of the emperor Henry IV, signalized himself on many occasions during the contests which his father had with the popes. He was crowned king of Lombardy in 1093, and died after a reign of nine years.

**Conrad**, surnamed the *Pacific*, king of Burgundy, succeeded his father in 937, and died in 994, after a peaceful reign, in which he had erected many pious foundations.

**Conrad**, *Duke of Lorrain*, was deprived of his duchy by his father-in-law the emperor Otho, because he had joined in the revolt of the emperor's son Lindolphus.

**Conrad**, *Marquis of Montserrat, and Prince of Tyre*, distinguished himself very often against the infidels, and after obtaining the title of king of Jerusalem, he was assassinated in 1192 as is generally supposed by the Ismalians.

**Conrad**, son of Frederic, the natural son of the emperor Frederic II, who bore the title of prince of Antioch, was taken prisoner by Charles of Anjou, while fighting in behalf of his cousin Conradin, when his eyes were put out, and he was strangled.

**Conrad** (*Ecc.*) cardinal and archbishop of Mentz, who was nearly related to the emperor Barbarossa. He went on a crusade to the Holy Land, where he consecrated Leo, king of Armenia, and on his return died in 1200.

**Conrad**, son of Eginon, count of Urach, was created a cardinal by Honorius III in 1219, and after being sent as a legate into France, died in 1227.

**Conrad**, bishop of Utrecht in the 11th century, was preceptor to the emperor Henry IV, and whilst founding the collegiate church of Notre Dame, he was killed by a mason in 1099, because another workman had been employed to complete the work. He wrote among other things 'Apologia de Unitate Ecclesiæ conservanda,' &c. published by Marquadus Freherus, in the first volume of the 'Scriptores Historiæ Germani.'

CONRADIN (*Hist.*) or *Conrad the Younger*, the son of Conrad, and grandson of Frederic II the emperor, was a competitor with Charles of Anjou for the crown of Sicily, who having defeated and taken him prisoner in a pitched battle near the lake of Fucino, caused him and his cousin Frederick to be beheaded as disturbers of the peace.

CONRART, *Valentine* (*Hist.*) counsellor and secretary to the king, descended of a noble family of Hainault, was considered as one of the fathers and founders of the French Academy, which first began to assemble in his house in 1629, and continued its meetings there till 1634. He died in 1675, leaving some few works as an author, as 'Letters to Felibien,' 'A Treatise on Oratorical Action,' &c.

CONRINGIUS, *Hermannus* (*Biog.*) a political writer of Embden, was born in 1606, and died in 1681. His works on the Germanic Institution, Polemical Divinity, Medicine, and Antiquities, &c. were published in six vols. fol. Brunsv. 1730.

CONSENTIA (*Geog.*) a town of the Bruttii, now *Cosenza*, which submitted to Annibal for a time, but afterwards returned to the allegiance which it had sworn to the Roman state. *Liv.* l. 8; *Cic. in Fin.* l. 1, c. 3.

CONSTABLE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English poet of the 16th century, was educated at Oxford, and wrote 'Diana, or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. C.' &c. 8vo. 1594.

**Constable**, *John*, another poet, who was educated at Oxford, and took his degree of A. M. in 1515, published 'Querela Veritatis,' and 'Epigrammata,' 4to. 1520.

CONSTANCE (*Hist.*) daughter of William I, count of Provence, and wife of Robert, king of France, caused much trouble in the kingdom by her intrigues in favour of her younger son Robert, whom she wished to succeed his father in preference to Henry the elder; but failing in her projects, she died in 1032.

CONSTANCE *of France*, daughter of Louis VI, was first married to Eustace of Blois, who was crowned king of England in 1140, and at his death, to Raimond VI, count of Toulouse.

CONSTANCE, daughter of Roger I, king of Sicily, was married to the emperor Henry VI in 1185, laid claim at the death of her father to the crown of Sicily, in which she had Tancred for a competitor; but the pope Innocent III was on the point of investing her with the regal dignity when she died in 1198.

CONSTANCE, queen of Arragon, and daughter of Manfred, the natural son of the emperor Frederic II, was married to Peter III, king of Arragon, and flourished about 1284. She was distinguished for her piety, as also for the magnanimity and clemency which she displayed as sovereign of Sicily towards Charles of Anjou, who was condemned to die on the scaffold, for having beheaded Conradin, of Suabia, but was pardoned by her.

CONSTANCE (*Geog.*) in Latin *Constantia*, a town in the grand duchy of Baden, situated on a lake of the same name, called by the ancients *Lacus Brigantinus*, 30 m. N. E. Zurich, 70 m. E. S. E. Freyburg, and 106 E. Carlsruhe. Lon. 9° 8′ E., lat. 47° 36′ N.

*History of Constance.*

Constance is supposed to be the *Ganaudunum* or *Heradunum*, of Ptolemy, which received its name from Constantius Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great, or from Constantia, daughter of that emperor. The bishopric was transported thither from Vindisch by Childebert II; a city that was ruined in 594 in order to punish the revolt of the Varrii. S. Best was the first bishop of this see, which is now secularized. A council-general was held here in 1414, and the three subsequent years, at which Huss and Jerome, of Prague, were condemned to be burnt.

CONSTANS, *Flavius Julius* (*Hist.*) third son of the emperor Constantine, had for his share of his father's dominions Italy, Africa, and Illyria; and after having defeated and killed his brother Constantine, who wanted to strip him of his possessions, he was himself killed by the usurper Magnentius in 350, after a reign of 13 years. *S. Athanas, Apol. ad Const.; Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 4; *Aurel. Vict. Epit. Hist.; Baron. Annal. Eccl.*

CONSTANS II, son of Constantine III, was raised to the empire in the place of his uncle Heracleon, by the help of the Monothlites, whose heresies he followed, and was killed in 668 by Andrew, one of his domestics, after a reign of 26 years, during which time he defeated the Saracens and the Lombards. *Cedren. et Theophan. Annal.; Paul. Diacon. de Reb. Longob.* l. 5.

CONSTANS, *Flavius Claudius*, son of the usurper Constantine, was sent into Spain in order to conquer it, but perished in the attempt. *Sozom. Hist. Eccl.* l. 6; *Prosper. et Marcellin. in Chron.*

CONSTANS (*Numis.*) the effigies of the above-mentioned emperors are given on medals, as in the annexed figures, of Constans I, and Constans II with his son Constantine; inscriptions for the first, DN. CONSTANS NOB. CÆSAR.—FL. JUL. CONSTANS NOB. CÆS. *vel* AUGUSTUS.—FL. CONSTANS P. F. AUG. &c.; for the second DN. CONSTANS CONSTANTINUS, &c. *Beg. Thes.; Banduri, &c.*





CONSTANTIA (*Hist.*) daughter of the emperor Constantius Chlorus, was married to Licinius, who revolted against the emperor Constantine the Great, obtained pardon for her husband after being defeated the first time; and at his death she continued in the good graces of her brother the emperor. She is said to have favoured the heretic Arius. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1; *Theodoret.* l. 2; *S. Hieron. Epist. ad Ctesiph. &c.*

CONSTANTIA, the name of two daughters of Constantine the Great; the first of which, also called Constantina, is celebrated by the Romanists for her piety; and the second, who married Annibalianus, is said to have been just as wicked.

CONSTANTIA, daughter of the emperor Constantius, was married to the emperor Gratianus. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 21; *St. Ambros. Serm. de S. Agni; Baron. Annal.* 324.

CONSTANT, *David* (*Biog.*) a professor of theology at Lausanne, was born in 1638, and died in 1733, leaving editions of Florus, Cicero's Offices, and the Colloquies of Erasmus; besides various dissertations on theological and political subjects.

CONSTANTIANUS (*Ecc.*) a recluse in the country of the Maine, in the time of Clovis I, was employed as a missionary in those parts by Innocent and Domnole, bishops of Mans.

CONSTANTIN, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a physician of Caen, was born in 1502, and died at the age of 103, leaving a Lexicon, Greek and Latin, which appeared in 1562; and a second edition, greatly improved, in 2 vols. fol. 1592. Those of Geneva, 1607, and Leyden, 1637, are the same only with new title pages.

CONSTANTINE (*Hist.*) vide *Constantinus.*

CONSTANTINE, a name common to some kings of Scotland.



CONSTANTINE I, succeeded his brother Dongard, in 464, and was strangled by a man of the Hebrides, whose daughter he had violated, in the 17th year of his reign. The effigies of this and the following princes are given, as in the annexed figures. *Buchan. Hist.*



CONSTANTINE II, son of Kennet II, succeeded his uncle Donald V, in 858, and being taken in battle by Hubert, brother of Cadan, king of Denmark, he was killed by his order, after a reign of 13 years. *Buchan. Hist.*



CONSTANTINE III, brother of the preceding, succeeded Donald VI in 903; and after a prosperous reign of 30 years retired to a monastery in disgust, at the loss of Northumberland and Cumberland, which were taken from him after a bloody battle. *Buchan. Hist.*



CONSTANTINE IV, surnamed the *Bald*, son of Culen, succeeded Kennet III in 992; but was defeated and killed by a natural son of the latter, after a reign of two or three years.

CONSTANTINE (*Ecc.*) vide *Constantinus.*

CONSTANTINE, *de Medicis*, bishop of Orviette, and legate from the pope Alexander IV, to Theodore, emperor of the Greeks, was born at Florence, of the illustrious house of Medicis, and died in 1258.

CONSTANTINE (*Biog.*) a Benedictine, surnamed the *African*, because he was originally of Carthage, distinguished himself in the 11th century by his knowledge of the Oriental languages, and wrote many works on medicine, among others, 'Dictæ Universales,' 'De Ponderibus Medicinalibus,' &c.

CONSTANTINE, *Manasses*, a Greek historian of the 12th century, in the time of the emperor Manuel Comnenus, wrote

in verse '*Synopsis Historica*,' translated by Leunclavius, and published in Greek, first by Meursius.

CONSTANTINOPLE (*Geog.*) one of the largest cities in Europe, and capital of the Turkish empire, is of a triangular form, and seated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. It is 700 m. S. E. Vienna, 1500 m. E. by S. Paris. Lon. 25° 56′ E., lat. 41° N.

### *History of Constantinople.*

Constantinople was originally called *Byzantium*, and received the name of *Constantinopolis*, i. e. *Constantine's City*, from Constantine, who built it anew, and made it the seat of the empire. By the Turks it is named *Samboul*, and by the Europeans *Constantinople*, or the *Porte*, from *Porta aurea*, a gate leading to the sea of Marmora. From the time of Constantine to its capture by the Turks, it experienced more calamities than ever befel any city within the same period. In 446 it was visited with the plague and famine, which evils were aggravated by a sedition of the people, caused by the followers of the heretic Nestorius, when a church was burnt, and a number of people massacred. The year following it suffered from an earthquake, which lasted six months, and destroyed many buildings. In 465 it was almost ruined by a conflagration; and in 557, in the reign of Justinian, it was totally overturned by an earthquake, but was rebuilt with greater magnificence than before. It was often besieged by the Saracens, and taken more than once, namely, by Constantine Copronymus in 744, and by the French in 1203, who kept it for 58 years, during the reigns of Baldwin I, Henry, Peter, Robert, and Baldwin II, when it was recovered by Michael Paleologus in 1261. Two hundred years after this it was besieged, in the reign of Constantine Paleologus, surnamed *Dracoses*, by Mahomet II, sultan of the Turks, who took it in the year of the Hegira 857, A. D. 1467, after a desperate assault, in which the emperor, and the principal men of his court, perished. The following is a list of the emperors, in chronological succession:

| *Emperors.* | *Began to Reign.* | *Reigned.* |
|---|---|---|
| Constantine | 306 | 31 years. |
| Constantius | 337 | 25 |
| Julian the Apostate | 361 | 2 |
| Jovian | 363 | 1 |
| Valentinian | 364 | |
| Valens | 364 | 14 |
| Theodosius the Great | 379 | |
| Arcadius | 395 | |
| Theodosius the Younger | 408 | 48 |
| Marcian | 450 | 7 |
| Leo I | 457 | 17 |
| Zeno the Isaurian | 474 | 17 |
| Anastasius Silentarius | 491 | 27 |
| Justin the Elder | 518 | 8 |
| Justinian | 527 | 39 |
| Justin the Younger | 565 | 12 |
| Tiberius | 578 | |
| Maurice | 582 | 20 |
| Phocas | 602 | 8 |
| Heraclius | 610 | 31 |
| Constantine II | 641 | 3 months. |
| Constantine Heracleon | 641 | 6 months. |
| Constans | 641 | 27 years. |
| Constantine Pogonatus | 668 | 16 |
| Justinian the Younger | 685 | 10 |
| Leontius | 695 | 3 |
| Tiberius II | 698 | 7 |
| Justinian restored | 705 | 6 years. |
| Philip Bardanes | 711 | 2 |
| Artemius, or Anastasius II | 713 | 2 |
| Theodosius III | 715 | 2 |
| Leo the Isaurian | 717 | 24 |
| Constantine Copronymus | 741 | 34 |
| Leo Chazares | 775 | 5 |
| Constantine V | 780 | |
| Irene | 797 | 5 |
| Nicephorus | 802 | 9 |
| Michael Rhangabe | 811 | 2 |
| Leo V | 813 | 7 |
| Michael II | 820 | 8 |
| Theophilus | 829 | 12 |
| Michael III | 842 | 25 |
| Basilius the Macedonian | 867 | 19 |
| Leo the Philosopher | 886 | 25 |
| Alexander, son of Basilius | 911 | 1 |
| Constantine Porphyrogenetus | 912 | 7 |
| Romanus Lecapenus | 919 | 25 |
| Constantine restored | 644 | 10 |
| Romanus the Younger | 959 | 4 |
| Basilius and Constantine | 963 | |
| Nicephorus Phocas | 963 | 6 |
| John Zimisces | 969 | 6 |
| Basilius II, restored | 975 | 50 |
| Constantine the Younger, restored | 1025 | 53 |
| Romanus III | 1028 | 3 |
| Michael the Patagonian | 1034 | 6 |
| Michael Calaphates | 1041 | 4 months. |
| Zoe and Theodora | 1042 | 3 months. |
| Constantin Monomachus | 1042 | 12 years. |
| Theodora | 1054 | |
| Michael Stratioticus, or Bringas | 1056 | 1 |
| Isaac Comnenus | 1057 | 2 |
| Constantine Ducas | 1059 | 8 |
| Romanus Diogenes | 1068 | 3 |
| Michael Parapinatius | 1071 | 7 |
| Nicephorus Botoniates | 1078 | 3 |
| Alexis Comnenus | 1081 | 37 |
| John Comnenus | 1118 | 25 |
| Manuel Comnenus | 1143 | 37 |
| Alexis Comnenus the Younger | 1180 | 3 |
| Andronicus Comnenus | 1183 | 2 |
| Isaac Angelus | 1185 | 10 |
| Alexis Angelus | 1195 | 8 |
| Alexis the Younger | 1203 | 1 |
| Alexis Ducas Mustsuphlus | 1204 | |
| French Emperors: Baldwin I | 1204 | 15 months. |
| Henry | 1206 | 10 years. |
| Peter de Courtenai | 1216 | 2. |
| Robert de Courtenai | 1218 | 10 |
| Baldwin II | 1228 | |
| Theodore Lascaris | 1206 | 16 |
| John Vatatzes | 1222 | 33 |
| Theodore the Younger | 1255 | 4 |
| John the Blind | 1259 | 1 |
| Michael Paleologus | 1260 | 23 |
| Andronicus Paleologus | 1282 | 46 |
| Andronicus Paleologus the Younger | 1328 | 13 |
| John Paleologus | 1341 | 50 |
| Manuel Paleologus | 1391 | 28 |
| John Paleologus II | 1419 | 29 |
| Constantin Paleologus, surnamed *Dracoses* | 1448 | 5 |

A chronological list of the Turkish emperors may be found under the head of *Turkey*.

### *Ecclesiastical History of Constantinople.*

The church of Byzantium is said by some authors to have been founded by St. Andrew; but the pope Agapetus maintained that St. Peter first preached the gospel in that city. When it was destroyed by the emperor Severus, the see was transferred to Heraclea, where it remained till its revival under the name of Constantinople, when the church obtained the second rank after that of Rome; and the bishops of Constantinople, who were named patriarchs, gradually obtained such power by the countenance of the emperors, as to become altogether independent of the see of Rome. John, surnamed the *Faster*, was the first who took the title of *Œcumenicus*, or Universal, which the popes in vain opposed as a fresh usurpation. The separation of the two churches, and the supremacy of the patriarchate of Constantinople over all the churches of the East, was henceforth established. Constantinople was in the time of the emperors the theatre of heresy and schism. The Arians were for a long time triumphant; and, but for the powerful zeal of Gregory Nazianzene, would have gained the entire ascendancy. The Nestorians, the Eutychians Monothelites, and the Iconoclastes, by turns prevailed, so as to render this church a perpetual scene of religious discord and animosity. Several general councils were held here, namely, in 381, 553, 680, 869; besides some particular councils in 336, 359, 382, 394, 424, 439, 449, 459, 518, &c. The following is a chronological list of the patriarchs of Constantinople, until its capture:

| *Patriarchs.* | *Began to Govern.* | *Governed.* |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander | 313 | years. |
| Paul, deposed immediately | 336 | |
| Eusebius | 338 | 3 |
| Paul, restored | 341 | |
| Macedonius, an heresiarch | | 19 |
| Eudoxus | 360 | 10 |
| Evagrus | 370 | |
| Demophilus | | 11 |
| S. Gregory Nazianzene | 380 | |
| Nectarius | 381 | 16 |
| S. John Chrysostom, expelled | 397 | |
| Arsaces | 404 | 1 |
| Atticus | 406 | 19 |
| Sisinnius I | 426 | 1 |
| Nestorius, an heresiarch | 428 | 3 |
| Maximian | 431 | 2 |
| S. Proclus | 434 | 13 |
| S. Flavian | 447 | 2 |
| Anatolius | 449 | 8 |
| Gennadius | 458 | 13 |
| Acacius | 471 | 18 |
| Flavites | 489 | |
| Euphemius | | 7 |
| Macedonius | 496 | 15 |
| Timotheus, a heretic | 511 | 6 |
| John II | 518 | 2 |
| Epiphanius | 520 | 15 |
| Anthimius | 535 | 1 |
| Mennas | 536 | 16 |
| Eutychius | 552 | 13 |
| John III, a usurper | 565 | 12 |
| Eutychius, restored | 577 | 4 |
| T. John IV | 582 | 13 |
| S. Cyriachus | 595 | 11 |
| Thomas | 607 | 3 |
| Sergius, an heresiarch | 610 | 29 |
| Pyrrhus, a heretic | 639 | 2 |
| Paul II, a heretic | 641 | 14 |
| Pyrrhus, restored for some months | 655 | years. |
| Peter, a heretic | | 11 |
| Thomas II, a heretic | 666 | 2 |
| John V | 668 | 6 |
| Constantine | 674 | 2 |
| Theodore, a heretic, expelled | 676 | 2 |
| George, expelled | 678 | 5 |
| Theodore, restored | 683 | 3 |
| Paul III | 686 | 7 |
| Callinichus | 693 | 12 |
| Cyrus, expelled | 705 | 6 |
| John VI | 711 | 4 |
| S. Germanus | 715 | 15 |
| Anastasius, an Iconoclast | 730 | 23 |
| Constantine II, an Iconoclast, expelled | 754 | 12 |
| Nicetas, an Iconoclast | 766 | 13 |
| Paul IV | 780 | 4 |
| S. Tharasius | 784 | 21 |
| S. Nicephorus, expelled | 806 | 9 |
| Theodore, an Iconomach | 815 | 6 |
| Anthony | 821 | 11 |
| John VII, an Iconomach, expelled | 832 | 10 |
| S. Methodius | 842 | 4 |
| S. Ignatius, expelled | 846 | 11 |
| Photius, a usurper, expelled | 857 | 10 |
| S. Ignatius, restored | 867 | 10 |
| Photius, restored and expelled | 877 | 9 |
| Stephen | 886 | 7 |
| S. Anthony, II | 893 | 2 |
| Nicholas the Mystic, expelled | 895 | 11 |
| Euthymius, expelled | 906 | 5 |
| Nicholas, restored | 911 | 14 |
| Stephen II | 925 | 3 |
| Tryphon, expelled in 931 | 928 | 3 |
| Vacancy for a year and a month. | | |
| Theophylactus | 933 | 23 |
| Polyeuctus | 956 | 14 |
| Basilius, expelled | 970 | 4 |
| Anthony III | 974 | 5 |
| Vacancy of four years and a half. | | |
| Nicholas II | 983 | 14 |
| Sisinnius II | 996 | 3 |
| Sergius II | 999 | 20 |
| Eustathius | 1019 | 5 |
| Alexis | 1025 | 18 |
| Michael, expelled | 1043 | 16 |
| Constantin III | 1059 | 5 |
| John VIII | 1064 | 11 |
| Comus | 1075 | 6 |
| Eustrales | 1081 | 3 |
| Nicholas III | 1084 | 28 |
| John IX | 1111 | 23 |
| Leo, surnamed *Stupes* | 1134 | 10 |
| Michael II | 1143 | 3 |
| Comus II | 1146 | 1 |
| Nicholas IV | 1147 | 4 |
| Theodore | 1151 | 2 |
| Constantin IV | 1153 | 2 |
| Lucas Chrysobergus | 1155 | 14 |
| Michael III | 1169 | 8 |
| Chariton | 1177 | |
| Theodosius | 1177 | 6 |
| Basilius III, expelled | 1183 | 3 |
| Nicetas II, expelled | 1186 | 4 |
| Leontius, expelled the same year | 1190 | |
| Dositheus, also expelled | | 2 |

| Patriarchs. | Began to govern. | Governed. |
|---|---|---|
| Gregory II | 1192 | 6 years. |
| John X | 1198 | 8 |
| Michael IV | 1206 | 7 |
| Theodore II | 1213 | 2 |
| Maximus II | 1215 | 1 |
| Manuel Sarantenus | 1216 | 5 |
| Germanus II | 1221 | 18 |
| Methodius II | 1239 | 3 months. |
| Vacancy for more than three years. | | |
| Manuel II | 1243 | 11 years. |
| Arsenius Autorianus, resigned | 1255 | 5 |
| Nicephorus II | 1260 | 1 |
| Arsenius, restored and deposed | 1261 | 3 |
| Vacancy for about three years. | | |
| Germanus III | 1267 | |
| Joseph, deposed | 1267 | 7 |
| John XI, deposed | 1274 | 8 |
| Joseph, restored | 1282 | 1 |
| George III, expelled | 1283 | 6 |
| Athanasius, expelled | 1289 | 4 |
| John XII | 1294 | 10 |
| Athanasius, restored | 1304 | 6 |
| Vacancy for two years. | | |
| Niphon | 1312 | 4 |
| John XIII | 1316 | 4 |
| Gerasimus | 1320 | 1 |
| Vacancy for more than two years. | | |
| Isaias | 1323 | 10 |
| John XIV | 1333 | 14 |
| Isidore | 1347 | 3 |
| Callistus, expelled | 1350 | 4 |
| Philotheus | 1354 | 1 |
| Callistus, restored | 1355 | 7 |
| Philotheus, restored | 1362 | 12 |
| Macarius | 1376 | 3 |
| Nilus | 1379 | 9 |
| Anthony IV | 1388 | 8 |
| Callistus III | 1396 | 3 months. |
| Matthew | 1397 | 13 years. |
| Euthymus II | 1410 | 6 |
| Joseph II | 1416 | 23 |
| Gregory | 1439 | 2 |
| Athanasius deposed | 1441 | 4 |
| John XV | 1445 | 4 |
| Athanasius, recalled | 1449 | 2 |
| Niphon | 1451 | 1 |
| Isaias II | 1452 | 2 |

*Eusebius; Epiphanius; Socrates; Sozomenes; Theodoretus; Evagrius; Procopius; Nicephorus, Cedrenus; Zonaras, &c.; apud Scriptor. Byzantin. Hist.*

CONSTANTINUS (*Hist.*) a name common to several Roman emperors and princes.

CONSTANTINUS, *Flavius Valerius*, surnamed the *Great*, son of Constantius and Helena, was born at Naissus, in Dacia, succeeded his father in 306; and died after a reign of 31 years of the greatest glory and success, during which he was led to embrace the Christian faith, though not to lay aside all his heathenish practices. He is said to have preached and to have composed many sermons, one of which is extant. [Vide Plate II], His empire was divided between his three sons Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.; Socrat. Hist. Eccles.; Sozomines; Zonaras, &c.*

CONSTANTINUS II, surnamed the *Younger*, son of the preceding, had Gaul, Spain, and Great Britain for his share of his father's dominions; and was in 340 killed in battle against his brother Constantius, after a reign of three years. [Vide *Constantinus*, under *Numismatics*] *Victor. in Annibalian.; Zosim.* l. 2, &c.

CONSTANTINUS III, son of the emperor Heraclius, was crowned in 613, succeeded his father in 641, and died, as is said, of poison, after he had reigned alone for only three months. *Nicephorus; Theophanes; Cedrenus; Zonaras, &c.; Paul. Diacon.* l. 5.

CONSTANTINUS IV, son of Heraclius by his second wife Martina, succeeded his brother Constantin III; but being deserted by his subjects in favour of his nephew Constans, he was sent into exile, and died in prison, after having reigned only six months.

CONSTANTINUS V, surnamed *Pogonatus*, succeeded his father Constans II in 668, and died in the 17th year of his reign. *Theophanes et Cedrenus.*

CONSTANTINUS VI, surnamed *Copronymus*, son of Leo the Isaurian, succeeded his father in 742, and died in 775, after having displayed a cruel and furious zeal against the worshippers of images. *Theophanes et Cedrenus.*

CONSTANTINUS VII, son of the emperor Leo IV, began to reign in 780, at the age of 10, his mother, Irene, administering the government in his stead; but he, unwilling to submit to her guidance, took upon himself in 790 the management of the state, upon which she formed a party against him, and, having put out his eyes, deprived him of the empire in 797. *Theoph. et Cedren.*

CONSTANTINUS VIII, son of Basilius, the Macedonian, was created Augustus in 868; but dying before his father, he is not always reckoned among the emperors.

CONSTANTINUS IX, surnamed *Porphyrogenetus*, son of Leo the Wise, began to reign under the tutelage of his mother Zoe in 912, and was poisoned by his son Romanus, after a reign of more than 48 years, in which his father-in-law, Romanus, had given him much trouble. *Glycas.; Theoph.; Cedren. &c.*

CONSTANTINUS X, son of Romanus and Theophanes, succeeded John Zimisces, and reigned with his brother, Basilius the Younger, for 50 years, namely, from 975 to 1025, during which he bore the name only of emperor, taking no part in the administration of affairs.

CONSTANTINUS XI, surnamed *Monomachus*, being recalled from the exile into which he had been sent by order of John, the brother of Michael the Paphlagonian, was placed on the throne in 1042, and died after a reign of 12 years.

CONSTANTINUS XII, surnamed *Ducas*, son of Andronicus was chosen by Isaac Comnenus to take the empire in 1059, and died at the age of 60, after a reign of seven years, during which he was menaced by a formidable army of Scythians, the greater part of which were providentially cut off by the plague, and the rest by the Bulgarians. *Glycas et Zonaras, &c.*

CONSTANTINUS XIII, surnamed *Dracoses*, son of Manuel Palæologus, and last emperor of the East, succeeded his brother John in 1445, and perished in the defence of Constantinople, when it was besieged, and taken by Mahomet II in 1453. [Vide Plate II] *Glyc. Contin. Annal.; Chalcond.* l. 8; *Æn. Sylv. de l'Europ.; Spondan. Contin. Baron. A. C.* 1445, &c.

CONSTANTINUS, a name common to some kings of Scotland. [Vide *Constantine*]

*Princes of this Name.*

CONSTANTINUS, *Flavius Claudius*, a soldier of fortune, was proclaimed emperor in 407 by the army of Great Britain, and enjoyed this title for four years, when, being defeated, and taken by Gerontius, a general of Honorius, his head was cut off.

CONSTANTINUS, son of Leo the Armenian, received the title of emperor from his father in 813; but he was banished by Michael the Stammerer to the Isle of Protus, after having had his tongue cut out, and being otherwise mutilated.

CONSTANTINUS, third son of the emperor Romanus Lecapenus, was clothed with the imperial dignity by his father in 923;

but stripped of it again 40 days after, and banished to the Isle of Tenedos, where he was shortly after killed by his guards.

CONSTANTINUS *Ducas*, surnamed *Porphyrogenetus*, son of the emperor Michael Ducas, was clothed with the imperial dignity by his father, but was banished by Nicephorus Botoniates, who usurped the throne in 1078. He was afterwards restored to his honours by Alexis Comnenus, but did not live long to enjoy them.

CONSTANTINUS (*Numis.*) medals of several of the above-mentioned emperors are extant, bearing their effigies, &c. as follow:

CONSTANTINUS, *Magnus*, the medals of this emperor are known by his effigy [vide Plate II]; and the inscriptions CONSTANTINUS CÆSAR.—FL. VAL. CONSTANTINUS NOB. CÆS.—DN CONSTANT. AUGUST.—IMP. CONSTANTINUS AUG.—IMP. CONSTANTINUS MAX. AUG.—IMP. C. FL. VAL. CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG. &c.

CONSTANTINUS, *Jun.*, his effigy is given, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions CONSTANTINUS JUNIOR CÆS.—FL. JUL. CONSTANTINUS, JUN. NOB. CÆS.—DN. CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG.—FL. CL. CONSTANTINUS PIUS FELIX AUG. &c.



CONSTANTINUS, *Tyrannus*, the medals of this usurper bear his effigy; and, for the most part, the inscriptions D. N. CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG.—FL. CL. CONSTANTINUS AUG.



CONSTANTINUS, *Pogonatus*, is depicted on medals, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions CONSTANTINUS.—D. N. CONSTANTINUS.—CONSTANTINO VICTORIA, &c.



CONSTANTINUS, *Copronymus*, the effigy of this emperor is given as in the annexed figure; inscriptions D. N. CONSTANTINO P. P. or D. N. CONST.—CONSTANTINOS S. LEON. O. NEOS.—D. N. CONSTANTI.



CONSTANTINUS, *Porphyrogenetus*, is depicted on medals, sometimes alone, but frequently with his son Romanus II, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions CONSTANT. ET ROMAN. AUG. GER., or sometimes CONSTANTINOS.—CONSTANTINOS BAS.; and on the reverse, IhS. ChS. REX. REGNANTIUM. *Beg. Thesaur.; Med. Impp. Rom.; Baud. Rom. Imp.*



CONSTANTINUS (*Ecc.*) a name common to some popes, patriarchs, &c.

*Popes of this Name.*

CONSTANTINUS, a native of Syria, was elected in 708 to the papal chair, and died in the sixth year of his pontificate, after having been much honoured by the emperor Justinian. *Anastas. et Plat. in Vit.; Theophan. et Baron. Annal.*

CONSTANTINUS, an anti-pope, took possession of the papal chair after the death of Paul I in 767; but on the regular election of Stephen IV, he was deprived of his sight, and driven from the church. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 767, &c.

*Patriarchs of this Name.*

CONSTANTINUS I, was elevated to the see of Constantinople after John V in 674, and died in 676, leaving the reputation of being orthodox. *Nicephor. Chron.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 664.

CONSTANTINUS II, who was elevated to the see of Constantinople by Constantine Copronymus, by whom he was afterwards ignominiously treated, and put to death. He was a furious opposer of the worship of images.

CONSTANTINUS III, was set over the see of Constantinople in 1059, which he governed till 1064, leaving, at his death, some synodal constitutions.

CONSTANTINUS IV, was elected in 1153, and held the see only two years.

CONSTANTINUS, was set over the see of Antioch for a time, but was afterwards deposed, and imprisoned on account of his factious spirit.

*Other Persons of this Name.*

CONSTANTINUS, a Manichæan in the seventh century, who, being active in spreading his heresy, was put to death by order of the emperor.

CONSTANTINUS, an Iconoclast, or breaker of images, in the eighth century, was bishop of Nacolia, in Phrygia, and became one of the most furious opposers of the worship of images under the sanction of the emperor Leo the Isaurian.

CONSTANTINUS, *Manasses* (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, who flourished about 1150, in the time of the emperor Emanuel Comnenus, wrote a chronicle entitled 'Synopsis Historica,' which was first published in the original by Meursius, translated into Latin by Leunclavius, and published in Gr. et Lat. among the Byzantine historians.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, *Flavius Valerius* (*Hist.*) son of Eutropius, and father of Constantine the Great, succeeded Diocletian and Maximian in 305, having Galerius for his colleague. He died at York in 306, after having been very successful against all his enemies.

CONSTANTIUS, *Flavius Julius*, second son of Constantine the Great, had, for his share of his father's dominions, Thrace, Greece, and the east, to which he succeeded in 338, and died in 361, at the age of 45. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Sozomen.* l. 5; *Ammian. Marcellinus; Eutropius, &c.*

CONSTANTIUS, the son of the preceding, was the father of Julian the Apostate.

CONSTANTIUS, a native of Nyssa, a city of Servia, and a successful general of the Roman armies, was raised by Honorius to the dignity of his colleague in the empire in 421, and died seven months after.

CONSTANTIUS, vide *Gallus*.

CONSTANTIUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the effigies of the three first emperors of this name, as in the subjoined figures; inscriptions, for the most part, CONSTANTIUS







NOB. C.—IMP. CONSTANTIUS AUG; the medals of the first are likewise sometimes inscribed IMP. C. FL. VAL. CONSTANTIUS P. F. AUG.—CONSTANTIO COGN. MAXENTIUS AUG.; the second FL. VAL. CONSTANTIUS NOB. C.—D. N. CONSTANTIUS VICT. P. F. AUG. &c.

CONSTANTIUS, *Gallus*, vide *Gallus*.

CONSUL (*Hist.*) vide *Roma*.

CONTANT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an architect of Ivri sur Seine, was born in 1698, and died in 1777, leaving a folio volume of his architecture engraved.

CONTARINI (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious Venetian family which produced seven doges, four patriarchs, and many other distinguished persons.

CONTARINI, *Dominique*, was elected doge in 1043, repaired the city of Grado, built several monasteries, and died in 1070.

CONTARINI, *James*, was elected in 1275, and after reducing the Istrians, resigned his office in 1280.

CONTARINI, *Andrew*, who was elected against his will in 1368, died after governing very prudently for 14 years.

CONTARINI, *Francis*, after having been employed on different negotiations, was elected doge in 1623, and died in 1625.

CONTARINI, *Nicholas*, was elected in 1630, and after rendering signal services to the republic during the war of Friule with Austria, and also during a plague which raged at Venice, died in 1633.

CONTARINI, *Charles*, was elected in 1655, and died in the same year.

CONTARINI, *Dominic II*, was elected in 1659, and died in 1675. *Justinian et Bonifac. Elog. Contar.; Merula, Doglioni, Martina, Ghillini, &c.*

CONTARINI, *Francis*, a professor of philosophy at Padua, was sent as ambassador to the pope Pius II, and was afterwards entrusted by the republic of Venice, with the defence of Siennois against the Florentines; of which expedition he wrote a History in three books, published by Michael Bruto and others. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

CONTARINI, *Ambrosius*, was sent ambassador to Usum-Cassan, king of Persia, in 1472, and published in Italian an Account of his Travels, which was afterwards translated into Latin in the collection of the Historians of Persia. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

CONTARINI, *Simon*, son of John Baptist Contarini, distinguished himself by his diplomatic talent in his missions to Turin, Rome, and to the emperor Ferdinand II, &c. and died in 1633.

CONTARINI, *Maffeo* (*Ecc.*) the first patriarch of Venice in 1455, died in 1460.

CONTARINI, *Louis*, held the patriarchal dignity in 1508, and died shortly after.

CONTARINI, *Anthony*, succeeded him, and died in 1524.

CONTARINI, *Francis Peter*, was placed over the patriarchal see in 1555, which he governed for two years.

CONTARINI, *Casper*, cardinal and bishop of Belluno, was sent by the republic of Venice as ambassador to the emperor Charles V, and afterwards to Ferrara to procure the release of Clement VII, who had been taken prisoner by the Germans and Spaniards on the pillage of Rome in 1527. He was created cardinal by Paul III in 1535; and, after being employed on different occasions as legate, he died in 1542. He wrote, among other things, 'De Immortalitate Animæ contra Pomponiacum;' 'De Optimi Antistitis Officio,' &c. all which were printed at Paris in 1571.

CONTARINI, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter, and son of Francis Contarini of the above-mentioned family, was born in 1549, and died in 1605. He exercised his art under the patronage of the emperor Rodolphus II.

CONTARINI, *Vincent*, a professor of eloquence at Padua, was born in 1577, and died in 1617, leaving, among his works, 'De Re Frumentaria,' and 'De Militari Romanorum Stipendio,' 4to. Venet. 1609, both written against Lipsius; also 'Variarum Lectionum Liber.'

CONTARINI, *Camillus*, an ecclesiastic, and son of Francis Contarini, was born in 1644, and died in 1722, leaving, among his printed works, 1. 'L'Inganno riconosciuto,' Venice, 1666. 2. 'L'Arbace, Tragidrama musicale,' Venice, 1667. 3. 'Istoria della Guerra di Leopoldo I Imperatore, contra il Turco,' &c. Venice. 4. 'La Genealogia de' Domini,' Amsterdam, 1693. 5. 'Annali delle Guerre per la Monarchia delle Spagne,' Venice, Part I. 1720, Part II. 1722.

CONTI (*Hist.*) the name of a very ancient Italian family, which produced several cardinals, and other distinguished persons. The popes John, Benedict VIII, Benedict IX, Innocent III, and Gregory IX, are said to have sprung from this family.

CONTI, *Torquato*, rendered great services to the emperor Ferdinand II in the war with Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden.

CONTI, *Innocent*, valiantly defended the city of Prague when it was besieged by the Swedes.

CONTI, commonly called *Prince Conti*, was killed at the defeat of the count Veteroni in Transylvania in 1695.

CONTI, the name of a family, which derived its name from the seigniory of Conti, in Picardy, which passed by the marriage of Eleonor de Roye with Lewis de Bourbon I into the house of Bourbon.

CONTI, *Armand de Bourbon, Prince of*, vide *Armand*.

CONTI, *Francis Lewis, Prince of*, son of the preceding, distinguished himself at the siege of Luxemburgh, and was elected king of Poland, but soon supplanted by the elector of Saxony. He died at Paris in 1709, aged 45.

CONTI, *Boniface* (*Ecc.*) of the noble Italian family before-mentioned, was honoured with the cardinal's cap by Leo IX, and was living in 1057.

CONTI, *Jourdan*, who distinguished himself in various employments, was created a cardinal by Urban IV in 1263, and died in 1269.

CONTI, *Lucio*, who was created a cardinal in the 15th century, died in 1437, after having been sent as legate to Bologne.

CONTI, *Francis*, was created a cardinal by Leo X in 1517, and died in 1521, so poor that he did not leave enough to defray the expenses of his funeral.

CONTI, *Guisto* (*Biog.*) a Roman knight of the noble house of Valmontone, was a distinguished poet in the 15th century. Many of his poems were printed at Paris in 12mo. 1595, under the title of 'Rime Diverse di Giusto de Conti Del a la Bella Mano.'

CONWAY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred in 1627 on sir Edward Conway, who had, in 1625, been created lord Conway, of Ragley. His grandson, Edward, was in 1679 created earl of Conway, which titles became extinct at his death in 1683; but were revived in part in the person of Francis Seymour [vide *Seymour*], who, being heir by adoption to the estates of Edward Conway, earl of Conway, was created a peer of England in 1702, by the title of baron Conway, of Ragley, co. Warwick; and a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Conway and Killultagh, co. Antrim. His son Francis was created in 1750 viscount Beauchamp, and earl of Hertford; and in 1793 was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Hertford, and earl of Yarmouth.

CONWAY, *Henry Seymour* (*Biog.*) second son of Francis, lord Conway, was born in 1720, and died in 1795, leaving, among his works as an author, a play, entitled 'False Appearances.'

CONYBEARE, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, in 1692; educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in 1713 and 1716; and, after various preferments, died bishop of Bristol in 1755. He wrote, among other things, an answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as Old as the Creation.'

CONYERS, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title now merged into the dukedom of Leeds, by the marriage of Francis Godolphin Osborne, fifth duke of Leeds, with baroness Conyers, daughter and heir of the last earl of Holdernesse. This title was conferred in 1506 on William Conyers, who was summoned to parliament as lord Conyers. 1 *Hen. VIII.* On the death of the third lord Conyers this title devolved on lord C. Darcy, by his marriage with Anne, the daughter and heir of the former, whose son was created earl of Holdernesse; and, at the death of the last earl, his daughter inherited the title as before-mentioned.

CONYNGHAM, *Sir Albert* (*Hist.*) youngest son of William, fourth earl of Glencairne, raised a regiment, with which he assisted William III at the battle of the Boyne, and was slain in an engagement near Colooney in 1691.

CONYNGHAM, *Sir Henry*, son of the preceding, and a major-general in the army, defeated the French at the battle of Estevans, but received a wound of which he died in 1705.

CONYNGHAM (*Her.*) the name of a family mentioned under *History*, on which the peerage was conferred, in the person of Henry, second son of sir Henry Conyngham before-mentioned; who was created baron Conyngham, of Mount-charles, co. Donegal, in 1753; viscount Conyngham, in 1756; earl and baron Conyngham, in 1781. The earldom became extinct at his death in 1781, but the barony descended to his nephew, Francis Pierpont Burton. [Vide *Burton*] Henry, the third baron, was created a viscount in 1789; marquis Conyngham, earl of Mountcharles, and viscount Slane, in 1816. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Burton Conyngham, marquis Conyngham, earl of Mountcharles, viscount Slane Conyngham, and Mount-charles. The title of the eldest son, earl of Mountcharles.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a shake fork between three mullets *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a unicorn's head erased *argent*, maned *sable*, armed *or*.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a horse *argent*, armed and maned, and on his breast an eagle displayed *or*; sinister, a buck *proper*, armed and hoofed, and on his breast a griffin's head erased *or*.

*Motto.* "Over, Fork, over."

COOK, *James* (*Hist.*) a celebrated navigator, of Marton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, was born of obscure parents in 1728, and, after sailing twice round the world on voyages of discovery, was killed on the third voyage by the inhabitants of Owyhee in 1779. [Vide Plate XVI]

COOK, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an English artist, was born in 1642, and died in 1700. He was employed by king William to repair the cartoons.

COOKE, *Sir Anthony* (*Hist.*) preceptor to Edward VI, was born at Giddy, or Gidding-Hall, in 1506, lived in exile during the reign of Mary, and returning at her death, died in 1576. He had four daughters, all distinguished for their literary talents; namely, Mildred, the wife of William Cecil, lord Burleigh, who was conversant with all Greek and Latin authors; Anne, the second daughter, wife of sir Nicholas Bacon; Elizabeth, the third daughter, was married first to sir Thomas Hobby, and afterwards to John, lord Russel. She translated some things from the French. Catherine, the fourth daughter, was married to Henry Killegrew, esq. She was, like her sisters, skilled in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and also in poetry, of which a specimen is preserved by sir John Harrington, and Dr. Thomas Fuller.

COOKE, *Bryan, Esq.* of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a great loyalist during the rebellion, for which he was fined by the sequestrators, 1460*l*.

COOKE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Wheatley, co. York, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1661 on sir George Cooke, the second son of sir Bryan Cooke before-mentioned. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, a chevron *gules*, between two lions passant guardant *sable*.

*Crest.* Out of a crown embattled *argent*, a lion issuant, as in the arms, collared, with a ducal coronet *or*.

COOKE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a poet of Braintree, in Essex, was born in 1702, and died in 1750. He wrote, among other things, a farce, entitled 'Penelope,' which being considered as a ridicule of Pope's Odyssey, procured him a place in the angry poet's Dunciad.

COOPER, *Sir Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftsbury* (*Hist.*) vide *Shaftsbury*.

COOPER (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Shaftsbury, which title was first conferred on sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, bart., who was created baron Ashley, of Winburne, St. Giles', in 1661; baron Cooper and earl of Shaftsbury, in 1672; his father, sir John Cooper, having been previously created a baronet in 1622. [Vide *Shaftsbury*]

COOPER, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) or *Couper*, an English prelate, was born about 1517 at Oxford, where he was educated; and, after being dean of Christ Church, and then of Gloucester, was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1570, and translated to that of Winchester in 1584, where he died in 1594. His writings were, 1. 'The Epitome of Chronicles, from the seventeenth year after Christ to 1540, and thence to 1560,' 4to. 1560. 2. 'Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ, &c. Dictionarium Historicum et Poeticum,' fol. 1565. 3. 'A Brief Exposition of such Chapters of the Old Testament as usually are read in the Church at Common Prayer, on the Sundays throughout the Year,' 4to. 1573. 4. 'An Admonition to the People; wherein are answered, not only the scandalous Untruths reproachfully uttered by Martin the Libeller, but also many other Crimes by some of his Brood,' &c. 4to. 1589; being an answer to John ap Henry's books against the Established Church, published under the name of Martin Mar-Prelate.

COOTE, *Sir Charles* (*Hist.*) first baronet of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, served in the wars against O'Neile, the rebellious earl of Tyrone; and, being afterwards engaged under the duke of Ormond, he was killed in a sortie from the town of Trim, when it was attacked by a body of the rebels in 1642.

COOTE, *Sir Charles*, the second baronet, and first earl of Mountrath [vide *Mountrath*], was very active against the rebels, and took Con-O-Rourke and most of his party prisoners.

COOTE, *Chidley*, of Killester, near Dublin, esq. brother of the first earl of Mountrath, was an active commander in suppressing the rebellion in Ireland, and preserving the Protestants. He died in 1668.

COOTE, *Sir Eyre*, fifth son of Chidley Coote, a descendant of Chidley Coote, brother of the first earl of Mountrath, died in 1783, after having been a successful commander in India, particularly against Hyder Ali, whose army of 150,000 men he defeated with 10,000 in 1781.

COOTE (*Her.*) the name of a family originally from France, of which was sir Charles Coote, created a baronet of Ireland in 1621. His eldest son, sir Charles Coote, was created, in 1661, earl of Mountrath, which title became extinct in 1802. Richard Coote, nephew of the first earl of Mountrath, was created earl of Bellamont, which title became extinct in 1800. From Chidley Coote, fifth brother of the first earl of Mountrath, descended Charles Henry Coote, who succeeded in 1802 to the barony of Castle Coote, upon the death of Charles Henry, seventh and last earl of Mountrath. [Vide *Castle Coote*]

COOTE, *Sir Charles*, last earl of Bellamont, was created a baronet in 1774, with remainder to his natural son sir Charles Coote.

COPE (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family in the county of Oxford, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a chevron *azure*, between three roses *gules*, slipped *proper*, as many fleur de lis *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a fleur de lis *or*, a dragon's head issuing from the top thereof *gules*.

*Motto*, "Æquo adeste animo."

COPENHAGEN (*Geog.*) the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, stands on the east coast of the island of Zealand, in the channel of the Baltic, called the Sound, 170 m. N. E. Hamburgh, 315 S. W. Stockholm, and 600 N. E. London. Lon. 12° 35′ E., lat. 55° 41′ N.

*History of Copenhagen.*

*Copenhagen*, *Coppenhafen*, or *Kopman Hafen*, i. e. *Mer-*

*chants' Harbour*, called in the Latin *Hafna*, is a town of comparatively modern date, the name occurring not earlier than 1048. In 1168 Absalon, or Axel, archbishop of Lunden, and bishop of Roschildt, having received this place in gift from the king of Denmark, caused a fort to be built, by way of protection from the pirates that swarmed in those parts. The place in consequence gradually increased, and 30 years after it received many of the privileges of a town, and finally, in 1443, became the residence of the court. It has experienced a variety of misfortunes from war, particularly from the Swedes, and also from the British in the bombardment of 1807, when 300 houses, including the cathedral, and part of the university, were destroyed. It has also suffered from different fires, particularly in 1728, which consumed two-thirds of the town, and in 1794, which destroyed nearly 1000 houses.

COPERNICUS, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Thorn, in Prussia, was born in 1473, and died in 1543. He wrote 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium,' fol. 1543; which, among other editions, was published in 4to. Amstel. 1617, under the title of 'Astronomia Instaurata:' in which he sets forth the system of the sun's being an immoveable body, that has since been universally adopted. He was only the reviver of the doctrine broached by Pythagoras. [Vide Plate XXXIII]

COPLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family, so called from a place in Yorkshire, where lived Adam de Copley, who was killed at the siege of York in 1070, from whom the Copleys also of Gatton, in the co. of Surrey, are descended, who are allied to the Fitzwilliams. The Yorkshire branch of this family enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1778 on sir Joseph Copley. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a cross moline *gules*.

*Crest.* A griffin's head erased *gules*.

COPONIUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a commander of the fleet of Rhodes at Dyrrachium, in the interest of Pompey. *Cic. de Div.* l. 1, c. 38.

COPROGLI, *Pacha Mahomet* (*Hist.*) grand vizier during the minority of Mahomet IV, died greatly respected by the sultan and the people in 1665.

Coprogli, *Pacha Achmet*, succeeded his father Mahomet in the dignity of vizier, in which he acquitted himself with great prudence; and after being successful as a commander in Candia, Transylvania, and Hungary, he died in 1676, at the age of 37.

Coprogli, *Pacha Mahomet*, brother of the preceding, was appointed grand vizier in 1689; and after distinguishing himself for his valour in Hungary against the Turks, was killed by a cannon ball in 1691.

Coprogli, *Pacha Numan*, governor of Candia, of the same family, was appointed grand vizier in 1710; but was deposed and banished to the isle of Negropont.

COPTUS (*Geog.*) or *Coptos*, now *Kypt*, a town of Egypt, about 100 leagues from Alexandria, on a canal which communicates with the Nile. *Plin.* l. 5.

COQUES, *Gonzales* (*Biog.*) a painter of portraits and conversation pieces, was born at Antwerp in 1618, and died in 1684.

CORAM, *Captain Thomas* (*Hist.*) the founder of the Foundling Hospital, was born in 1668, and died in 1751, so poor that he was supported in his old age by the subscription of his friends.

CORARIO, *Anthony* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and bishop of Ostia, and founder of the congregation of St. Gregory, in Alga, was created cardinal in 1408, and died in 1445. *Spondan. Contin. Baron. Annal.* ann. 1445.

CORAS, *John de* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Corasius*, counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, was born in 1513, and was killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1573. His works in Latin and French, principally on Law, were printed in 2 vols. fol. 1556 and 1558.

CORAX (*Hist.*) a king of Sicyon, who reigned A. C. 1512.

Corax, an ancient orator, the favourite and principal minister of Gelo, tyrant of Syracuse, who used his eloquence to captivate the people. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 12; *Quintil.* l. 3; *Aul. Gell.* l. 5.

CORBET, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was among the number of the noblemen and gentlemen who attended Richard I to the siege of Acre.

Corbet, *William* (*Ecc.*) a monk in the Abbey of Shrewsbury, which had been built by Robert Corbet, his cousin, was afterwards a prior of Chich, co. Essex, from whence he was translated in 1123 to the see of Canterbury, and died in 1136, after having repaired at his own expense the cathedral, which had been burnt.

Corbet, *Richard*, an English prelate, of Ewell, in Surrey, was born in 1582; educated at Oxford; promoted to the see of Oxford in 1629; translated to that of Norwich in 1632; and died in 1635. His Poems, after passing through three editions, were lately very carefully revised and published by Mr. Gilchrist, with his Life.

Corbet (*Her.*) or *Corbeau*, the name of a family of great distinction, which came over with William the Conqueror, and held many high offices in the state. Not less than 19 of this family are in the rolls, of those who served in the several battles, sieges, and actions, following, namely, Agincourt, Grafton, the sacking of Cadiz, the wars against the Welch, Scots, French, &c.; and between 1192 and 1625, 71 were made knights, and one a banneret. Since that time two branches of this family have been created baronets, namely,

Corbet, late *D'Avenant*, of Stoke, co. Salop, Thomas D'Avenant, of Clearbroke co. Hereford, who was also descended from a Norman family, having married Anne, daughter and heiress of sir Robert Corbet Holese, co. Salop, bart. His son, sir Corbet Corbet, assumed the name of Corbet, and was created a baronet in 1786. The title became extinct in 1823. The arms, &c. of this branch of the family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, a raven *sable*.

*Crest.* An elephant and castle *proper*.

*Motto.* "Deus pascit corbos."

Corbet, of Moreton, Corbet, co. Salop, and Linslade, co. Bucks, the second branch of this family, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1808 on sir Andrew Corbet. The arms, &c. of this branch are as follow:

*Arms.* 1. *Or*, a raven *sable*. 2. A carbuncle *sable*. 3. *Azure*, two lions passant *or*. 4. *Gules*, crucele fitchy a lion rampant *or*. 5. *Or*, three bars *sable*, in chief two pellets *or*, an escutcheon *ermine*. 6. *Or*, two bars *azure*, surmounted of a bend *gules*. 7. *Or*, three roses *gules*. 8. *Gules*, crucele three fishes erect *or*. 9. *Argent*, three chevronels *sable*.

*Crests.* 1. An elephant and castle *proper*. 2. A squirrel sejant *or*, cracking nuts; round the crests "Virtutis laus actio."

*Motto.* "Deus pascit corvos."

Corbet, *John* (*Biog.*) a native of Gloucester, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, was ejected from the living of Bramshot, in Hampshire, for non-conformity, and died in 1680. He wrote, 1. 'Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, from the Beginning of the Civil War,' &c. 4to. 1645. 2. 'The Interest of England in the Matter of Religion,' 8vo. 1661; besides the share he had in compiling the first volume of Rushworth's 'Historical Collections,' and some practical treatises which he wrote.

CORBULO, *Domitius* (*Hist.*) a prefect of Belgium, who, when governor of Syria, routed the Parthians, destroyed

Artaxata, and established Tigranes in the kingdom of Armenia. Understanding that Nero had sentenced him to die, he fell upon his own sword. *Tac. Annal.* l. 11.

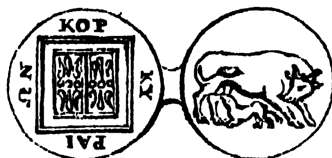
CORCYRA (*Geog.*) Κερκύρα, an island in the Ionian Sea, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses. It was otherwise called *Drepane, Scheria,* and *Phœacia,* and now *Corfu.* The Athenians began the Peloponnesian war by attacking the Corcyreans, who sought the aid of the Spartans. When Corcyra was in the possession of the Romans, it became a valuable station for their ships.

*Lucan.* l. 2, v. 32.

*Corcyræ secreta petit, ac mille carinis*
*Abstulit Emathiæ secum fragmenta ruinæ.*

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 5; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ovid. Ib.* v. 512; *Strab.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

CORCYRA (*Numis.*) this island is known by the figures of a square, intended to represent the garden of Alcinous, as on the obverse of the annexed figure; and the cow suckling a calf, as on the reverse. The Corcyrians also employed the ship, or some part of it, as a symbol of their maritime situation; inscriptions, ΚΟΡ. ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑ. ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ, with the names of their magistrates. They struck medals as an independent state; and also in honour of Trajan, M. Aurelius, Faustina jun., L. Verus, Lucilla, Commodus, Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Balbinus, and Gordianus Africanus. *Vaill. Græc.; Goltz. Inst. Gr.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Peller. Rec.* tom. iii; *Pembroch.* part ii; *Hunt. Numm.; &c.*




CORDARA, *Julius Cæsar* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Alexandria de la Paglia, was born in 1704, and died in 1790, leaving, besides some dramas, 1. 'Historia Societatis Jesu Pars VI,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 2. 'Caroli Edwardi Stuartii, Walliæ Principis Expeditio in Scotiam,' &c.

CORDAY *d'Amand, Mary Anne Charlotte* (*Hist.*) a native of St. Saturnin, in Normandy, assassinated Marat while he was perusing some papers, which she pretended to bring him, because he had condemned to death her lover Belsunce, the major of the regiment. She afterwards heard her sentence with composure, and, ascending the scaffold with serenity and dignity, was guillotined in 1793, at the age of 24.

CORDEMOI, *Gerard le* (*Biog.*) an historian, of a noble family, originally of Auvergne, who died in 1684, wrote 'L'Histoire de la Premiere et Seconde Race,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1685; besides different Treatises on Theology, &c. which were published under the title of 'Œuvres de feu M. de Cordemoi.'

CORDERIUS (*Biog.*) or *Cordier Mathurin,* a Latin scholar of France, who died in 1564, published, besides his well-known 'Colloquia,' 1. 'Epitres Chretiennes,' 16mo. Lyons, 1557. 2. 'Cantiques Spirituels en Nombre 26,' 1560, &c.

CORDES (*Biog.*) or *Corderius, John,* a Jesuit of Limoges, was born in 1570, and died in 1642, leaving a translation of father Paul's 'History of the Differences between Pope Paul V and the Republic of Venice;' and likewise of Camillo Portio's 'History of the Troubles in the Kingdom of Naples under Ferdinand I.'

CORDES, or *Corderius, Balthasar,* a scholar of Antwerp, was born in 1592, and died in 1650. He edited, 1. 'S. Dyonisii Opera Omnia, Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis,' &c. 2 tom. fol. 1634. 2. 'Expositiones Patrum Græcorum,' &c. 3 tom. fol. 1643. 3. 'S. Cyrilli Homiliæ in Jeremiam,' 8vo. 1648, &c.

CORDOVA (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious Spanish family, which takes its name from the city of Cordova, after its capture from the Moors.

CORDOVA, *Gonsalves Fernandez de,* styled the *Great Captain,* from the greatness of his exploits, after having signalized himself in Portugal, in the service of Ferdinand and Isabella, was sent to Naples, and carried every thing before him; but his successes exciting the distrust of Ferdinand he was recalled, and died full of chagrin at Grenada in 1515. P. Poncet, a Jesuit, published the Life of this captain, in 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1714.

CORDOVA, *Ferdinand de* (*Biog.*) vide *Ferdinand.*

CORDOVA (*Geog.*) a town of Andalusia, in Spain, situated on a gentle declivity, at the foot of a branch of the Sierra Morena, on the north bank of the Guadalquiver, 76 miles N. E. Seville, 120 N. E. Cadiz, 180 S. S. W. Madrid. Lon. 4° 45′ W., lat. 37° 52′ N.

*History of Cordova.*

*Cordova,* known to the Romans by the name of *Corduba,* was taken by the Goths in 572, and by the Moors in 692, under Abderrahman, general of the Moors, of the house of Ommeya, who established a kingdom there, and reigned, together with his descendants, namely, Issem or Ozmen, Alhacanon, Alcatan, Abderrahman II, Mahomet, Almundir, Abdala, Abderrahman III, and Hiscen or Hassan, which last was imprisoned and deposed by Mahomet Mohdi, who caused himself to be proclaimed king of Cordova; but the divisions among the Moors increasing in proportion to their ill success against the Christians, Cordova ceased to be an independent principality, and was at length taken in 1233 by Ferdinand, king of Leon and Castile. Cordova was the birth-place of the celebrated captain Gonsalvez de Cordova, Ambrosius Moralis, and others; and here also taught Averroes and Avicenna.

*Ecclesiastical History of Cordova.*

Cordova is a bishop's see, suffragan of Toledo, which suffered much during the persecutions of Diocletian, and that of the Moors in the ninth century. Among the martyrs in the first persecution were Osius, its bishop, S. Asicles, S. Zoilus, &c.; among those in the second were S. Euloge, a priest and martyrologist, S. Perfectus, a priest, S. Colombe, a virgin, Pomposa, a nun of Cordova, S. Paul Diaconus, and very many others. [Vide *Corduba*] A council was held here in 348, at which Osius presided; and a pretended synod was held in the ninth century, for the purpose of discouraging martyrdom, to which many exposed themselves by their open profession of Christianity. *Ambros. Moral.; Roderic. Tol. de Reb. Hispan.; Marmol. l'Afrique; Alphons. Garc. Hist. de Cordob.; Marian. Hist. Hispan.; &c.*

CORDUBA (*Geog.*) a distinguished town of Hispania Bœtica, and one of the first Roman colonies in Spain, now well-known by the name of *Cordova.* [Vide *Cordova*] It was the birth-place of the two Senecas, the rhetorician and the philosopher, and of Lucan the poet.

*Mart.* l. 1, ep. 62.

*Duosque Senecas, unicumque Lucanum*
*Facunda loquitur Corduba.*

Its fertility was also the theme of the poets.

*Sil.* l. 3.

*Nec decus auriferæ cessavit Corduba terræ.*

*Mart.* l. 9, ep. 62.

*Quà dives placidum Corduba Bætin amat.*

*Cæs. de Bell. Alex.* c. 57; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3.

CORDUBA (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals and on inscriptions by the name of *Patricia Colonia,* as COLONIA PATRICIA CORDUBENSIS—COL*onia* AGRIPPA PATRICIA—CORDOB. PATR. *Vaillant. Col.; Lieb. Goth. Num.*

CORDUS, *Julius* (*Hist.*) a governor of Aquitania, submitted to Otho, leaving the party of Galba. *Tac. Hist.* l. 1.

CORDUS, *Aulus Cremutius* (*Biog.*) an historian in the reign of Augustus and Tiberius, who was put to death for praising Brutus and Cassius. *Senec. Suas.* l. 6; *Plin.* l. 10; *Tac. Annal.* l. 4; *Sueton. in Aug.* &c.

CORDUS, a Latin poet in the reign of Domitian. *Voss. de Poet. Lat.*

CORDUS, *Ælius Julius*, a Latin historian in the third century, quoted by Julius Capitolinus; but not in terms of commendation. *Jul. Cap. in Albin.*; *Maximin.*; &c.

CORDUS, *Euricius*, a physician, botanist, and poet, of Simmerhuys, in Hesse, whose real name was Henry Urban, died in 1538, leaving, 1. 'Botanologicon, sive Colloquium de Herbis,' 8vo. Colon. 1534, 16mo. Paris. 1551. 2. 'Nicandri Theriaca et Alexipharmaca,' &c. 8vo. 1532. 3. 'Judicium de Herbis et Medicamentis,' &c., in the edition of Dioscorides, fol. Francf. 1549. 4. 'De Abusu Uroscopiæ,' &c. 8vo. Francf. 1546. 5. 'Opera Poetica,' 8vo. Francf. 1564; Helmestad. 1616; Lugd. Bat. 1623; and in Vol. II of the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Germanorum.'

CORDUS, *Valerius*, a botanist, and son of the preceding, was born in 1515, and died in 1544, from the kick of a horse, leaving, 1. 'Annotationes in Dioscoridis de Materia Medica Libros,' fol. Francof. 1549. 2. 'Historiæ Stirpium Lib. V,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Argentorat. 1563, &c.

CORE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Ceres. *Plut. in Dion.*

CORELLI, *Arcangelo* (*Biog.*) a musician of Fusignano, a town of Bologna, was born in 1653, and died in 1713, leaving the reputation of being the first performer on the violin of that or any other age. Corelli's compositions continued longer in undiminished favour in England than in his own country.

CORENZIO, *Bellisarius* (*Biog.*) an artist of Greece, was born in 1558, and died in 1643. His Crowd Miraculously Fed, painted for the refectory of the Benedictines at Naples, is among his most admired pieces.

CORESSIUS, *George* (*Biog.*) a Greek of the island of Chios, who wrote much against the Romish church.

CORESSUS (*Myth.*) a priest of Bacchus, who slew himself rather than sacrifice Calirrhoe, of whom he was enamoured. *Paus.* l. 7, c. 21.

CORFINIUM (*Geog.*) now *San Ferino*, capital of the Peligni.

*Lucan.* l. 2, v. 478.

*At te, Corfini validis circundata muris*
*Tecta tenent pugnax Domiti——*

*Diodor.* l. 37; *Strab.* l. 5; *Sil.* l. 8; *Ptol.* l. 3.

CORFE *Castle* (*Geog.*) a borough in Dorsetshire, seated in a peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, where king Edward the Martyr was stabbed, at the instigation of his mother-in-law Elfrida. King John also ordered 22 prisoners, among whom were some of the first nobility, to be starved to death here; and Peter of Pontefract was imprisoned for prophesying his death. This castle is more honourably distinguished by the noble defence which lady Bankes made, with a slender garrison, against the rebel army, in the reign of Charles I. It is 21 m. E. Dorchester, 116 W. by S. London. Lon. 2° 4′ W., lat. 50° 36′ N.

CORFU (*Geog.*) an island in that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian Sea, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel, varying from two to six miles in width; the capital of which, also called Corfu, is situated in lon. 20° 17′ E., lat. 39° 40′ N.

*History of Corfu.*

*Corfu*, known to the ancients by different names, but particularly by that of *Corcyra*, [vide *Corcyra*] passed from the Romans to the kings of Naples until the 14th century, when the inhabitants put themselves under the protection of the Venetians, by whom it was well fortified, to protect it against the Turks. The latter made a fruitless attempt upon the island in 1537, under the famous Barbarossa, when they were compelled to make a shameful retreat; and in 1716 they besieged the city of Corfu, but were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of their cannon and ammunition. It was taken by the French in 1797, and by the Turkish and Russian fleets in 1799; since which it has formed a part of the republic of the Seven Isles; and after passing again through the hands of the French, was in 1815 placed under the protection of the British government.

CORGNIA (*Ecc.*) or *Fulvio de la Corgnia*, in Latin *Fulvius Corneus*, called *Cardinal of Perugia*, was born at this place in 1517, created cardinal by his maternal uncle Julius III in 1551, and died in 1583, after having had a great share in the government of the church. His two brothers, John and Ascanio de la Corgnia, were employed with distinction in a military capacity.

CORILLA, *Maria Maddelana Fernandez* (*Biog.*) a celebrated improvisatrice of Pistoia, was born in 1740, and died in 1800, after having given such displays of her talent at improvisation, on the occasion of her being solemnly crowned at Rome in 1779, as astonished all who were present. A narrative of this event was published at Parma, under the title of 'Atti della solenne Coronazione fatta in Campidoglia della Insigne Poetessa Dona Maria Maddalena Morelli Fernandez Pistoiese fragli Arcadi Corilla Olimpica.'

CORINNA (*Biog.*) a beautiful woman, of Tanagra, near Thebes, who is said to have obtained the poetical prize seven times, although she had Pindar for a competitor. Her countrymen erected a statue to her memory.

*Propert.* l. 2, el. 3.

*Et sua cùm antiquæ committit scripta Corinnæ.*

*Stat.* l. 5, sylv. 3.

*Sophronaque implicitum, tenuisque arcana Corinnæ.*

She is said to have composed 50 books of odes and epigrams, of which only a few verses remain that are inserted in Fabricius' 'Bibliotheca Græca.'

CORINNA, the name under which Ovid speaks of one of his mistresses.

CORINNUS (*Biog.*) an ancient poet in the time of the Trojan war, from whom Homer is supposed to have taken the subject of his poem. *Suidas*; *Meursius.*

CORINTH (*Geog.*) a town of the Morea, in Greece, the capital of the district of Kordos, situated near the Isthmus of Corinth, on the northern declivity of Mount Phouka, 48 m. E. of Athens, 342 S. W. Constantinople. Lon. 23° 28′ E., lat. 37° 58′ N.

*History of Corinth.*

*Corinth*, called by the inhabitants *Corinto*, or *Coranto*, and by the ancients *Corinthus*, [vide *Corinthus*] fell into the hands of the Venetians, from whom it was taken in 1458. It was retaken by them in 1687, after the victory which they gained near Patras; but the Turks became again masters of it in 1715. It has at present the appearance of a village more than a town, the houses being scattered in groups, and separated by corn-fields, &c. The traces of the ancient walls are still discernible; but the only interesting monument of antiquity is the acrocorinthos, or citadel, situated on a diverging ridge a considerable way above the town. The wall, which was built by Xerxes across the isthmus, was demolished by Mahomet II; and when, in 1468, the Venetians began to rebuild it, they were obliged to desist.

*Ecclesiastical History of Corinth.*

Corinth, under the emperors of the East, was a metropolitan see, subject to the patriarchate of Constantinople, and having for suffragans Zante and Cephalonia. S. Dyonisius was bishop of Corinth in the time of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, as Primus had been in the time of Adrian. S. Cyriachus, a celebrated anchoret of Palestine, was born here in 448.

CORINTHUS (*Bibl.*) Κόρινθος, Corinth, the well-known city of this name, where St. Paul preached A. D. 52, and continued 18 months. He also wrote two epistles to the Christian inhabitants of that place, the first from Ephesus and the second from Macedonia. It is also supposed that he visited Corinth again A. D. 57. *Acts* xx. 2; *Cor.* xii. 14, xiii. 1; *Usser. Annal.*

CORINTHUS (*Geog.*) *Corinth,* one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, situated between the Sinus Saronicus, and the Sinus Crisseus, whence it is called by the poets *bimaris.* *Hor.* l. 2, od. 6.

*Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mitylenen,*
*Aut Ephesum, bimarisve Corinthi*
*Mœnia.*

And also ἀλιζώνος, i. e. *mari cincta.* *Anthol.* l. 3.

Λαϊδ' ἔχω πολίητιν ἀλιζώνοιο Κόρινθυ.

And by Nonnus ἀλιστέφανος, and ἰσθμιος. Corinth was first founded by Sisyphus the son of Æolus, A. M. 2616, and is said to have received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops, who rebuilt it after it had been destroyed, previous to which it was called Ephyre. It was likewise called Heliopolis, or the city of the sun, and was defended by a citadel called Acrocorinthus, of an immense height, whence the proverb 'Ου παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐς Κόρινθον εσθ' ὁ πλὂς, which Horace has rendered for what is arduous. *Horat. in Epist.*

*Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.*

Cicero calls it "Græciæ lumen," and Florus, "Decus Græciæ." The Corinthians established different colonies, among others that of Corcyra; and by the advantages of their situation acquired immense wealth, which was displayed in the magnificence of their buildings, and their luxurious style of living. This wealth disappeared on the capture of it by L. Menennius, the consul, in the 158th Olympiad, A. C. 146, who carried away to Rome every thing valuable which had not been destroyed in the conflagration. Julius Cæsar afterwards founded a colony here, by which it was in some degree restored to its former consequence. The government of Corinth was at first monarchial, of which Sisyphus was the first king, who began to reign A. M. 2597, having for his successors Ornytion, Thoas, Damophon, Propodas, Dorias, and Hyantidas. These were succeeded by four of the family of the Heraclidæ, and the rest of the Bacchidæ, of whom the following is a list in chronological succession:

| *Kings of Corinth.* | *Began to Reign.* *A. M.* | *A. C.* | *Reigned.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alethes | 2905 | 1130 | 35 |
| Ixion | 2940 | 1095 | 37 |
| Agelas | 2977 | 1058 | 37 |
| Prymnis | 3014 | 1021 | 35 |
| Bacchis | 3049 | 986 | 35 |
| Agelattus | 3084 | 951 | 30 |
| Eudemus | 3114 | 921 | 25 |
| Aristodemus | 3141 | 896 | 35 |
| Agemon | 3174 | 861 | 16 |
| Alexander | 3190 | 845 | 25 |
| Thelespes | 3213 | 820 | 12 |
| Automenes | 3227 | 808 | 1 |

They then formed themselves into a republic, having magistrates called Prytanes, which first government was interrupted by the usurpation of Cypselus, who got the sovereign power into his hands in the 30th Olympiad, A. C. 658, and retained it for 30 years, when he was succeeded by Periander, who held the sovereignty for 44 years. The war which has received the name of Corinthian, because several battles were fought in the neighbourhood of Corinth, was begun A. C. 395, by the combination of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against Lacedæmon. *Hom. Il.* l. 15; *Herod.* l. 5; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Polyb.* l. 2; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 4, &c.; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 34; *Flor.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Pausan. in Corinthiac.*; *Sueton. in Aug.* c. 70.

CORINTHUS (*Numis.*) this city struck several medals or coins as an independent state, but still more as a Roman colony, in honour of the Roman emperors. An allusion is supposed

*Fig.* 1.



*Fig.* 2.


*Fig.* 3.


to be made in fig. 1, to its situation between two seas, where a naked figure, representing the genius of the city, is holding an ore in each hand. Its maritime situation is moreover alluded to by the figure of a dolphin, a trident, and sometimes that of Neptune with his attributes, sitting on the prow of a ship, as in fig. 2. One of its most frequent types was Bellephoron on Pegasus, as in fig. 3, going to kill the

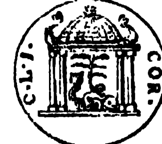
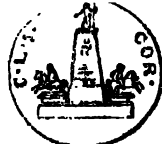
*Fig.* 4.



*Fig.* 5.



*Fig.* 6.



chimæra, or Pegasus alone, as in fig. 9, which was symbolical of their antiquity and connection with the fable of Bellerophon, who was said to have killed Delias, the brother of Corinth. The Pegasus and Bellerophon were depicted in a variety of forms. The fable of Melicerta is also alluded to, as in fig. 4, wherein he is represented lying on a dolphin in the middle of a temple, with a tree by his side, near which he was supposed to have been buried; in fig. 5, is depicted an athlete holding a figure of Victory, and accompanied with the tree and the dolphin, in allusion to the supposed origin of the Isthmian games, which are farther illustrated in fig. 6.

*Fig.* 7.



*Fig.* 8.



*Fig.* 9.



The mountain of Acrocorinthus, with the temple of Venus on the top of it, is represented in fig. 7, and this temple is still more distinctly given in fig. 8. The medals of Corinth as an independant state, were mostly inscribed ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ, or ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΗΜΟC, sometimes with the name of their magistrates; its imperial medals commemorated its foundation as a colony by Julius Cæsar, when it took the name of Colonia Julia, as LAUS JULIA CORINTH.—COLONIA L. JUL. COR.—COL. JUL. COR.—C. L. J. COR, &c. *Goltz. Græc.*; *Vaillant. Col.* &c.

CORIO, *Bern[illegible]ine* (*Biog.*) an historian of an illustrious family of M[illegible] was born in 1460, and died in 1500. He

wrote 'Storia di Milano,' fol. Milan. 1503, also 4to. Venice, 1554, 1565, and Paris, 1646, which are inferior editions.

CORIOLANUS, *C. Martius* (*Hist.*) a celebrated Roman general, so called from his conquest of Corioli, a town of the Volsci, was banished from Rome in consequence of the seditions of the people, and, retiring to the Volsci, he aided them in their attack on the city of Rome, from which he departed only in consequence of the entreaties of his wife Volumnia, and his mother Veturia. He was afterwards put to death by the Volsci for this indulgence to his countrymen. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 2; *Plut. in Vit.*

CORIÓLI (*Geog.*) a town of Latium, on the borders of the Volsci, celebrated for the siege which was successfully carried on against it by C. Martius, who on that account received the surname of Coriolanus. *Liv.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Plut. &c.*

CORK *and Orrery, Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Boyle, [vide *Boyle*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Boyle, earl of Cork and Orrery, viscount Dungarvan and Kynalmeaky, baron Boyle of Youghall, baron of Bandon-bridge, and Broghill, co. Cork, baron Boyle, of Marston, co. Somerset. The title of the eldest son, viscount Dungarvan.

*Arms.* Party per bend crenelle, *argent* and *gules.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, a lion's head erased, party per pale crenelle *argent* and *gules.*

*Supporters.* Two lions party per pale crenelle, the dexter *gules* and *argent*; the sinister of the second and first.

*Motto.* "Honor virtutis præmium."

CORK (*Geog.*) a city of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, situated on the river Lee, 126 m. S. W. Dublin. Lon. 8° 28′ W., lat. 51° 50′ N.; is supposed to have been built by the Danes in the sixth century. It acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry II in the 12th century, was occupied by James II after the Revolution in 1688, but was besieged and taken in 1690, by the then earl of Marlborough.

CORNARIUS (*Biog.*) or *Haguenbot, John*, a physician of Zwickaw, in Saxony, was born in 1500, and died in 1558, leaving several medical treatises, and translations of some of the poems of the ancients on medicine and botany.

CORNARO, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a noble Venetian, who died in 1566, at the age of 98, left, among other things, a treatise 'De Vitæ Sobriæ Commodis.'

CORNAZZANO, *Antonio* (*Biog.*) a poet of Placentia, in the 15th century, wrote 'Lyric Poems,' 8vo. Venice, 1502, and Milan 1519; and also a poem 'De Re Militari,' fol. Venet. 1473, 8vo. Pesar. 1507.

CORNEILLAN, *James de* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Vabre, and afterwards of Rodez, accompanied his uncle Cardinal d'Armagnac in his embassy to pope Paul III, and after making munificent donations to the society of the Jesuits, died in 1582.

CORNEILLAN, *Francis de*, nephew of the preceding, succeeded his uncle in the see of Rodez, where he suffered much from the violence of the Huguenots, who plundered him of his revenues, and compelled him to absent himself for many years. He died in 1614, bearing the reputation of one of the most learned and illustrious prelates of his time.

CORNEILLAN, *Bernardin de*, nephew of the preceding, succeeded his uncle in the see of Rodez, and after having founded a college and several schools in his diocese, died in 1645.

CORNEILLE, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, called by the French the Shakspeare of France, was born at Roen in 1606, and died in 1684. Of the editions of Corneille, consisting of nine comedies, and twenty-two tragedies, the best are that of Joby, 10 vols. 12mo. 1758, that of Voltaire, 12 vols. 8vo. 1764, and the magnificent one of 10 vols. 4to. 1796. [Vide Plate XXX]

CORNEILLE, *Thomas*, brother to the preceding, and also a poet, but inferior to Peter, was born in 1625, and died in 1709, leaving, besides his dramatic works, 1. A translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses. 2. 'A Dictionary of Arts,' in 2 vols. fol. 3. 'A Universal, Geographical, and Historical Dictionary,' 2 vols. fol.

CORNEILLE, *Michael*, one of the most distinguished painters in the age of Louis XIV, was born in 1642, and died in 1708. He was employed by the king in all the great works which he was carrying on at Versailles and Trianon, where specimens of his skill are still to be seen.

CORNELIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family, partly patrician, and partly plebeian, divided into many branches, of which the most ancient were the Cossi, and the Maluginenses; the most illustrious were the Scipiones, the Lentuli, and the Cethegi; the least noble the Blasiones, Cinnæ, Dolabellæ, Merulæ, Syllæ, and Balbi. [Vide *Cornelius*] Of this family, it is observed by Cicero, that none were burnt, but interred; Sylla being the first who wished to be burnt. He further adds that the Cornelii were so numerous, that they formed a college. *Cic. de Leg.* l. 2; *Pro. Corn.* c. 1; *Plin.* l. 7, c. 54.

CORNELIA, an illustrious Roman lady, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, and wife of Sempronius Gracchus, the consul, U. C. 577, A. C. 177; distinguished herself no less by her careful and prudent education of her children, than by her literary talent. Some of her letters are preserved, of which Cicero and Quintilian speak in terms of commendation. Juvenal seems to condemn her for her haughtiness. *Juv. Sat.* 6, v. 166.

> *Malo Venusinam, quàm t Cornelia mater*
> *Gracchorum, si cum magnis virtutibus affers*
> *Grande supercilium, et numeras in dote triumphos.*

*Cic. in Brut.* c. 58; *Val. Max.* l. 4; *Plut. in Gracch.*; *Quintil.* l. 1; *Paul. Non. de Clar. Cornel. Rom.*

CORNELIA, daughter of Cinna, and wife of J. Cæsar, by whom she had Julia, the wife of Pompey. She was so much the object of his regard, that at her death he made a funeral oration over her body. *Plut. in Cæs.*

CORNELIA, daughter of Metellus Scipio, and wife of Pompey, to whom she was devoted during his life, and continued to mourn for him after his death. *Plut. in Pomp.*

CORNELIA, of the family of the Cossi, was chosen as a vestal in the time of Nero, and was ordered to be buried alive by Domitian, on a charge of incontinence, of which she had once been acquitted, but on its revival was condemned. *Plin.* l. 8; *Epist.* 11; *Sueton. in Domit.* c. 8.

CORNELIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) medals are extant of different branches of this family, inscribed with the names of the Cossi, Maluginenses, Scipiones, Lentuli, Blasiones, Cinnæ, Dolobellæ, Merulæ, Sullæ, and Balbi.

CORNELIUS (*Bibl.*) centurion of a cohort belonging to the legion surnamed *Italian*, although a Gentile, served God with his family; in consequence of which he was directed by an angel to send to Peter. On coming the apostle began to instruct him in the truths of the Gospel, when the Holy Ghost fell on him and his family, who were the first fruits of the Gentiles. *Acts* x. 1, &c. Nothing authentic is known farther of Cornelius, but S. Jerome says that the house in which he dwelt at Cæsarea was converted into a church. His festival, as a saint, is kept by the Latins on the 2d of Feb., and by the Greeks on the 13th of Sept. *Baillet, Vies des Saintes.*

CORNELIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Cornelia, gens.*

CORNELIUS, vide *Arvina.*

CORNELIUS, vide *Balbus.*

CORNELIUS, vide *Cethegus.*

CORNELIUS, vide *Cinna.*

CORNELIUS, vide *Cossus.*

CORNELIUS, vide *Dolabella.*

CORNELIUS, vide *Lentulus.*

Cornelius, vide *Merula*.

Cornelius, vide *Scipio* and *Sylla*.

Cornelius, surnamed *Faustus*, the son of Sylla, signalized himself at the siege of Jerusalem by Pompey, being the first who entered through the breach into the temple. *Joseph.* l. 14.

Cornelius, a valiant captain among the Jews, at the siege of Jerusalem, recommended to his brother Longus, who was brought into a situation where he must surrender or die, to submit to the latter, rather than tarnish his reputation. *Joseph.* l. 15.

Cornelius (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Antioch, who succeeded Heron I in 129, and suffered martyrdom in 143. *Euseb. in Chron.*

Cornelius, *St.*, a pope, and a Roman by birth, succeeded S. Fabian in 251, and after suffering many torments during the persecution of Gallus and Volusianus, he died in exile in 252. *S. Cyprian. ep.* 52, &c.; *S. Hieron. Cat.; Baron. Annal.*

Cornelius (*Biog.*) vide *Gallus*.

Cornelius, vide *Nepos*.

Cornelius, vide *Severus*.

Cornelius, vide *Tacitus*.

CORNEWALL (*Her.*) the name of a family which was driven from France at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and enjoys at present the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1764 on sir George Cornewall; the arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, ducally crowned *or*, within a bordure engrailed *sable*, bezanty for Cornewall; 2d and 3d *vert*, a chevron between three garbs *or*, for Amyand.

*Crest.* A Cornish chough *proper*; 2d, a demi-lion rampant *gules*, ducally crowned *or*.

*Motto.* "La vie durante."

CORNIFICIUS, Q. (*Hist.*) a general and a poet in the age of Augustus, who was employed to accuse Brutus and others. Of his writings, which were much esteemed in their day, nothing remains but a few letters to his friend and correspondent Cicero, with whom he was colleague in the augurship, and a competitor for the consulship. His sister Cornificia, is also said to have had a talent for poetry. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 13; *Ad Fam.* l. 12, &c.; *Catull. Carm.* 38; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 3, c. 11, &c.; *Voss. de Poet. Lat. &c.*

CORNUTUS, *Cæcilius* (*Hist.*) a pretor, who submitted to a voluntary death, rather than be called to an account by Tiberius. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4.

Cornutus, a stoic philosopher of Africa, who was preceptor to the poet Persius, and is said to have been banished by Nero, for offering his opinion too freely on a performance of the emperor's. *Pers. Sat.* 5, v. 36; *Dio.* l. 62.

CORNWALL, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the royal titles enjoyed by the eldest son of the king of England, which was first granted by charter, dated March 13, 11 Edward III, in favour of his son Edward, surnamed the *Black Prince*, wherein he was declared duke of Cornwall, to hold to himself and his heirs, kings of England, and to their first-born son, by virtue of which charter the eldest son of the king of England is by law acknowledged duke of Cornwall, the instant he is born. At the same time, by a patent, a provision was made for the better support of this dignity and honour, consisting of lands, which lay principally within the duchy of Cornwall, besides all the castles, &c. belonging to the dukedom or earldom of Cornwall, the reversions of which were in the crown. [Vide *Wales*]

Cornwall (*Geog.*) the *Cornubia* of the ancients, a country that forms the S. W. extremity of England, being bounded on the E. by Devonshire, S. by the English Channel, and N. W. by St. George's Channel, and extending from E. to W. 80 miles. Its principal towns are Launceston, Bodmin, St. Austin, Falmouth, Truro, Penzance, &c. Its rivers are the Tamar, Lyner, Looe, Fowey, &c.

CORNWALLIS, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was in the expedition, in 13 Hen. VIII, with the earl of Surrey, Lord High Admiral, who after scouring the seas, landed at Morlaix, in Bretagne, where Mr. Cornwallis behaved so gallantly in storming a town, that he was knighted by the earl on the spot.

Cornwallis, *Sir Thomas*, eldest son of the preceding, after receiving the honour of knighthood in 1548, behaved himself very bravely in opposing the rebellion of Robert Ket, the tanner, in 1549, although he was overpowered and taken prisoner. He was afterwards very instrumental in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion, after which he was one of the commissioners, who, with the earl of Surrey, and sir Edward Hastings, sat in trial on sir Thomas Wyatt. He was one of queen Mary's privy council, and dissuaded her from sending queen Elizabeth out of England, as was proposed. He died in 1604, at the age of 86.

Cornwallis, *Sir William*, eldest son of the preceding, embarked with Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, in his expedition against the rebels in Ireland in 1599, and was knighted for his services there in the same year.

Cornwallis, *Sir Charles*, second son of sir Thomas, was high in favour with James I, by whom he was knighted in 1603, and sent as ambassador into Spain, where he resided till 1609, with great reputation. His letters, relating to the negotiations in this embassy, fill a considerable part of the second volume, and a portion of the third of 'Windwood's Memorials.' He was afterwards treasurer to Henry, prince of Wales, an account of whose life and death he wrote.

Cornwallis, *Frederick, Lord*, second son of sir William Cornwallis, and nephew of the preceding, distinguished himself by his loyalty, fidelity, and valour during the rebellion, particularly in the fight at Copredy Bridge, co. Oxon, in 1644, where he rescued lord Wilmot, then taken prisoner by the rebels; and, when resistance was useless, he shared in the exile of his royal master, Charles II, and afterwards attended him on his triumphant entry into London. In 1661, three days before his majesty's coronation, he was honoured with the peerage, in testimony of his majesty's high esteem of his faithful services.

Cornwallis, *Edward*, fourth lord, made several campaigns in Flanders under king William.

Cornwallis, *Edward*, sixth son of the preceding, after serving in the campaigns in Flanders in 1744 and 1745, was appointed governor of Placentia, in Newfoundland, where he acted with great prudence and ability. In 1762 he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, and died in 1776.

Cornwallis, *Charles*, second earl and first marquis, was born in 1738, and early engaging in a military life, distinguished himself first in the unfortunate war in America, where, after a diversity of success, he was captured, with his whole army of 4000 men, in Virginia, in 1781. He afterwards acquired the highest honour in India, in the double capacity of governor-general and commander-in-chief; where, by the capture of Seringapatam in 1791, he subdued one of the bitterest enemies to the English in India. In 1792 he was appointed viceroy in Ireland, where he added to his well-earned reputation, by combining firmness and conciliation so as to suppress the rebellion then raging in that country. In 1804 he was again appointed governor-general of the East Indies; and in that station died at Gawnepoor in 1805, worn out with a course of active and glorious services which will endear his name to posterity.

Cornwallis, *Frederick* (*Ecc.*) seventh son of Charles, fourth lord Cornwallis, was fellow of Christ College, Cambridge; consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1749; elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1768; and died in 1783 at the age of 70.

CORNWALLIS (*Her.*) the name of a family which has been settled in Suffolk for many centuries, of which the most distinguished notice has been taken under the head of *History*. Thomas Cornwallis, or Cornwalleyis, as it was originally written, was sheriff of London in 1738, from whom descended Frederick Cornwallis, the first who was advanced to the dignity of the peerage, as baron Cornwallis, of Eye, co. Suffolk; Charles, the fifth lord Cornwallis, was created, in 1753, an earl and a viscount; and Charles, the second earl before-mentioned, was raised to the dignity of a marquis in 1792. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Cornwallis, marquis and earl Cornwallis, viscount Broome, lord Cornwallis, of Eye, and a baronet. The eldest son bears the title of viscount Broome.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *sable*, gutty d'Eau on a fess *argent*, three Cornish choughs *proper*, for Cornwallis; second *or*, a chief indented *azure*, a crescent *gules* for difference, for Butler; third *gules*, three covered cups *argent*, also for Butler.

*Crest.* On a wreath a mount *vert*, and thereon a stag regardant lodged *argent*, attired *or*, having about his neck a laurel *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two stags *argent*, attired and gorged as the crest.

*Motto.* "Virtus vincit invidiam."

CORŒBUS (*Myth.*) a Phrygian, son of Mygdon and Anaxamena, assisted Priam, and is said to have been killed by Pyrrhus or Diomedes. *Paus.* l. 10; *Serv. in Virg. Æn.* l. 2.

CORŒBUS, a hero of Argolis, who killed a serpent called Pœne, sent by Apollo to be revenged on Argos. *Paus.* l. 1.

CORŒBUS (*Biog.*) a courser of Elis, who gained the prize at Olympia, and was killed by Neoptolemus.

CORONEA (*Geog.*) a town of Bœotia, built by Coronus, son of Thersander, near which Agesilaus defeated the allied army of Athens, Thebes, Corinth, and Argos, in the first year of the Corinthian war, A. C. 394. *Diodor.* l. 12; *C. Nep. in Ages.*; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 9.

CORONEL, *Paul* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of Segovia, who died in 1534, had a share in the Polyglott Bible of Cardinal Ximene, and also made an addition to the work of Nicholas de Lira, 'De Translationum Differentiis.'

CORONELLI, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a geographer of Venice, where he died in 1718, published upwards of 30 volumes, most of them in folio; among which are, 1. 'Atlante Veneto,' 4 vols. fol. Venice, 1691. 2. 'Ritratti de Celebri Personagge dell' Academia Cosmografica,' &c. fol. Venice, 1697. 3. 'Specchio del Mare Mediterraneo,' fol. ibid. 1698. 4. 'Bibliotheca Universalis,' of which, according to Moreri, only 7 vols. fol. were published, although other authors make the number greater.

CORONIS (*Myth.*) a daughter of Phlegias, beloved by Apollo, by whom she is said to have had a child; and afterwards to have been killed for her infidelity.

CORRADINI, *de Sezza, Peter Marcellinus* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, who was created by Innocent XII, died in 1743, leaving, 1. 'De Civitate et Ecclesia Settina,' 4to. Rom. 1702. 2. 'Vetus Latium,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Rom. 1704, 1707; and 4 vols. 4to. 1727. A third work, entitled 'De Jure Precum Primarium,' 1707, under the assumed name of Conradus Oligenius, is also ascribed to him.

CORREA, *de Sa Salvador* (*Hist.*) a Spanish admiral, was born at Cadiz in 1594, and, after having signalized himself in the service of Philip IV, of Spain, and also of John IV, of Portugal, was imprisoned and exiled by the latter on a charge of maladministration in South America, but was restored to his honours by Alphonso VI before he died in 1686.

CORREGIO, *Jerome de* (*Ecc.*) of the noble family of Corregio, a town of Modena, was placed by Pius IV in the number of the cardinals in 1561; appointed to the archbishopric of Tarentum in 1569; sent by Pius V to fortify the maritime places in the marquisate of Ancona against the Turks, who threatened to make a descent there; and, after having executed his commission with fidelity, he died in 1572.

CORREGIO, *Antonio de* (*Biog.*) a celebrated painter of Corregio, whose family name was Allegi, died in 1513 at the age of 40. His 'Assumption of the Virgin,' on the cupola of the cathedral at Parma, has long been the admiration of every person of good taste. [Vide Plate XXXV]

CORREUS (*Hist.*) a general of the Bellovaci, an ancient people of Gaul, who refused quarter while fighting against Cæsar, and died with arms in his hands. *Hist. Comm.* l. 8.

CORRY (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Belmore, a title conferred on Armar Corry, in 1797, who had been previously raised to the dignities of viscount Belmore in 1789, and baron Belmore, of Castle Coote, in 1781.

CORRY, *Viscount*, the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Belmore.

CORSETTO, *Petro* (*Hist.*) a nobleman of Palermo, who was three times judge of Palermo, and one of the Privy Council to the king of Spain, re-established the academy at Accisi, which he entitled Reaccisi, and died in 1643. He wrote, 1. 'Propugnatio Vectigalis Asportantibus Sericum Messanæ Portæ indicti.' 2. 'Problema Politicum,' &c.

CORSI, *Dominic Maria* (*Ecc.*) a noble Florentine, was born in 1637, created cardinal by Innocent XI in 1686, and died in 1697.

CORSICA (*Geog.*) an island in the Mare Ligusticum, or that part of the Mediterranean situated between the coast of Genoa and the island. Its principal cities formerly were Aleria and Mariana; those at present are Ajaccio, Nebio, Calvi, Corti, Bonifacio, &c. There are five bishops' sees; namely, Ajaccio, Aleria, Sagona, Mariana, and Nebio. Its principal rivers are the Liamon and the Tavignan, which have their source in the Lake of Crena; the Capo Corso, or Punta di Morono, is the *Sacrum Promontorium* of the ancients. It abounded in honey, but not of the best sort. *Mart.* l. 9, ep. 27.

*Hyblæis apibus Corsica mella dabit.*

*Ovid. Amor.* l. 1, el. 12.

*Melle sub infami Corsica mittit apis.*

Its inhabitants were characterised as robbers and liars. *Senec. Consol. ad Helv.* 8.

*Lex prima ulcisci, lex altera vivere rapto,*
*Tertia mentiri, quarta negare Deos.*

From their predatory character the name of corsair is supposed to be derived.

*History of Corsica.*

Corsica was called by the Greeks *Cyrnos*, from Cyrnus, a son of Hercules; and Corsica, its Latin name, from *Corsa Bubulca*, as is said, a woman of Liguria, who was the leader of a colony thither. The Tuscans first made themselves masters of the island; after which it came successively into the hands of the Carthaginians and Romans; by which latter people, under Scipio, the town of Aleria was taken, U. C. 495, A. C. 259. In the time of Pliny it was in a flourishing state, having as many as 33 towns, a number far exceeding its present population. The Saracens made a fruitless attempt to take it in the eighth century; and the Genoese and Pisans contended for some time for the possession, which at length was yielded to the former. The French, in 1553, became masters of a great part of the island, but restored it again at the peace in 1559. In 1736 the Corsicans, instigated by a German adventurer, named baron Theodore von Neuhof, attempted to shake off the Genoese yoke, but were frustrated by the interference of France; another attempt was made in

1741, and though aided by the co-operation of England, was not more successful. In 1758 they chose the celebrated Paoli for their general, who compelled the Genoese, after a successful warfare, to sell the sovereignty of the island to France; but the contest being continued with various success, the French were at length expelled, and Corsica became united to the British crown in 1794; until in consequence of the successes of their countryman Buonaparte, the Corsicans determined on returning once more to their allegiance to France, the English troops evacuated the island in 1796, and the French were left in the undisturbed possession of it, which they have retained ever since. *Strab.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Dio. Cass.* l. 110; *Thuan. Hist.* l. 12, &c.; *Philippin Hist. de Cors.*; *Justinian Hist. Venet.*; *Mich. Metell. Guerra de Cors.*

CORSINI (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient and illustrious family of Florence, which has given one pope and other distinguished persons.

CORSINI, *Philip, Marquis of,* was envoy-extraordinary from the grand duke of Tuscany to the court of France, and his minister plenipotentiary at the Congress of Cambray; after which he was employed at Florence both in a civil and military capacity.

CORSINI, *Lawrence* (*Ecc.*) a pope. [Vide *Clement XII*]

CORSINI, *Peter*, a native of Florence, of the above-mentioned family, was sent in 1363 by pope Urban V as legate into Germany, promoted to the see of Florence on his return, created cardinal in 1370, obtained the bishopric of Porto, and, after adhering to the side of Clement VII, died in 1405.

CORSINI, *Nereus*, a native of Florence, after having been archbishop of Damietta, and bishop of Arezzo, in Tuscany, was created cardinal by Alexander VII in 1664, and died in 1678.

CORSINI, *Nereus Maria*, second son of Francis Maria, and nephew to pope Clement XII, was born in 1685, and created a cardinal in 1730, besides enjoying many other dignities.

CORSINI, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and antiquary of Fanano, was born in 1702, and died in 1765, leaving a Course of Geometrical Elements, and other works, of which Fabroni has given a catalogue.

CORT, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Hoorn, in Holland, was born in 1536, and died in 1578. He is said to have been the best engraver, with the burine or graver only, that Holland ever produced.

CORTE, *Gottlieb* (*Biog.*) a professor of law at Leipzig, was born at Bescow, in Lower Lusatia, in 1698, and died in 1731, leaving, 1. 'De Jure quod Natura Animalia omnia docuit,' 4to. Lips. 1727. 2. 'Vindiciæ Prætorii Romani,' 4to. Lips. 1730, &c.; besides an edition of Sallust and Pliny's Epistles.

CORTESI, *William* (*Biog.*) a French painter, who died in 1679, at the age of 51, studied at Rome, and was employed by Alexander VIII.

CORTESI, *Giovanna*, a paintress of Florence, who died in 1736, aged 66. Her miniatures were much admired.

CORTEZ, *Ferdinand* (*Hist.*) the conqueror of Mexico, was born at Medellin, in Estremadura, in 1485, and died in 1554, after having, with incredible bravery and perseverance, conquered the unhappy Mexicans, whom he subdued by unheard-of cruelties. [Vide Plate XIII]

CORTEZ (*Ecc.*) or *Cortesio, Gregory*, of an ancient family of Modena, was created cardinal by Paul III in 1542, and died in 1548, leaving 'Epistolarum Familiarium Liber,' besides translations from the Fathers, and some theological works.

CORTEZI, *Paul* (*Ecc.*) an Italian prelate of San Geminiano, was born in 1465, named bishop of Urbano by Pius III, and died in 1510. He wrote, 1. 'De Viris Doctis,' 4to. Florent. 1734. 2. Four Books of Commentaries on the Sentences, fol. 1540. 3. 'De Cardinalatu,' 1510.

CORTI, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a physician of Paris, who died in 1544, after having been physician to Clement VII, wrote, among other things, 'De Curandis Febribus,' 'De Venæ Sectione,' &c.

CORTINA (*Biog.*) a painter. [Vide *Berretini*]

CORTONA (*Geog.*) a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany, 45 miles S. E. Florence, 83 N. Rome. Lon. 11° 58′ E. lat. 43° N.

*History of Cortona.*

*Cortona*, a town of great antiquity in ancient Etruria, variously called *Crotona, Cyrtonium, Cortona,* &c. was built in the third year of the 17th Olympiad, A. C. 710. It contains many vestiges of antiquity, and has an academy of Etruscan antiquities, which was founded here in 1726. It is a bishop's see, erected by John XXII, and suffragan of Florence.

CORTUSI, *William and Albriget* (*Biog.*) father and son, or cousins, as some suppose, historians of the 14th century, wrote a history of Padua, their native place, entitled 'De Novitatibus Paduæ et Lombardiæ,' which was published by Felix Osius in 1636, and by Muratori in 1728, in the 12th volume of his collection of the Historians of Italy.

CORVINUS (*Hist.*) a name given to M. Valerius, from *corvus*, a crow, which assisted him when he was fighting against a Gaul. *Aul. Gell.* l. 9; *Aur. Vict. de Vir. Illust.*

CORVINUS, *Messalia* (*Biog.*) an orator in the age of Augustus.

CORVINUS, *Clemens* or *Celer*, the friend of Apuleius, was a poet and historian.

CORVINUS, vide *Huniades*.

CORUNCANUS, *Titus* (*Hist.*) the first plebeian who was made high-priest at Rome. *Cic. pro Dom.* c. 54; *Plin.* l. 34, c. 6.

CORYATE, *George* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Salisbury in the reign of queen Elizabeth, wrote, 1. 'Poemata Varia Latina,' 4to. Lond. 1611, published by his son after his death under the title of 'Posthuma Fragmenta Poematum Georgii Coryate.' 2. 'Descriptio Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ,' written in Latin verse, but not published; although a Latin poem with a similar title has since been published, which is supposed to be part of the same.

CORYATE, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was born in 1577, and died in 1617, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Travels in France, Savoy,' &c. 4to. 1611, and 3 vols. 8vo. 1776. 2. 'Letters from Asmere, the Coast of the Great Mogul,' &c. 2. 'A Letter to his Mother Gertrude, dated from Agra in East India,' &c.

CORYBAS (*Myth.*) a son of Cybele, who introduced the worship of his mother into Phrygia. *Diod.* l. 5.

CORYBAS (*Biog.*) a painter. *Plin.* l. 35.

CORYBUT (*Hist.*) an ancient and illustrious house of Poland, which was allied to the royal family.

CORYBUT, cousin-german of Ladislaus IV, pursuaded the king to have divine service performed in the vulgar tongue, which was Sclavonian.

CORYCUS (*Geog.*) now *Curco*, a mountain of Cilicia, which produced excellent saffron. *Strab.* l. 14; *Dioscor.* l. 1; *Solin.* c. 41; *Plin.* l. 5.

CORYTUS (*Hist.*) or *Cyrtus*, an ancient king of Etruria, who gave his name to the town of Cortona. [Vide *Cortona*]

COS (*Geog.*) vide *Co.*

COS (*Numis.*) this island is distinguished on some medals by the inscription ΚΩΙΩΝ, with the name of their magistrates. The heads of Æsculapius and Hercules, or the serpent and the cancer marinus, are the common types. This island struck medals as an independant state, and also in honour of Lepidus, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero,

Vespasian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Sept. Severus, Domna, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Philippus, sen. *Goltz. Insul.; Hunt. Numm. Pop. &c.*

COSENZA (*Geog.*) a city of Naples, and capital of Calabria Citra, situated on seven small hills at the foot of the Appennines, 30 miles S. W. Rossano, and 150 S. S. E. Naples. Lon. 16° 47′ E. lat. 39° 22′ N. Alaric, king of the Goths, died in this town, which is the ancient *Consentia.* It suffered much from the irruptions of the Saracens in the tenth century, and afterwards from the contending factions of Anjou and Arragon, besides having been repeatedly visited by earthquakes.

COSIERS, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp in 1603, who was patronized by many crowned heads, and admired for his historical paintings.

COSIMO, *Andrew and Peter* (*Biog.*) painters and brothers, the first of whom excelled in the chiaro-oscuro, and the other in ludicrous pieces. Peter died in 1521, at the age of 80.

COSIN, *John* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate of Norwich, was born in 1594, educated at Cambridge, and driven from the mastership of Peter-house, and all his preferments, by the rebels in 1642; raised to the see of Durham at the Restoration, and died in 1672. He is said to have spent 2,000*l.* yearly in charitable and pious uses; and, among other things, he founded eight scholarships in Cambridge, which cost 320*l.*; and gave books to the library of that College, which cost 1000*l.* Among his works, as an author, are, 1. 'A Collection of Private Devotions,' 1627. 2. 'A Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scripture,' &c. 4to. London, 1657 and 1672. 3. 'Regni Angliæ Religio Catholica,' &c. 4. 'The History of Popish Transubstantiation,' &c. translated from the Latin of the author by Dr. Durrell, 8vo. London, 1675. 5. 'The Differences in the Chief Points of Religion between the Roman Catholics and Us of the Church of England,' &c. printed at the end of 'Bull's Corruptions of the Church of Rome,' &c.

COSINGAS (*Hist.*) a prince of the Cerrhenians, and priest of Juno. *Polyæn.* l. 7.

COSIS (*Hist.*) a brother of the king of Albania, killed by Pompey.

COSMAS (*Biog.*) vide *Cosmus.*

COSME, *John Baseillac* (*Biog.*) a Franciscan, and a lithotomist, was born in 1703 at Paris, and died in 1781, leaving, 1. 'Recueil des Pieces Importantes sur l'Operation de la Taille,' Paris, 1751. 2. 'Nouvelle Methode d'Extraire la Pierre,' Paris, 12mo.

COSMO (*Hist.*) a name common to some of the Medici family.

Cosmo I, son of John de Medici, was born in 1519, succeeded Alexander de Medici as duke of Florence; and, after having distinguished himself by his skill in government, and his patronage of literature, died in 1574. He was unhappy in his family, having, in a fit of passion, stabbed his son John, who had been the murderer of his brother Garcia; in consequence of which the mother was so affected with the tragic scene that she died of grief a few days after.

Cosmo II, grandson of the preceding, succeeded in 1609, and died in 1621, after having contributed to the happiness of his people by the practice of all the virtues of a wise and good prince.

Cosmo III, son of Ferdinand II, succeeded in 1670, and died in 1723, after a reign of 54 years.

COSMUS I (*Ecc.*) patriarch of Constantinople, and originally of Jerusalem, succeeded John Xiphilinus in 1075, and governed this church till 1081.

Cosmus II, succeeded Michael in 1146, and died 10 months after.

Cosmus, or *Cosmo*, a priest, who, being taken by the Saracens in the eighth century, and carried to Damascus, was ransomed by S. John Damascenus, who entrusted the education of his son to him. He composed several hymns, which are in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' and part of the odes, which are in the 'Triodium' of the Greeks. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 334.

Cosmus (*Biog.*) a Greek author, who wrote the Life of S. Chrysostom.

Cosmus, surnamed the *Egyptian*, because he was a native of Alexandria, and *Indopleustes*, or *Indicopleustes*, on account of his travels to India, lived in the sixth century, and wrote, among other things, a work entitled 'Christian Topography,' &c. published by Montfaucon in his 'Nova Collectio Patrum,' Vol. II.

COSSART, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Pontoise, who died in 1674, published, in conjunction with Father Labbe, the collection of 'Councils,' which he completed in 1672, from the 11th to the 18th volume, after the death of the latter.

COSSE (*Hist.*) the name of a noble family of Brissac, which has produced several illustrious individuals.

Cosse, *Charles de*, a marshal of France, otherwise called *Marshal de Brissac*, distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Piedmont, at the siege of Perpignan in 1541, and on different other occasions, for which he was made marshal of France by Henry II; and, after being sent on an embassy to Charles V, died in 1563. *Paul. Jov. Thuan. Hist.; Brantome Mem.; P. Anselme, &c.*

Cosse, *Arthur de*, brother of the preceding, and also marshal of France, known by the name of *Marshal de Cosse*, obtained this distinction by his military skill and valour, which he displayed against the Calvinists, and other enemies of France.

Cosse, *Timoleon de*, son of Charles de Cosse, commonly called *Le Comte de Brissac*, early displayed his attachment to a military life, and gave great promises of his future worth at the siege of Rochelle, and elsewhere, when he was unfortunately killed in 1569, at the siege of Mucidan, aged 26. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 54; *Brantom. Mem.; Davila*, l. 4, &c.

Cosse, *Charles II, de*, duke of Brissac, and younger brother of the preceding, maintained the reputation of his family, and increased its honours by his military services, during the war of the league, in which he was on the side of the Guises. In 1621 he was at the siege of S. John d'Angeli, and died the same year.

Cosse, *Philip*, or *Philibert, de* (*Ecc.*) brother of Charles and Arthur de Cosse, was raised to the episcopal see of Coutances in 1530, and died in 1548, high in favour with king Louis.

COSSUS (*Hist.*) a branch of the family of the Cornelii, who distinguished themselves particularly in the early periods of the republic.

Cossus, *A. Cornelius*, a military tribune with consular power, killed Tolumnius, the king of the Veii, in battle, U. C. 318, A. C. 434, and afterwards being created dictator, he obtained a triumph over the Volsci and Equi. *Liv.* l. 4, c. 6.

Cossus, *P. Cornelius*, several times a military tribune with consular power, and once dictator, conquered the Volsci, and destroyed a fort at the Lacus Fucinus. *Liv.* l. 4.

Cossus, *Cn. Cornelius*, several times military tribune, and once consul, laid waste the country of Capena. *Liv.* l. 5, &c.

COSSUTIANUS (*Hist.*) the name of an informer in the reign of Tiberius, was condemned for bribery, but pardoned by the emperor. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11, 13, &c.

COSSUTII (*Hist.*) the name of a Roman family, of which was Cossutia, the wife of Julius Cæsar. *Sueton. in Cæs.*

COSTA (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family of Portugal.

Costa, *Dom. Jean da*, a grandee of Portugal, signalised himself against the Moors, and also against the Spaniards, in the service of John IV, and afterwards was sent on an embassy to France; but on the accession of Alphonso VI, he was banished through the intrigues of his enemies, and died on his return from exile in 1664.

Costa, *Anthony Rodrigues da*, of Setuval, in Estremadura, was born in 1666, sent as ambassador to Vienna to conduct the archduchess Maria-Anne to Portugal on her marriage with the prince of Brasil, and, after holding many other posts, died in 1732.

Costa, *Georges da* (*Ecc.*) though born of mean parentage, rose by his merit to be archbishop of Lisbon; and, after going as ambassador to the king of Castille from Alphonsus V, of Portugal, was created cardinal by Sextus IV in 1476, and died in 1508.

COSTANZO, *Angelo di* (*Biog.*) of a noble family of Naples, was born in 1507, and died in 1590, leaving, 'Istoria del Regno di Napoli,' &c. fol. Aquila, 1581, 4to. Venice, 1710, 4to. Naples, 1735; besides his poems in Latin and Italian, which latter were published in 1709, 1723, 1728, &c.

COSTARD, *George* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Shrewsbury, was born in 1710, educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of A.M. in 1733, and died in 1782, leaving, 1. 'A Letter to Martin Folkes, Esq. President of the Royal Society, concerning the Rise and Progress of Astronomy amongst the Ancients,' &c. 8vo. 1746. 2. 'A Farther Account of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy,' &c. 8vo. 1748. 3. 'Dissertationes II Critico-Sacræ,' &c. Oxon. 1752. 4. A new edition of Hydes' 'Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1760. 5. 'The Use of Astronomy in History and Chronology,' &c. 4to. 1764. 6. 'The History of Astronomy,' &c. 4to. 1767. 7. 'Astronomical and Philological Conjectures on a Passage in Homer,' &c. 4to. 1768. 8. 'A Letter to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq. containing some Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws,' 8vo. 1778.

COSTE, *Hillario de* (*Biog.*) a Minime friar, of a noble family of Dauphiny, was born in 1595, and died in 1661, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Hist. Catholique ou sont Ecrites toutes les Vies, Faits, &c. des Hommes et des Dames Illustres du 16eme et 17eme Siecle,' fol. 1625. 2. 'Les Eloges et les Vies des Princesses et Dames Illustres,' 2 vols. 4to. 1647. 3. 'Les Eloges de nos Rois et des Enfans de France qui ont été Dauphins,' 4to. 1643. 4. 'Le parfait Ecclesiastique, ou la Vie de François le Picart, Docteur de Paris, avec les Eloges de 40 autres Docteurs de la Faculté,' 8vo. 1658.

Coste, *Peter*, a protestant of Uzez, who died in 1746, left Translations of Locke on the Understanding, 4to. Amsterdam, 1786; of Trevoux, 4 vols. 12mo.; of Newton's Optics, 4to.; and Locke's Reasonableness of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo.; besides an edition of Montaigne's Essays, 3 vols. 4to., and 10 vols. 12mo.; and of Fontaine's Fables, 12mo.

COSTER, *Lawrence* (*Biog.*) or *Lawrenz Janz Koster*, a printer of Haerlem, was, according to the Dutch, the inventor of that art, about the year 1430; but this point has been obstinately disputed in favour of Mentz, where this art is said to have been first exercised 130 years earlier.

COSTES (*Biog.*) vide *Calprenede*.

COSTOBARUS (*Hist.*) a native of Idumæa, who married Salome, the sister of Herod the Great, was made governor of Idumæa, and afterwards put to death by his order. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 15.

Costobarus and Saul, two Jews, of an illustrious family, who had both held the high-priesthood; after finding every endeavour fruitless to keep the people from rebelling against the Romans, they surrendered themselves to the army of Cestius. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2.

COTELERIUS, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) bachelor of the Sorbonne, and Greek professor in the Royal Academy at Paris, was born at Nismes in 1627, and died in 1686, leaving, 1. 'Patres Apostolici,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1672. 2. 'Monumenta Ecclesiæ Græcæ,' 3 vols. fol. 1675, 1681—1686; besides 9 folio volumes of MSS. in the Imperial Library.

COTES, *Roger* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and astronomer of Burbach, in Leicestershire, was born in 1682, educated at Cambridge, taking his degrees of B. A. and A. M. in 1706 and in 1716. He published at Cambridge in 1713 the second edition of sir Isaac Newton's Principia, besides his 'Harmonia Mensurarum,' 4to. Cantab. 1722.

Cotes, *Francis*, an English artist, who was one of the founders of the Royal Academy, died in 1770, aged 45. He was particularly eminent for his portraits in crayons.

COTIN, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a member of the French Academy, who died in 1682, was satirized by Boileau, and also by Moliere, in his 'Femmes Savantes,' under the name of Tryssotin. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Theoclée, ou la vraie Philosophie,' &c. 2. 'Traité de l'Ame Immortelle.' 3. 'Poesies Chretiennes,' 12mo. 1668, &c.

COTISO (*Hist.*) a king of the Daci, whose army was defeated by Corn. Lentulus, the lieutenant of Augustus. *Plin.* l. 4; *Sueton. in Aug.*; *Dio.* l. 51.

COTOLENDI, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and a native of Aix in the 18th century, published, 1. 'Voyages de Pierre Texeira,' &c. translated from the Spanish, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1681. 2. 'Vie de la Duchesse de Montmorenci,' 8vo. Paris, 1684. 3. 'Vie de Christophe Colomb.' 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1681, &c.

COTTA, *M. Aurelius* (*Hist.*) consul with Lucullus, was defeated by sea and land by Mithridates. He was the opponent of Marius. *Cic. in Verr.* v. 13; *Plut. in Lucull.*

Cotta, *L.*, was accused by Scipio Africanus Minor, but defended by Q. Metellus, and acquitted.

Cotta, *John* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Verona, was born in 1483, and died in 1511. Several of his epigrams, &c. are printed in the collection entitled, 'Carmina Quinque Poetarum,' 8vo. Venet. 1548.

COTTEREL, *Sir Charles* (*Hist.*) master of the requests to Charles II, who had shared in the sufferings and exile of his royal master, was succeeded in his office by Charles Lodowick Cotterel, esq.; since which this office has been long in this family. Sir Charles translated from the French 'Cassandra, the famed Romance,' which has been frequently reprinted; and had a principal hand in translating from the Italian 'Davila's History of the Wars of France.'

COTTERELL (*Her.*) the name of a family of Hertford, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir John Geers Cotterell in 1805. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *or*; second *argent*, two escallops in fesse *sable*; third *argent*, an escallop *sable*; over all a cross engrailed per pale *sable* and *gules*, debruised with a bend of the third.

*Crest.* An armed man embowed *proper*, holding an escutcheon (by the top) *argent*, thereon a talbot's head *sable*, collared and chained *or*.

*Motto.* "Non rapui, sed recipi."

COTTINGTON, *Francis Lord* (*Hist.*) fourth son of Philip Cottington, of Godmonston, in Somersetshire, was sent as ambassador into Spain by Charles I, and after serving his master in the office of Lord Treasurer, was again sent into Spain on an embassy, where he died in 1649.

Cottington, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title conferred on the above-mentioned nobleman in 1631, which became extinct at the death of his nephew, Francis Cottington, in 1653.

COTTON, *Sir John, Bart.* (*Hist.*) of the Cambridge family, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was high sheriff in the county of Cambridge when the rebellion broke out, and he proclaimed the earl of Essex a traitor. He also took up arms for his sovereign, and was entrusted to carry the plate of the University of Cambridge to the king at Oxford, which he safely delivered, through many difficulties, being

followed by a body of Cromwell's horse. He was soon after obliged to leave his country for his loyalty, and died about 1690.

Cotton, *Sir Robert Bruce*, a distinguished antiquary, and son of Thomas Cotton, esq. the descendant of an ancient family, probably the same as that of the preceding, sir John Cotton; was born at Denton, co. Huntingdon, in 1570; educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of A. B. in 1585; was created a knight by James I on his accession, and a baronet in 1611; being the thirty-sixth on the list of those advanced to this new dignity. He afterwards entangled himself in the party politics of the stormy reign of Charles I, for which he was arrested and imprisoned, and died shortly after his release in 1631. His memory will be held in more esteem by the lovers of learning, for the munificent donation of the library, distinguished by the name of the Cotton library, consisting solely of rare and valuable MSS., which were deposited in the British Museum in 1753. He wrote, besides political pamphlets which do him no honour, 1. 'A short View of the long Life and Reign of Henry III, King of England,' 4to. 1627; reprinted in 'Cottoni Posthuma.' 2. 'A Narrative of Count Gondomar's Transactions during his Embassy in England,' 4to. London, 1659. 3. 'Of Antiquity, Etymology,' &c. all printed in 'Hearne's Discourses.'

Cotton (*Her.*) or *Coton*, the name of a family of Saxon origin, who appear from records to have been seated in the county of Salop since the Norman conquest. Of this family is sir Stapleton Cotton, a gallant officer who, for his brilliant services as second in command of the army under the great duke of Wellington at the battle of Salamanca, was advanced to the dignity of the peerage in 1814, by the title of baron Combermere, of Combermere, co. Chester. [Vide *Combermere*]

Cotton, the name of a family, so called from Cotton, a manor in the county of Cambridge, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1641 on the loyal sir John Cotton. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a chevron between three griffins' heads erased *argent*.

*Crest.* A griffin's head erased, as in the arms.

*Motto.* "Fidelitas vincit."

Cotton, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Neronde, near the Loire, was born in 1564, and died in 1626, leaving, among other things, 'L'Institution Catholique,' 2 tom. fol. He was confessor to Henry IV, and distinguished himself for his zeal in converting heretics.

Cotton, *Charles*, a poet, and son of Charles Cotton, esq. of Beresford, in Staffordshire, was born in 1630, and died in 1687. Besides his translations from the French, he wrote, 1. 'A Voyage to Ireland,' a burlesque poem, in three cantos, 1670. 2. 'Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie,' &c. 1678; to which was afterwards added 'Burlesque upon Burlesque,' &c. 3. 'The Wonders of the Peak,' 1681. 4. 'An Elegie on the Lord Hastings,' in the 'Lacrymæ Musarum,' published on that nobleman's death, 8vo. London, 1649. 5. 'Instructions how to Angle for a Trout, or Grayling in a clear Stream,' published as a supplement to Walton's 'Complete Angler.'

Cotton, *Nathaniel*, a physician and poet, who died in 1788, left, among other things, 'Visions in Verse,' published in 1751, 1764, and frequently since. A complete collection of his works, in prose and verse, was published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1791.

COTYS (*Myth.*) a son of Manes, by Calirrhoe, who succeeded his father on the throne of Mæonia.

Cotys (*Hist.*) a king of Paphlagonia, who formed an alliance with Agesilaus, king of Sparta. *Plut. in Agesil.*

Cotys, a king of Thrace, cotemporary with Philip, king of Macedon, who, after a cruel reign of 24 years, was killed by a man of the name of Python. *Athen.* l. 12.

Cotys, a king of Thrace, who assisted Pompey. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 3; *Luc.* l. 5.

Cotys, son of Rhœmatalces, king of Thrace, reigned, by desire of Augustus, conjointly with his uncle Rhescuporis, who on the death of the latter put his nephew to death. He it was to whom Ovid addressed some elegies, among which one of the twelfth book commences—

*Regia progenies, cui nobilitatis origo*
*Nomen ab Eumolpi pervenit usque*, Coty.

*Vel. Paterc.* l. 2; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2, &c.

Cotys, son of the preceding, after sharing Thrace with his cousin Rhœmatalces, was obliged by Caligula to yield it to the latter in exchange for a part of Armenia Minor.

Cotys, brother of Mithridates, was placed on the throne of Bosphorus by Claudius, in the place of the latter, who was suspected of intending to revolt.

Cotys, another king of Bosphorus, whose death Arian attributes to the emperor Adrian.

Cotys (*Numis.*) some medals are extant, bearing the inscriptions, ΚΟΤΥΟΣ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΟΤΥΣ; and on some a head crowned with a diadem; but to which of the abovementioned kings they refer is not certain.

COTYTTO (*Myth.*) the goddess of debauchery. *Hor. Epod.* 17; *Strab.* l. 10; *Juv. Sat.* 2.

COUCI (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family, which is derived from Couci, a manor, in Picardy.

Couci, *Raoul de*, attended king Philip Augustus to the Holy Land, and was killed in 119[illegible].

Couci, *Enguerran de*, distinguished himself in the service of Philip Augustus, and Louis VIII, but was afterwards in alliance with Henry III of England, and died in 1242.

COUDRETTE, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic, who died in 1774, wrote the 'History of the Jesuits,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1761.

COVEL, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Honing's-heath, in Suffolk, was born in 1638; educated at Cambridge; appointed chaplain to the embassy at Constantinople in 1679; and died Master of Christ College, Cambridge, in 1722. He wrote 'Some Account of the present Greek Church; with Reflections on their present Doctrine and Discipline, particularly in the Eucharist,' &c. fol. Cambridge, 1722.

COVENTRY, *John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, sheriff of London in 1416, is much commended by our chroniclers Stow and others for his discreet carriage in the dispute between Humphry, duke of Gloucester, and Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester.

Coventry, *Thomas*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, was born in 1578, and, passing through the gradations of office, was advanced to the eminent post of Lord Keeper, after the skilful and faithful discharge of which for the space of 14 years he died in 1639.

Coventry, *Sir John*, eldest son of the preceding by his second marriage, was attacked in the night by four gentlemen, in consequence of a disrespectful speech which he threw out in parliament against king Charles II. This attempt gave rise to the act, distinguished by the name of the Coventry Act, for 'Preventing Malicious Maiming and Wounding;' by which the persons so offending are to suffer death. He died unmarried; and endowed an hospital at Wiveliscomb, in Somersetshire, for twelve poor people.

Coventry, *Henry*, third son of the Lord Keeper, distinguished himself for his loyalty during the rebellion; and at the restoration he went as ambassador extraordinary to Breda, where, with Denzil, lord Hollis, he concluded a peace with France, Denmark, and the States General. He went twice on an embassy to Sweden, and on those occasions, as on every other, he acted with such wisdom that, as lord Clarendon says, "he was beloved by every body." On his

return from his embassy his majesty reluctantly complied with his request to be permitted to resign his office as principal Secretary of State, and died in his retirement in 1686, in the 68th year of his age.

COVENTRY, *Sir William*, youngest son of the Lord Keeper, left the kingdom during the usurpation, and was afterwards appointed secretary to the duke of York, and also secretary to the admiralty; but quarrelling with the duke of Buckingham, with whom he fought a duel, he was forbid the court, and died in his retirement in 1686, not honoured like his brother. He wrote 1, 'England's Appeal from the Private Cabal at Whitehall to the Great Council of the Nation,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1673. 2. "The Character of a Trimmer,' ibid. 1689, second edition.

COVENTRY (*Her.*) a family of whom honourable mention is made in *History*, particularly of Thomas Coventry, the Lord Keeper, who was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm in 1628; and his eldest son, Thomas, the second lord, was farther advanced in 1697 to the dignity of an earl and viscount. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Coventry, earl of Coventry, viscount Deerhurst, and lord Coventry, of Croome, co. Worcester. The title of the eldest son, viscount Deerhurst.

*Arms.* *Sable*, a fess ermine, between three crescents *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a garb *or*, and thereon a dunghill-cock perched *gules*, comb, wattles, and legs *or*.

*Supporters.* Two eagles, wings expanded *argent*, membered and beaked *or*.

COVENTRY, *Francis* (*Biog.*) eldest son of Thomas Coventry, esq. of the above-mentioned family, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1752, leaving, 'Penhurst,' a poem, 1750; reprinted in Dodsley's Collection.

COVENTRY (*Geog.*) a town of Warwickshire, in England, 18 m. S. E. Birmingham, 49 N. W. Oxford, and 91 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. lat. 52° 24′ N. Coventry is a town of considerable antiquity, although not a place of any consideration in the time of the Romans. Its prosperity was principally owing to the foundation of a monastery in the time of Edward the Confessor; through the pious munificence of Leofric, earl of Mercia; and his countess, Godiva, who is said to have gained some exemptions for this place from her lord, by riding naked through the town, according to the condition he prescribed. In the reigns of Edward III and Richard III the town was encompassed with walls; where, in 1404, a parliament was held. Queen Elizabeth was also entertained in this place; where, for a short time, Mary, the unfortunate queen of Scots, was confined. During the rebellion Coventry was among the disloyal places, for which its walls were rased to the ground by order of Charles II.

COVERDALE, *Miles* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Exeter in the reign of Edward VI, was born in Yorkshire in 1487; ejected from his see by queen Mary; retired to Denmark during her reign; and died about 1566 or 1565, leaving, 1. 'A Faithful and True Prognostication upon the Year 1548,' &c. translated from the German, 8vo. 1536, 1548, and often reprinted. 2. Translation of 'Luther's Exposition of the Twenty-third Psalm,' 16mo. 1537. 3. 'The Old Faithe,' 16mo. 1541, and 1547. 4. A translation of Bullinger's 'Christian State of Matrimony,' 8vo. 1541, 1543, and 1552. 4. An abridgement of Erasmus' 'Enchiridion Militis Christiani,' 12mo. 1545. 5. A translation of the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians, in the second volume of the 'Paraphrase of Erasmus on the New Testament,' fol. 1549. 7. Translation of 'The Hope of the Faithful,' &c. 16mo. 1579; and of 'The Booke of Death; or how a Christian Man ought to behave himself in the Danger of Death,' &c. 16mo. 1579. 8. 'Declaration of the Order that the Churches in Denmark, and many other places in Germany, do use, not only at the Holy Supper, but also at Baptisme,' 16mo. printed abroad, no date; beside the part which he took in the translation of what is called 'Cranmer's Bible;' and also in that entitled the 'Geneva Bible.'

COULON, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) an historian and Jesuit of Poitou, was born in 1605, and died in 1664, leaving, 1. 'Traité Historique des Rivières de France,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1644. 2. An enlarged edition of the 'Tresor de l'Histoire de France, de Gilles Corrozet,' 8vo. 1645. 3. 'L'Histoire Universelle du Royaume de la Chine,' 4to. 1645, translated from the Italian of Alvarez Semedo. 4. 'L'Introducteur en la Cosmographie,' supposed to have been composed by M. Renti. 5. A translation of M. Turselin's 'Histoire Universelle,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1647. 6. An enlarged edition of 'Voyages de Vincent de Blanc,' 4to. 1648, and 1658. 7. A translation of Platina's 'Vies des Papes;' with the continuation of Onuphrius, Ciaconius, and others, besides himself; 4to. 1651. 8. 'Histoire des Vies des Papes,' 12mo. 1656; an original work, often reprinted since. 9. 'Harmonie des Evangelistes sur la Passion de notre Seigneur,' &c. 12mo. 1643. 10. 'Lexicon Homericum,' 8vo. 1643. 11. 'Histoire des Juifs,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1665; two only of which were written by Coulon, the third by his friend, father Comte.

COUPLET, *Philip* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit, and a missionary to China, who was born at Malines, and died on his passage a second time to that country, left, 1. 'Historia Candidæ Hiu, Christianæ Sinensis,' translated into French, 1683. 2. 'Catalogus Patrum Societatis Jesu, qui post Obitum Sancti Francisci Xaverii, ab Anno 1581 usque ad Annum 1681,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1686; and 4to. Diling. 1687. 3. 'Tabula Chronologica Monarchiæ Sinicæ,' &c. fol. Paris. 1686. 4. 'Confucius Sinarum Philosophus,' &c. Paris. 1687.

COURAYER, *Peter Francis* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastic of Vernon, in Normandy, was born in 1681, and died in 1776, leaving, 1. 'Dissertation sur la Validité des Ordinations des Anglois, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Brussels, 1723; and translated into English; 'A Defence of the Validity of the English Ordinations,' &c. 2. 'Defense de la Dissertation sur la Validité des Ordinations des Anglois contre les differentes Reponses qui y ont été faites,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1726; translated into English, 2 vols. 8vo. under the title of 'A Defence of the Dissertation, &c.' 3. 'Relation Historique et Apologetique des Sentimens et de la Conduite du P. le Courayer,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1729. 4. A translation in French of Father Paul's 'History of the Council of Trent,' 2 vols. fol. London, 1730; and 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam; and also of Sleidan's 'History of the Reformation,' 3 vols. 4to. 1767. After his death was published, 'Declaration de mes derniers Sentimens sur les differens Dogmas de la Religion, par feu Pierre Francais le Courayer, Docteur en Theologie,' 8vo. 1787; an English translation of which has been since published.

COURCY, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the noble family mentioned under *Heraldry*, having served king Henry II in his wars of England and Gascoigne, for the space of two years, was sent into Ireland in 1177, where, with a handful of men, he invaded Ulster, being the first of the English that entered that province, and, after performing prodigies of valour, he reduced Ulster to the obedience of Henry II; who, in 1181, created him earl thereof. He was afterwards deprived of his dignity and government by king John, and died in 1210, leaving the reputation of being a man of prodigious strength and courage. This sir John Courcy obtained from king John the privilege of being covered in the royal presence; which privilege is enjoyed by the family to this day.

COURCY (*Her.*) *Courci, Curci, Cursi, Courcei, &c.* the name of a family which settled in Ireland, in the time of sir John Courcy before-mentioned; and derive their descent in the male line from the house of Lorraine, of the race of Charlemagne. Robert de Courcy, a descendant of this family, was lord of Courci, in Normandy, in 1026; and his son Richard accompanied William, duke of Normandy, into England,

and for his services at the battle of Hastings, received from the conqueror, among other lordships, that of Stoke, in the county of Somerset, which, from its lord, was called Stoke Courcy. His son Robert succeeded him as lord of Courci, in Normandy, and baron of Stoke Courcy in 1098. His great grandson, Sir John Courcy, was created earl of Ulster in 1181; and his son, Miles Courcy, being kept out of his earldom of Ulster by Hugh de Lacy, received from king John the barony of Kingsale in 1223, which has remained in the family ever since. [Vide *Kingsale*]

COURT, *de Gebelin* (*Biog.*) vide *Gebelin.*

COURTEN, *William* (*Biog.*) the last descendant in the male line of a Dutch family, which fled to England during the troubles under the government of the duke of Alva, was born in 1643, and died in 1702. He made a collection of coins and medals, and also of papers on the subjects of antiquity, which was purchased of the family in 1763, and deposited in the British Museum.

COURTENAY (*Hist.*) or *Courtenai, Josceline de,* of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* engaged in the crusades, and after serving under his kinsman, Baldwin I, in 1101, and distinguishing himself against the infidels, was made count of Edessa, and died in the litter in which he was carried at the head of his army to meet the enemy in a transport of joy, on finding that the latter had retreated, in 1131.

COURTENAY, *Josceline de,* son of the preceding, and second count of Edessa, was as much addicted to his ease as his father had been to war; in consequence of which he lost the city of Edessa, of which he had been count; and being afterwards taken prisoner by some thieves, who lay in wait for him at Antioch, he was carried to Aleppo in chains, where he died in 1152.

COURTENAY, *Josceline de,* third count of Edessa, was a brave warrior in the Holy Land, but the time and place of his death are not known.

COURTENAY, *Hugh,* eldest son of Hugh Courtenay, commonly called *Courtenay le Fitz,* a valiant warrior, was at the battle of Crecy, and also at that of Navarre and others, where he distinguished himself, but died in the 48th year of his age, in the lifetime of his father.

COURTENAY, *Sir Peter,* seventh son of Hugh Courtenay, second earl of Devonshire, and brother of the preceding, was famous for his valour and great skill in arms. He was advanced for his merit to many high posts, and, after being knighted by the Black Prince in consideration of his prowess at the battle of Navarre, in 1361, he died in 1409.

COURTENAY, *Edward de,* vide *Devonshire.*

COURTENAY, *Edward de,* eldest son of the third earl of Devonshire, was at the battle of Agincourt; and, after serving king Henry V with honour to himself, he died a year before his father.

COURTENAY, *Sir Hugh,* of Boconnock, in Cornwall, son of John, eighth earl of Devonshire, was in the disastrous battle of Tewksbury, on the side of the Lancastrians, and was either slain in the battle, or put to death afterwards.

COURTENAY, *Henry,* vide *Exeter.*

COURTENAY, *Sir William,* commonly surnamed the *Great,* attended the duke of Suffolk, in 1553, in his expedition to France, and afterwards served the office of sheriff of Devonshire, &c.

COURTENAY, *Sir William,* a descendant of the preceding, was very young when the rebellion broke out, but he afterwards supported the cause of loyalty, and contributed materially to the restoration by the troops which he raised.

COURTENAY, *William de* (*Ecc.*) fourth son of Hugh Courtenay, second earl of Devonshire, and brother of the Hugh Courtenay above-mentioned, was Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1367; elected bishop of Hereford in 1369; translated to the see of London in 1375; and to the metropolitan see of Canterbury in 1381; and, after conducting himself with much prudence during the stormy reign of Richard II, and with much zeal against the Wickliffites on the one hand and the usurpations of the pope over the prerogative of the crown on the other, he died in 1396.

COURTENAY, *Richard,* nephew of the preceding, was successively dean of St. Asaph, canon of York, chancellor of the University of Oxford, canon of Wells, and bishop of Norwich, to which he was promoted in 1413. He was one of the ambassadors from king Henry V of England to the king of France, to claim the crown of France as his right by descent, and to denounce war in case of non-compliance; and after attending the king in his first expedition into France, he died in 1415.

COURTENAY, *Peter,* brother of the preceding, was, after various preferments, raised successively to the sees of Exeter and Winchester, and died in 1491. He was one of the great persons who fled to Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, and landed with him at Milford. He also built the north tower of the cathedral church of Exeter, and placed in it a great bell, weighing 12,000lb., which, after his name, is called Peter's Bell.

COURTENAY (*Her.*) the name of a renowned and illustrious house of Courtenay, descended from Athon, son of the Castellan, or governor of the Chateau-Reynard, who was of the same lineage as the dukes of Bologne, among whom was Godfrey, Baldwin I, &c. kings of Jerusalem. One of the ancestors of this Athon was Ricuinus, or Riscuinus, count of Ardenne, and a duke on the Morelle, the fourteenth in paternal descent from Pharamond, founder of the French monarchy in 420. This Athon fortified, in the reign of Robert the *Wise,* Courtenay a town situate on the banks of the river Clair, in the Isle of France, between Sens on the East, and Montargis on the West, 56 m. S. Paris; and from that place he and his posterity assumed their surname. From Milo de Courtenay, the eldest son of Josceline de Courtenay, and grandson of Athon de Courtenay, descended Reginald de Courtenay, who came to England in the reign of Henry II, and is said to have been the founder of the Courtenay family of Devonshire, although Camden and Dugdale, on the authority of the old register of Ford Abbey, derive their descent from prince Florus, second son of Peter, and grandson of Lewis the Fat, which Peter, having married Elizabeth, the daughter of the fore-mentioned Reginald, was undeniably the founder of the branch of the illustrious family of Courtenay, or Courtenai, in France. Reginald de Courtenay, having married Hawise, daughter and sole heir to Robert de Abrineis, or Averinches, hereditary sheriff, or viscount of Devonshire, baron of Oakhampton, and governor of the castle of Exeter, succeeded to his offices and titles in right of his wife; and his great great grandson was summoned to parliament, 9 Ed. III, as the earl of Devonshire. Henry, the eleventh earl of Devonshire, was advanced to the dignity and title of marquis of Exeter; but at the death of Edward Courtenay, his son, twelfth earl of Devonshire, and second marquis of Exeter, the titles became extinct. The present honours of the family are derived from Sir William Courtenay, whose ancestor, Philip Courtenay, was sixth son of Hugh de Courtenay, second earl of Devonshire. This sir Philip, who was knighted by Edward, the Black Prince, in Spain, is styled of Powderham Castle, and his descendant, sir William, whose family had already enjoyed the dignity of a baronet, was created a peer in 1762, by the style and title of viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, co. Devon. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Courtenay, viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, co. Devon.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *or,* three tortauxes; second and third *or,* a lion rampant *azure.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, a dolphin natant *argent.*

*Supporters.* Two boars *argent*, bristled, tusked, and hoofed *or*.

*Motto.* "Ubi lapsus quid feci."

COURTILZ, *Gatien de* (*Biog.*) Sieur de Sandras, was born at Paris in 1644, and died in 1712, leaving, 1. 'La Conduite de la France, depuis la Paix de Nimeguen,' 1683. 2. 'L'Histoire des Promesses Illusoires depuis la Paix des Pyrénées,' 1684. 3. 'Des Memoires contenant plusieurs Evènemens arrivés sous Louis XIV,' 1684 4. 'La Vie de l'Amiral de Coligni,' 1686. 5. 'Mercure Historique et Politique,' 1686 to 1688, &c. &c.

COURTIVRON, *Gaspard Le Compasseur de Crequi Marquis de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and philosopher of Dijon, was born in 1715, and died in 1785, leaving, besides his communications to the French Academy, 'Traitè d'Optique,' 4to. 1752; which serves as a commentary on Newton's Optics, &c.

COURTOIS, *James, &c.* (*Biog.*) vide *Cortesi*.

COURTOWN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed at present by the Stopford family. [Vide *Stopford*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Stopford, earl of Courtown, viscount Stopford, baron Courtown, co. Wexford, baron Saltersford, of Saltersford, co. Chester.

*Arms.* *Azure*, crusuly of crosslets, three lozenges *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a cockatrice rising.

*Supporters.* Two stags plain collared and chained, each charged on the shoulder with a lozenge.

*Motto.* "Patriæ infelici fidelis."

COUSIN, *Gilbert* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Gilbertus Cognatus*, a writer of Nozeret, in Franche Comté, was born in 1506, and died in 1567, leaving many works, of which a collection was published in 3 vols. fol. Basil. 1562.

Cousin, *John*, a painter of Souci, was born in 1530, and died about 1589. The chief of his works, as a painter, and that which is most esteemed, is his picture of 'The Last Judgment.' He left besides, as an author, 1. 'Livre de Perspective,' fol. Paris, 1560. 2. 'Livre de Portraiture,' 4to. ibid. 1618 and 1671.

Cousin, *Lewis*, president of the Mint, and one of the 40 members of the French Academy, was born in 1627, and died in 1707. His works consist of translations of the Roman History of Xiphilin, &c. 4to. or 2 vols. 12mo.; of the Ecclesiastical Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomenes, and Theodoret, 4 vols. 4to. or 6 vols. 12mo.; and of the authors of the Byzantine History, 8 vols. 4to. or 11 vols. 12mo. &c.

Cousin, *James Anthony Joseph*, a geometrician of Paris, was born in 1739, and died in 1808, leaving, 1. 'Introduction à l'Etude de l'Astronomie Physique,' 8vo. 1787. 2. 'Elemens d'Algebra,' 8vo. 1798; besides Essays in the Memoirs of the Academy.

COUSTANT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of Compiegne, was born in 1654, and died in 1721, leaving, 1. An edition of St. Hilary, fol. 1706. 2. 'Vindiciæ Veterum Codicum Confirmatæ,' 1715. 3. An edition of St. Augustin, in which he was assisted by other fathers of his orders. 4. 'Des Lettres des Papes,' fol. Paris, 1721, with a preface and notes.

COUSTON, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Lyons, was born in 1658, and died in 1733. Among his admired works are a statue of the emperor Commodus represented under the character of Hercules, and two horses tamed by grooms, the former of which is at Versailles, and the latter at Marly.

Couston, *William*, nephew of the preceding, and heir to his talents, was engaged to make the mausoleum of the Dauphin, father to Louis XVI, and his illustrious consort, which embellishes the cathedral of Sens. He died in 1777, aged 61.

COWARD, *William* (*Biog.*) a medical writer of Winchester, was born in 1656, and died about 1725, leaving, 'Second Thoughts concerning the Human Soul,' which was considered as very objectionable in his day; and some medical treatises, &c.

COWELL, *John* (*Biog.*) a civilian of Ernsborough, in Devonshire, was born about 1554, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1611, leaving the 'Interpreter, or an Explanation of Law Terms,' 4to. Cambridge, 1607, 1609, and several times since, particularly in 1638, for which Laud was commented upon as if he had had it printed to countenance the measures of king Charles. In 1677 and 1684, it was published with large additions by Thomas Manley, of the Middle Temple, esq.; and again in 1708 with very considerable improvements. 2. 'Institutes of the Laws of England,' 1605. 3. 'De Regulis Juris,' &c.

COWLEY, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a well-known poet, was born in London in 1618, and died in 1667, leaving works, of which a 10th edition was printed by Jacob Tonson, 2 vols. 8vo. 1707, and have since been inserted in the collections of 'British Poets.' [Plate XXVIII]

Cowley, *Hannah*, a dramatic writer of Tiverton, in Devonshire, was born in 1743, and died in 1807. Her dramatic and poetical works, including some unpublished poems, were collected into 3 vols. 8vo. 1813.

COWPER, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was imprisoned for his loyalty to Charles I in Ely House, with John, his eldest son, who died under his confinement; but his father lived in the practice of every virtue to see the Restoration, and died in 1664, at the age of 88.

Cowper, *William, Earl*, great grandson of the preceding, having been bred to the law, rose by his merits to be Lord Chancellor; and, after filling this post with strict integrity and impartiality, he resigned the seals in 1719, and died in 1723.

Cowper, *William* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Galloway, was born at Edinburgh in 1566, and died in 1619. His works were collected and published in fol. London, 1629.

Cowper (*Her.*) the name of a family in the county of Sussex, which at present enjoys a peerage, conferred on Lord Chancellor Cowper above-mentioned, who was created a baron in 1706, and an earl in 1717. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Cowper, earl Cowper, viscount Fordwich, baron Cowper, of Wingham, co. Kent, and a baronet of England and Nova Scotia.

*Arms.* *Argent*, and chief engrailed *gules*; on the latter as many annulets *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a lion's jamb erected and erased *or*, holding a branch *vert*, fructed *gules*.

*Supporters.* On each side, a light dun horse with a large blaze down his face, his mane close shorn, all but a tuft on his withers, a black list down his back, a bob-tail, and three white feet, i. e. his hind-feet, and near foot before.

*Motto.* "Tuum est."

Cowper, *William* (*Biog.*) a surgeon, and the younger son of Richard Cowper, of Hampshire, esq. was born in 1666, and died in 1709, leaving, 1. 'Myotomia Reformata,' &c. 8vo. 1694, and reprinted in a splendid folio by Dr. Mead, 1724. 2. 'The Anatomy of Human Bodies,' fol. Oxford, 1697.

Cowper, *William*, a physician of Chester, who died in 1767, published, without his name, 1. 'A Summary of the Life of St. Wyburgh,' &c. 4to. London, 1749. 2. 'Il Penseroso,' 4to. London, 1767.

Cowper, *William*, a distinguished modern poet, son of Dr. Cowper, and grand nephew to Lord Chancellor Cowper, was born in 1731, and died in 1800. His poems, of which 'The Task' is the principal, were collected and published in 2 vols. 12mo. in 1800, with the exception of his translation of Homer. [Vide Plate XXIX]

COX, *Sir Richard, Bart.* (*Hist.*) Chancellor of Ireland, was born in 1650; and, after passing through the gradations of

office, was nominated in 1706 Lord Chancellor of Ireland, removed from his office on the accession of George I, and died in 1733.

Cox, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate of Whaddon, in Bucks, was born about 1500, raised to the see of Ely on Elizabeth's accession, and died in 1581. His works, published principally after his decease, are, 1. 'An Oration at the Beginning, and another at the Conclusion of the Disputation of Dr. Tresham and others with Peter Martyr, in Latin, 4to. 1549, and afterwards among Peter Martyr's works. 2. 'The Lord's Prayer in Verse,' &c.; besides the share which he had in framing the English Liturgy, and also in the translation of the Bible known by the name of the Bishop's Bible.

Cox (*Biog.*) or *Cockes, Leonard*, a writer of the city of Monmouth in the 16th century, who was educated at Oxford, published, 1. 'The Art or Craft of Rhetoricke,' 1532. 2. 'Commentaries on William Lilly's Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech,' 1540. 3. 'Marcus Eremita de Lege et Spiritu,' translated from the Greek. 4. 'The Paraphrase of St. Paul's Epistles to Titus,' from the Latin of Erasmus.

COXETER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, was born in 1689, and died in 1747. He published an edition of Massinger's works in 4 vols. 8vo. revised, corrected, and the editions collated; besides the share which he had in the Lives of the Poets published by Cibber, and Ames' Typography, &c.

COXI (*Biog.*) or *Coxcie, Michael*, a painter of Mechlin, was born in 1497, and killed by a fall from a scaffold in 1592 in the town-hall of Antwerp, where he was painting at his advanced age. His 'Last Supper,' in the church of St. Gudule at Brussels, is much commended.

COYER, *L'Abbe* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Baumles-Nones, in Franche Compté, who died in 1782, wrote, 1. 'The History of John Sobieski,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1761. 2. 'Travels in Italy and Holland,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1775. 3. 'Noblesse Commerçante.' &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

COYPEL, *Charles Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French painter, whose father, grand-father, great grand-father, great uncle, and other relations, had excelled in the art, died in 1752 at the age of 58, after having, by his skill and manners, obtained and preserved the favour of the king, the duke of Orleans, and other great persons at court.

COYSEVOX, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Lyons, was born in 1640, and died chancellor and regent of the academy of painting and sculpture in 1720. Versailles is ornamented with his best works, except the two groups of Renown and Mercury in the Thuilleries, and some few others.

COYENS, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) a Russian by birth, but a painter of London, who died in 1786, was principally employed in landscapes, on composing of which he published a small tract, besides other works; as, 1. 'The Principles of Beauty relative to the Human Head,' French and English, 1778. 2. 'The Various Species of Composition in Nature in Sixteen Subjects on Four Plates.' 3. 'The Shape, Skeleton, and Foliage of Thirty-two Species of Trees,' 1771 and 1786.

Coyens, *John*, son of the preceding, who died in 1799, greatly excelled his father in landscape painting.

COYZA, *Francesco* (*Biog.*) a painter of Palermo, who died in 1664, was eminent in fresco and oil painting.

COZBI (*Bibl.*) כזבי, the daughter of Zur, a prince of Midian, who, with her paramour Zimri, was killed by Phineas. *Numb.* xxv. 6, &c.

CRAASBECK, *Joseph van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Brussels, was born in 1608, and died in 1668. He chiefly excelled in the representation of vulgar scenes.

CRABBE, *Peter* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Crabbius*, a Franciscan of Malines, and a determined enemy to Protestantism, died in 1553, at the age of 83, leaving a Collection of Councils, 2 vols. fol. Colon. 1538, and 3 vols. fol. 1551; to which Surius added a fourth.

CRACHERODE, *Clayton Mordaunt* (*Biog.*) the son of Col. Mordaunt Cracherode, who sailed with lord Anson, and in 1753, was appointed lieutenant-governor of fort St. Philip, in Minorca. The son was born in 1729, and died in 1799, leaving his collection of books, medals, and drawings to the British Museum, where they are now placed under the title of the *Museum Cracherodianum*. His only publications were three specimens of Latin verse in the 'Carmina Quadrigesimalia' for the year 1748.

CRACOW (*Geog.*) in Latin *Graccopolis*, a town of West Gallicia, in Poland.

CRADOCK (*Biog.*) or *Craddock, Samuel*, rector of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, was born in 1620, educated at Cambridge, ejected for non-conformity in 1662, and died in 1706, leaving works in divinity, which were esteemed by the dissenters.

CRAIG, *Sir James Henry* (*Hist.*) a brave officer of a respectable Scotch family, was born at Gibraltar in 1748, and died in 1811, after having honourably spent his life in the service of his king.

Craig, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an historian of Ripen, in Denmark, who died in 1602 at the age of 61, published, among other things, 1. 'De Republica Lacedæmoniorum,' Heidelberg. 1592, and many times reprinted. 2. 'Annalium Libri VI,' &c. fol. Hafn. 1737.

Craig, *Sir Thomas*, a Scotch lawyer of Edinburgh, was born in 1548, and died in 1608, leaving 'Jus Feudale,' which was reprinted at Leipzig in 4to. 1716; besides a Treatise on the Legality of James's Succession to the Crown of England at the Death of Elizabeth, &c.

Craig, *James*, a divine of Gifford, in East Lothian, was born in 1682, and died in '744, leaving a volume of 'Divine Poems,' which were printed twice; and also three volumes of sermons.

Craig, *John*, a Scotch mathematician in the 17th century, was the author of 'Theologiæ Christinæ Principia Mathematica,' 4to. Lond. 1699, and Lips. 1755; besides several papers in the 'Acta Eruditorum.'

CRAKENTHORPE, *Richard* (*Biog.*) the descendant of a good family of Strickland, in Westmoreland, was born in 1567, educated at Oxford, and died in 1624. He wrote, 1. 'Justinian, the Emperor, defended against Cardinal Baronius,' 4to. 1616. 2. 'Introductio in Metaphysicam, Lib. IV,' 8vo. Oxon. 1619, 4to. Lond. 1641. 3. 'A Defence of Constantine, with a Treatise of the Pope's Temporal Monarchy,' Lond. 4to. 1621. 4. 'Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ contra M. Anton de Dominis Archiepisc. Spalatensis Injurias,' 4to. Lond. 1625. 5. 'Vigilius Dormitans,' or a Treatise of the Fifth General Council held at Constantinople,' ann. 553, fol. Lond. 1631. 6. 'Logicæ Libri Quinque,' 4to. Lond. 1622, Oxon. 1677. 7. 'Tractatus de Providentia,' 4to. Cantab. 1622; besides several sermons.

CRAMER, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine of Retz, in Brandenburgh, was born in 1568, and died in 1637, leaving very many works both in Latin and German, of which Freher, in his Theatrum, has given a list; among these are several treatises on Aristotle, &c.

Cramer, *John Rudolphus*, a Protestant divine of Elcau, in Switzerland, was born in 1678, and died in 1737, leaving, 1. 'Decas Thesium Theologicarum,' 4to. 1704. 2. 'Constitutiones de Primitivis R. Mosis, F. Maimonis,' &c. 4to. Ludg. Bat. 1704. 3. 'De Summa Prædicationis Apostolicæ,' &c. 4to. 1725. 4. 'Positiones Theologicæ,' &c. 4to. 1727. 5. 'De nonnullis Antichristi Characteribus,' 4to. 1729, &c.

Cramer, *Gabriel*, a mathematician of Geneva, was born in

1704, and died in 1752. He published, 1. 'A Collection of the Works of James and John Bernouilli,' 6 vols. 4to. 1743. 2. An edition of Wolf's 'Elementa Universæ Matheseos,' 5 vols. 4to. 1732-1741. 3. 'Introductio ad Theoriam Linearum Curvarum,' 4to. 1750.

CRAMER, *John Isaac*, of the same family, a physician of Geneva, who took the degree of doctor in 1696, published, 1. 'Epitome Anatomiæ,' &c. 2. 'Thesaurus Secretorum Curiosorum,' &c, 4to. 1709.

CRAMER, *John Andrew*, son of the preceding, who died in 1777, wrote 'Elementa artis Docimasticæ,' 2 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1739, and translated into French in 1755; besides a Treatise on the Management of Forests, &c., and also on Assaying, &c.

CRAMER, *John Andrew*, a German poet and historian, of Jostadt, was born in 1723, and died in 1788, leaving, 1. 'Translations of Bossuet's 'Introduction à l'Histoire Universelle,' Leipzig, 1748-72. 2. 'Poetical Translation of the Psalms, in four Parts,' ibid. 1762-64. 3. 'Gos's Imitation of the Psalms of David,' &c. Copenhagen, 1769. 4. 'Luther,' an Ode, 1771. 5. 'Melancthon,' besides the part he took with Klopstock in publishing the 'Northern Inspector.'

CRANE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, was educated at Oxford, ejected from his living of Kumpesham, in Dorsetshire, in 1662, and died in 1714.

CRANMER, *Thomas* (*Ecc.*) the first Protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Thomas Cranmer, esq. and of Agnes, daughter of Lawrence Hatfield, of Willoughby, in Nottinghamshire. He was born at Aslacton, in that county, in 1489, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was fellow. After coming into favour with Henry, on account of his opinions respecting the king's divorce, he was sent on different missions to Rome and Germany, and, on the death of archbishop Warham, he was nominated his successor in 1532. In this capacity he pronounced the divorce between king Henry and queen Catherine, and also crowned Edward VI; but, on the accession of queen Mary, he was called to an account for his religious opinions, of which at first he was induced to sign a written recantation; but, repenting of what he had done, he boldly declared his former persuasion in the Protestant faith, and was in consequence made to suffer at the stake in 1556. His printed works are 'An Account of Mr. Pole's Book concerning King Henry VIII's Marriage;' 'The Examination of most Points of Religion;' 'A Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament,' &c. besides many others on similar subjects. [Vide Plate XIX]

CRANSTOUN, *Thomas de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was sent ambassador with sir William Crichton, the chamberlain, and William Fowler, Keeper of the Privy Seal, by Alexander III, king of Scotland, on an embassy to Eric, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, to adjust the debt due to him for the dereliction of the Hebrides to the former; and, after being much employed in negotiations in England, died about 1470.

CRANSTOUN, *William*, third lord Cranstoun, marched into England with Charles II in 1651, and being taken at the battle of Worcester, was committed prisoner to the Tower, and his lands sequestered.

CRANSTOUN, *James*, eighth lord Cranston, a distinguished naval officer, was born in 1755; commanded the Bellequieux of 64 guns, in the engagements betwixt sir Samuel Hood and De Grasse in 1782; and after receiving the thanks of parliament for the "skill, judgment, and bravery," displayed on that occasion, he was appointed governor of Canada in 1796, but died before he had set out.

CRANSTOUN (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, which is derived from the lands of Cranstoun, in the counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh, which they possessed of old. Of this family was William de Cranstoun, son of Thomas de Cranstoun before-mentioned, who was summoned among the barons in Parliament in 1481; and William Cranstoun, a descendant of his, was by patent created a peer in 1609. The title, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Title.* Cranstoun, lord Cranstoun, of Creling, co. Roxburgh.

*Arms.* *Gules*, three cranes *argent*.

*Crest.* A crane sleeping with its head under its wing, one foot with a stone lifted up.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a lady richly attired, holding out a bunch of strawberries to a buck *proper*, the supporter on the sinister side.

*Motto.* "Thou shalt want ere I want."

CRANTOR (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Soli, who was among the pupils of Plato, whose treatise on Consolation is much commended by Cicero. *Cic. Acad.* l. 4, &c.; *Horat.* l. 1, ep. 2.

CRASHAW, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a poet and divine of London, who died in 1650, left, besides controversial works, also Poems, which were first published in 1646, and several times since.

CRASSUS (*Hist.*) a surname taken by several illustrious families of Rome, as those of the Papirii, Veturii, Claudii, and Ottacilii, but particularly the Licinii.

CRASSUS, *M. Papirius*, a consul and colleague with C. Furius Pacilus, U. C. 314, A. C. 440. *Liv.* l. 4.

CRASSUS, *L. Papirius*, a consul with M. Cornelius Maluginensis, U. C. 319, A. C. 435. *Liv.* l. 4.

CRASSUS, *L. Papirius*, was dictator U. C. 416, A. C. 338, twice consul, and once master of the horse.

CRASSUS, *P. Licinius*, was Pontifex Maximus, and consul with Scipio, the conqueror of Annibal, whom he himself, in company with Sempronius, attacked and defeated near Crotina. *Cic. Phil.* ii.; *Liv.* l. 28; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 14; *Quint.* l. 11; *Flor.* l. 2.

CRASSUS, *M. Licinius*, surnamed ἀγέλαςος, because he never laughed once, or at most but once, in his life. He was a prætor U. C. 548, and the grand-father of the Crassus killed in Parthia. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 5, c. 30; *Plin.* l. 7.

CRASSUS, *P. Licinius*, a consul, was first defeated by Perseus, king of Macedonia, but was afterwards victorious, and dealt very severely with the Greeks. *Liv.* l. 41.

CRASSUS, *P. Licinius*, surnamed *Mucianus*, a consul with L. Valerius Flaccus, U. C. 622, A. C. 131, was taken and slain by Aristonicus, the natural son of Attalus. *Liv.* l. 59; *Vell. Pater.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 13; *Justin.* l. 36; *Flor.* l. 2.

CRASSUS, *L. Licinius*, a censor and ædile, &c., was also a distinguished orator, who is highly commended by Cicero. During a violent debate in the senate, he was seized with a pain in his side, which terminated his life in seven days. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 3, *in Brut. &c.*; *Val. Max.* l. 6; *Pater.* l. 2; *Quintil.* l. 9.

CRASSUS, *P. Licinius*, brother of the preceding, followed the party of Marius against Sylla, and is said to have killed himself, in order to avoid falling into the hands of his enemies. *Cic.* l. 3; *Or. Flor.* l. 3; *Appian. De Bell. Civ.* c. 1.

CRASSUS, *M. Licinius*, surnamed *Dives*, defeated the slaves with the slaughter of 12,000 of them, for which he obtained an ovation; was made consul with Pompey, and formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Cæsar; soon after which he was slain in an expedition which he made into Parthia, through the treachery of his guides.

*Propert.* l. 2, el. 6.

*Gaude Crasse, nigras si quid sapis inter arenas,*
*Ire per Euphraten et tua busta licet.*

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 5, v. 583.

*Addiderant animos Crassorum funera genti;*
*Cum periit miles, signaque, duxque simul.*

*Cic. ad Div.* l. 1, ep. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 2; *Plut. in Crass.*; *Justin.* l. 2; *Flor.* l. 3; *Dio.* l. 40.

**Crassus**, *P. Licinius*, son of the preceding, after having distinguished himself in Gaul under Cæsar, accompanied his father into Parthia, and finding himself surrounded by the enemy, he ordered one of his men to run him through. His head, as well as that of his father's, was cut off. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 81; *Plut. in Crass.; Appian. in Parth. Bell.*

**Crassus**, *M. Licinius*, surnamed *Frugi*, a Roman of a brutal character, whom the emperor Claudius ordered to be beheaded, after having shown him distinguished favours. *Senec. Lud. in Mort. Claud.; Sueton. in Claud.*

**Crassus**, the name of several consuls, in the subsequent periods of the Roman empire.

**CRATERUS** (*Hist.*) one of Alexander's generals, and particular favourites, who was as distinguished for his literary fame, as for his valour in the field. He was killed in a battle against Eumenes, after the death of Alexander. *Cor. Nep. in Eumen.; Plut. in Alex.; Justin.* l. 12, &c.; *Curt.* l. 3.

**Craterus**, a painter, whose pieces adorned the public buildings at Athens; also a sculptor of this name. *Plin.* l. 35.

**Craterus**, author of a collection of the decrees made at Athens. *Plut. in Arist.*

**Craterus**, a physician, intimate with Cicero and Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 12, ep. 13.

**Craterus**, another physician mentioned by Porphyry. *Porph. de Abstin.*

**CRATES** (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Bœotia, son of Ascondus, and disciple of Diogenes the Cynic, A. C. 324, some of whose letters are still extant. *Diog. in Vit.*

**Crates**, an academician, who succeeded his master Polemon, in the 127th Olympiad, A. C. 272. *Diogen.* l. 4.

**Crates**, surnamed *Mallotes*, a grammarian in the time of Attalus. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 8; *Strab.* l. 1, &c.; *Plin.* l. 4.

**Crates**, a comic poet of Athens. *Plut.*

**Crates**, an historian of Pergamus. *Plin.* l. 7; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 17, c. 9.

**CRATESICLEA** (*Hist.*) Κρατεσικλειά, the mother of Cleo, king of Sparta, who went to Egypt with the view of serving her country, &c.

**CRATESIPOLIS** (*Hist.*) a queen of Sicyon, who severely punished the leaders of a revolt which took place on the death of her husband Alexander. *Diodor.* l. 10; *Polyæn.* l. 8.

**CRATESIPPIDAS** (*Hist.*) the commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet against the Athenians. *Diod.* l. 13.

**CRATEVAS** (*Biog.*) vide *Crativas.*

**CRATILUS** (*Biog.*) vide *Cratylus.*

**CRATINUS** (*Biog.*) a comic poet of Athens, who died at the age of 97, A. C. 431, was distinguished no less for the keenness of his satire, than for his love of drinking.

*Hor.* l. 1, ep. 19.

> *Prisco si credis, Mæcenas docte, Cratino,*
> *Nulla placere diu, nec vivere carmina possunt,*
> *Quæ scribuntur aquæ potoribus.*

*Pers. Sat.* 1.

> —— *Audaci quicumque afflate Cratino.*

*Quintil.* l. 10; *Schol. in Aristoph. Aves.*

**CRATIPPUS** (*Biog.*) Κράτιππος, an historian cotemporary with Thucyd.

**Cratippus**, a philosopher of Mitylene, who taught Cicero's son at Athens, and discoursed with Pompey on providence, after the battle of Pharsalia. *Cic. in Offic.* l. 1; *Plut. in Pomp.*

**CRATYLUS** (*Biog.*) the preceptor to Plato, after Socrates. *Diog. in Plat.*

**CRAVEN, William Earl** (*Hist.*) eldest son of sir William Craven, lord mayor, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was devoted to arms from his youth, and signalised himself in Germany, under Gustavus, king of Sweden. Although he did not personally serve king Charles I, yet he manifested his loyalty by sending him divers considerable supplies, as also to Charles II; which the king afterwards acknowledged, when he conferred upon him the honour of the peerage. He died in 1697, at the age of 88, after having been, as it is said, privately married to Elisabeth, queen of Bohemia, whose battles he had fought.

**Craven** (*Her.*) the name of a family of Yorkshire, of which the first that enjoyed a peerage was John Craven, the eldest son of sir William Craven, lord mayor, who was created a baron by the title of lord Craven, of Ryton, co. Salop, but he dying without issue, the title became extinct. His brother, William Craven before-mentioned, was created in 1626, lord Craven, of Hempstead Marshall, co. Berks; and in 1664 viscount Craven, of Uffington, co. Berks; and earl Craven, of Craven, co. York. These latter titles became extinct at his death, but were revived in the person of William, seventh lord Craven, a descendant from another branch of the same family. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Craven, earl of Craven, co. York; viscount Uffington and baron Craven, of Hempstead Marshall, co. Berks. The title of the eldest son is viscount Uffington.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fess between six cross-crosslets fitchy *gules.*

*Crest.* On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a griphon statant of the second, beaked *or.*

*Supporters.* Two griphons *ermine.*

*Motto.* "Virtus in actione consistit."

**CRAUFORD** (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Kilberny, co. Stirling, which was originally spelt Crawford. Sir Alexander Crauford, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1781: the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a buck's head erased *gules.*

*Crest.* A buck's head erased, as in the arms, between the attire a cross couped *sable.*

**CRAWFORD, Earl of** (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, [vide *Lindsay* and *Crawford*] distinguished himself in a tournament at London Bridge in 1390, when he dismounted lord Welles. He was one of the commissioners to treat of peace with England in 1404, and one of the ambassadors extraordinary to that court in 1406. He died about 1412.

**Crawford**, *Alexander, Earl of*, son of the preceding, was a negotiator in England in 1414, and afterwards one of the hostages for king James I in 1421. He was slain in 1445, in a conflict between him and Ogilvy, of Inverary.

**Crawford**, *Alexander, third Earl of*, gained the battle of Aberbrothwick, where his father was killed, and after being employed as a negotiator, particularly with England, died in 1454.

**Crawford**, *David, fourth Earl of*, was also employed in negotiations with England from 1465 to 1485; had the custody of Berwick Castle in 1473; was constituted admiral of the fleet fitted out to reduce the earl of Ross, and died in 1489.

**Crawford**, *David, tenth Earl of*, was engaged with the earls of Huntley, Erroll, and Bothwell, in rebellion in 1589, for which they were tried and found guilty, but being afterwards pardoned by the king, the earl of Crawford had a safe conduct to pass through England on his way to France, and died in 1607.

**Crawford**, *Ludovick, fourteenth Earl of*, signalized himself during the rebellion, in favour of his sovereign Charles I, for which he suffered both in his person and estate. He continued in arms until the king put himself into the hands of the rebels, when he went into exile in Spain in 1646, and died soon after.

**Crawford** and *Lindsay, John, Earl of*, a zealous adherent to Charles I during the rebellion, was very instrumental in bringing about the Restoration, and after filling the office

of lord high treasurer of Scotland, he died in 1676, aged 80.

CRAWFORD, *William, sixteenth Earl of*, and second earl of Lindsay, was a zealous upholder of the Revolution, who, after filling the post of president of the council, died in 1698.

CRAWFORD, *John, eighteenth Earl of*, and fourth earl of Lindsay, one of the most valiant soldiers of his time, signalized himself in the imperial army against the French and the Turks, and afterwards at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, &c. and died a lieutenant-general in 1749, at the age of 48.

CRAWFORD and *Lindsay, Earl of* (*Her.*) this title, which was borne by so many distinguished persons of the name of Lindsay, of whom mention has already been made under *History*, became extinct or dormant at the death of the twentieth earl of Crawford in 1808; but the earl of Balcarras considers himself entitled to inherit it, being lineally descended from, and the representative of, Alexander, second earl of Crawford. [Vide *Lindsay*]

CRAWFORD (*Biog.*) or *Cranford, David* or *Daniel*, a Scotch lawyer, of Drunsoy, near Glasgow, was born in 1665, and died in 1726, leaving, 1. 'Memoirs of Scotland,' &c. 8vo. 1706. 2. 'Peerage of Scotland.' 3. 'History of the Stuart Family.' The last two, commonly attributed to him, are said to have been written by one George Crawford.

CRAYER, *Gaspar de* (*Biog.*) an artist of Antwerp, was born in 1585, and died in 1669. His 'Centurion alighting from his Horse to prostrate Himself at the Feet of Christ,' was highly admired by Rubens.

CREBILLON, *Prosper Joliot de* (*Biog.*) called the Æschylus of France, was born at Dijon in 1674, and died in 1762. Of his works, the 'Atreus,' and the 'Rhadamistus,' still keep their place on the stage; but they are all in occasional request in France, where they have passed through numerous editions. [Vide Plate XXX]

CREBILLON, *Claude Prosper Joliot de*, son of the preceding, was born in 1707, and died in 1777, leaving several Romances, and Tales, &c.; all which were collected in 7 vols. 12mo. 1779.

CREECH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet of Sherbourne, in Dorsetshire, was born in 1659, educated at Oxford, and died by his own hands in 1700. His works consist principally of translations from Lucretius, Horace, Ovid, Persius, Plutarch, Manilius, &c. The Lucretius was published in 8vo. Oxford, 1682; and an edition of the original by himself, with notes, 1695. The translation and original were printed again in 2 vols. 8vo. 1714, 1717, and in 12mo. 1759. The Horace was published in 1684; the Idylliums of Theocritus in 8vo. 1684; the Manilius in 1696.

CREIGHTON, *David* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, signalized himself at the age of 18, in the defence of his family seat Crum Castle, co. Fermanagh, with a very inferior force, consisting of his father's tenants and neighbours, against a body of 6000 chosen men of king James II, who, learning that 2000 Enniskilleners were approaching to the relief of the Castle, raised the siege and attempted to retire, but the gallant defender of the Castle making a sally, and placing them between two fires, completely routed them.

CREIGHTON (*Her.*) a branch of the family of Creighton or Crichton, who were viscounts of Frendraught, in Scotland. Abraham Creighton, grandson of the David Creighton before-mentioned, was created in 1768 baron Erne, of Crum Castle; and his son John was created in 1773 viscount Erne, and earl of Erne in 1789. [Vide *Erne*]

CREIGHTON, *Lord*, the title said to be borne by the eldest son of the earl of Erne.

CREIGHTON (*Biog.*) vide *Crichton*.

CRELLIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a writer of Franconia, was born in 1590, and died in 1633. His theological works form a considerable part of the works of the 'Fratres Poloni.'

CREMONA (*Geog.*) a town of Gallia Cisalpina, subsequently called Lombardy, and in modern geography the capital of the Cremonese, in the duchy of Milan, standing in a beautiful plain, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, between the rivers Adda and Aglio, 30 miles N. W. Parma, 38 S. E. Milan. Lon. 10° E. lat. 45° 7′ N.

*History of Cremona.*

Cremona, which is the ancient name of this city, suffered much in the time of Annibal, but still more in the reign of Augustus, because its inhabitants took part with Anthony, whence Virgil says—

*Virg. Eclog.* 9, v. 28.

*Mantua, væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ.*

*Mart.* l. 8, ep. 56.

*Jugera perdiderat miseræ vicina Cremonæ.*

It also suffered great hardships in the time of Vitellius; and was afterwards successively subject to the ravages and attacks of the Goths, the Sclavonians, and the Lombards, by which latter it was entirely ruined in 630. It was rebuilt by Frederick Barbarossa in 1284, when it was governed by princes of its own, bearing the title of viscounts. It then fell into the hands of the French, the Venetians, and the dukes of Milan. The French besieged it in 1648, but without success; and in 1702 it was surprized by the Imperialists, under prince Eugene, through an act of treachery; but the garrison, consisting of French and Irish, who held this city for Philip V of Spain, maintained themselves with such extraordinary valour, that the enemy were obliged to retire. In the revolutionary wars this place changed masters with the rest of Lombardy. Cremona is a bishop's see, suffragan of Milan. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 20; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 18; *Tac.* l. 3; *Paul. Diacon. Rer. Longobard. Hist.* l. 4; *Sabell. Ennead.* l. 8; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*; *Cluv. Ital. Antiq.* l. 1, &c.

CREMONINI, *Cæsar* (*Biog.*) a professor of philosophy at Ferrara and Padua, was born at Cento, in the Modenese, in 1550, and died at Padua in 1630, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Aminta e Clori, Favola silvestre,' 4to. Ferrara, 1591. 2. 'De Physico Auditû,' fol. 1596. 3. 'Il Nascimento di Venetia,' 12mo. Bergamo. 1617. 4. 'De Calido Innato,' 4to. 1626. 5. 'De Sensibus et Facultate Appetiva,' 4to. 1644.

CREMORNE, *Baron* (*Her.*) of Castle Dawson, co. Monaghan; the dignity and title at present enjoyed by the family of Dawson. [Vide *Dawson*]

CREMUTIUS, *Cordus* (*Biog.*) vide *Cordus*.

CRENIUS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a writer of Brandenburgh, was born in 1648, and died in 1728, leaving, 1. 'Fasciculi Dissertationum et Dissertationes Philologicæ,' 2 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Commentationes in varios Autores,' 3 vols. 12mo. 3. 'Musæum Philologicum,' 2 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Thesaurus Librorum Philologicorum,' 2 vols. 8vo. 5. 'Consilia et Methodi Studiorum optime instituendorum,' 3 vols. 4to. Rotterdam and Lugd. Bat. 1692–6. 6. 'De Furibus Librariis,' Lugd. Bat. 12mo. 1705; besides many others.

CREON (*Myth.*) Κρέων, a king of Corinth, and son of Sisyphus, whose daughter Glauce was married to Jason. He was consumed by the fire with which Medea contrived to destroy her rival. *Eurip. in Med.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 25.

CREON, a son of Menoetius, and brother to Jocasta, the wife and mother of Œdipus, who ascended the throne on the death of Eteocles and Polynices, the two sons of Œdipus by Jocasta, and was afterwards killed by Theseus. *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*; *Euripid. in Phœn.*; *Soph. in Antig.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Diod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 67; *Paus.* l. 1.

CREONTIADES (*Myth.*) a son of Hercules by Megara, daughter of Creon.

CREOPHILUS (*Biog.*) a native of Samos, or Chios, who entertained Homer with much hospitality. *Strab.* l. 14; *Paus. in Messen.*

Creophilus, a Greek historian. *Athen.* l. 8.

CREQUI, *Charles de* (*Hist.*) a marshal of France, and one of the most distinguished commanders in his time, who, after serving the king both in the field and the cabinet, died in 1638.

Crequi, *Francis Marquis de*, a marshal of France, who was engaged in all the wars which raged in France from 1655 to the period of his death in 1687; during which period he distinguished himself by his fidelity and vigilance, and rose to the highest rank in the army.

Crequi, *Anthony de* (*Ecc.*) of the same family as the preceding, was nominated to the bishopric of Nantes, which he exchanged for that of Amiens in 1561; was created a cardinal by Pius IV in 1565; and died in 1574, at the age of 43.

CRESCENS (*Bibl.*) a disciple of St. Paul, who was sent into Galatia. 2 *Tim.* iv. It is said by Eusebius, Theodoret, Epiphanius, and others, that Crescens preached in Gaul. The Latins keep his festival on the 27th of June, the Greeks on July 30. *S. Hieron. in Catal.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 110.

CRESCENTIO, *Marcellinus* (*Ecc.*) a descendant of one of the most noble and ancient families of Rome, was nominated to the bishopric of Marsico by Clement VII; created a cardinal in 1542 by Paul III; and died in 1552.

Crescentio, *Alexander*, a patriarch of Alexandria in 1670, and of Antioch in 1671; was created cardinal by Clement X in 1675; nominated bishop of Loretto and Recanati in 1675; and died in 1688.

CRESCENTIUS, *Numantianus* (*Hist.*) a Roman patrician in the 10th century, having made himself master of the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, exercised so much oppression there as to compel the pope, John XV, to seek his safety in flight. He was afterwards taken by the troops of the emperor Otho III, and thrown down from a tower, his body being afterwards hanged. *Leo. Ostien. Hist.* l. 2; *Sigon. Hist.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 985, &c.

Crescentius, *Peter* (*Biog.*) or *De Crescentiis*, a lawyer of Bologna in the 13th century, was the author of 'Ruralia Commoda,' &c. fol. August. 1471; the Italian translation in fol. 1478; but the best editions are that of Cosmo Giuntà, 2 vols. 8vo. 1605; and that of Naples, 1724.

CRESCIMBENI, *John Mario* (*Biog.*) a poet and historian of Macerata, in Ancona, was born in 1663, and died in 1728, leaving, 1. 'Canzone per la Nascita del Seren. Real Principe di Vallia,' &c. 8vo. Rome, 1688. 2. 'L'Elvio, Favola Pastorale,' 4to. Rome, 1695. 3. 'Rime di Alfesibeo Cario,' (that was his academical name,) 12mo. Rome, 1695, 1704, and 8vo. 1723. 4. 'L'Istoria della volgar Poesia,' 4to. Rome, 1698, 1714. 5. 'Commentarii di Giovanni-Mario Crescimbeni,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1702, 1710. 6. 'Notitie Istoriche di diversi Capitani illustri,' 4to. Rome, 1704. 7. 'L'Arcadia di Giov. Mar. Crescimbeni,' 4to. Rome, 1709. 8. 'Breve Notizia dello Stato antico e moderno dell' Adunanza de gl' Arcadi,' 12mo. Rome, 1712. 9. 'L'Istoria della Basilica di Sillaria in Cosmedin di Roma,' 4to. Rome, 1715. 10. 'L'Istoria dell' antichissima Chiesa di S. Giovanni Avanti Porta Latina di Roma,' &c. 4to. Rome, 1716. 11. 'Le Prose degli Arcadi,' 3 vols. 8vo. Rome, 1718. 12. 'Notizie de gli Arcadi Morti,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1720–21; besides others on the same subjects.

CRESCIMIR (*Hist.*) a name common to some princes or kings of Dalmatia and Croatia.

Crescimir I, grandson of king Paulimir, and son of Tiescemir, reigned over Dalmatia and Croatia after his father, and died in 980.

Crescimir II, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Stephen, in 994.

Crescimir III, son of Mirosthlas, who first took the title of king, succeeded in 1015, and carried on war with the Venetians for some time.

Crescimir IV, grandson of the preceding, succeeded Stephen II in 1059, and died in 1073, after a quiet reign. *Ducange, Fam. Byzant.*

CRESCONIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Todi, was sent by pope Anastasius in 497 as legate to the emperor of the East, likewise named Anastasius, with a view of procuring a reconciliation of the churches. *Theodor. Lect.* l. 16.

Cresconius, or *Crisconius*, a bishop of Africa in the seventh century, made a collection of the canons, entitled, 'Concordia Canonum,' Paris, 1609; an abridgment having previously been published by Peter Pithou in 1588, it was reprinted in 1661.

CRESPHONTES (*Myth.*) Κρεσφόντης, a son of Aristomachus, recovered the kingdom of Messene, in Peloponnesus, by fraud; but was murdered by Polyphontes, the usurper of his crown. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1, c. 48; *Paus.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 137.

CRESPI, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an artist, otherwise known by the name of Cerano, the place of his nativity, was born in 1557, and died in 1633. One of his best pictures is the Madonna del Rosario.

Crespi, *Daniel*, an artist, related to the preceding, under whom he first studied, was born in 1592, and died in 1626, leaving many specimens of his superior skill that might vie with the best of Titian's. It is said, particularly his Taking Down from the Cross, in the church della Passione, at Milan.

Crespi, *Joseph Maria*, an artist of Bologna, sometimes called La Spagnuolo, was born in 1665, and died in 1747. He was in the employ of the grand duke Ferdinand, and rose to eminence in the profession.

Crespi, *Antonio* and *Lewis*, sons of the preceding, were also artists, but never rose to the eminence of their father. Lewis wrote, among other things, the Supplement, or third volume of the 'Felsina Pittrice,' and died in 1779.

CRESSY (*Biog.*) or *Cressey, Hugh Paulin*, a writer of the Romish church, descended from an honourable family of Nottinghamshire, was born at Wakefield in 1605, educated at Oxford, and died in 1674, after having left the protestant for the Romish communion. He wrote, 1. '*A Non est Inventus* returned to Mr. Edward Bagshaw's Enquiry and vainly boasted Discovery of the Weakness in the Grounds of the Church's Infallibility,' 8vo. 1662. 2. 'A Letter to an English Gentleman, dated July 6, 1662, wherein Bishop Morley is concerned,' &c. 3. 'Roman Catholic Doctrines no Novelties,' 8vo. 1663. 4. 'The Church History of Britany,' fol. Roanne, 1668; besides some controversial tracts against Stillingfleet.

Cressy (*Geog.*) or *Crecy de Ponthieu*, a small town of France, in Lower Picardy, 100 m. N. Paris, which is celebrated by the victory gained in 1346, by Edward III of England over Philip II of France.

CRETA (*Bibl.*) Κρήτη, the island near which St. Paul sailed, and whither he sent his beloved Titus to preach, charging him to rebuke the Cretans severely. *Acts* xxvii. *Tit.* i. 2.

Creta (*Geog.*) or *Crete*, now *Candia*, one of the largest islands in the Egean Sea.

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 9.

Κρήτη τις γαῖ' ἔστι μέσω ἐνὶ δινοπι πόντῳ
Καλὴ καὶ πίειρα περίῤῥυτος.

It was called ἑκατόμπολις, from its hundred cities, to which the poets refer.

*Hor. Epod.* 10.
*Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus*
*Ventis iturus non suis.*

*Senec. in Med.*
*Urbibus centum spaciosa Creta.*

Its magnitude and fertility are also alluded to.
*Hom. Il.* l. 13, v. 453.
Κρήτῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ.

*Senec. in Hippol.*
*O magna vasti Creta dominatrix freti;*
*Cujus per omne littus innumeræ rates*
*Tenuere pontum, quidquid Assyria tenus*
*Tellure Nereus pervium rostris secat.*

Jupiter, as some authors report, was educated there by the Corybantes.
*Dionys. Per.* v. 500.
Ἐγγύθι δ' αυτῆς (*Carpathi scil.*)
Κρήτη τιμήεσσα Διὸς μεγάλοιο τιθήνη
Πολλή τε λιπαρή τε καὶ ἔυβοτος.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3, v. 104.
*Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto;*
*Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostræ.*
*Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna.*

The Cretans were famous for the use of the bow.
*Lucan.* l. 3, v. 184.
*Jam dilecta Jovis centenis venit in arma*
*Creta vetus populis, Gnossasque agitare sagittas*
*Docta, nec Eois pejor Gortyna sagittis.*

*Virg. in Cir.*
*Attica Cretæâ sternebat rura sagittâ.*

But they were proverbially liars.
*Callimach. Hymn. in Jov.*
Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψευσταὶ καὶ γὰρ τάφον, ω ἄνα, σεῖο
Κρῆτες ἐτεκτήναντο, συ δ' ὀυ θάνες, ἐσσὶ γὰρ αἰεί.

*Ovid. Amor.* l. 3, el. 10.
*Cretes erunt testes, nec fingunt omnia Cretes,*
*Cretes, nutrito terra superba Jove.*

*Lucan.* l. 8, v. 871.
*Atque erit Egyptus populis fortasse nepotum*
*Tam mendax Magni tumulo, quam Creta Tonantis.*

And also addicted to guilty pleasures.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 10.
*Dum sequeris Clytium infelix nova gaudia Cydon.*

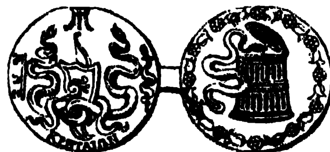
Crete abounded with chalk, thence called in Latin *Creta*, with which the Romans noted their fortunate days.
*Hor.* l. 1, od. 36.
*Cressâ ne careat pulchra dies notâ.*

The principal towns of Crete were Gnossus, Gortinia, Cydon, Dictynna, or Dictamnum, &c. [Vide *Candia*]

*History of Crete.*

Crete was happy under the government of Minos, who left wholesome laws and regulations, that were soon after subverted by democratical usurpers; these caused incessant commotions in the island until it fell under the power of the Romans, A. C. 66, after a war of three years, in which the inhabitants were driven to the utmost straits. After their surrender to Metellus they were, for some time, required only to furnish a certain number of bowmen, and were left to enjoy their own laws. [Vide *Candia*] *Herod.* l. 1, c. 173; *Thucyd.* l. 3; *Polyb.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 10; *Mel.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Fasti. Capitolin.* &c.

Creta (*Numis.*) the type which distinguished the medals of this island was the cysta mystica, used in celebrating the orgies, which is frequently accompanied with the serpents, as in the annexed figures, on the obverse and reverse.



CREVIER, *John Baptist Lewis* (*Biog.*) an historian and critic of Paris, was born in 1693, and died in 1765, leaving, 1. An edition of Livy, with notes, 6 vols. 4to.; which has been reprinted in 8vo. and 12mo. 2. A continuation of Rollins's Roman History. 3. 'Histoire des Empereurs Romains jusqu' à Constantin,' 6 vols. 4to. 1756. 4. 'Histoire de l'Université de Paris,' 7 vols. 12mo. 5. 'Observations sur l'Esprit des Lois.' 6. 'Rhetorique Françoise,' 2 vols, 12mo. 1765; reprinted 1787.

CRETHEIS (*Myth.*) otherwise called *Hippolyte*, or *Astyadamia.* [Vide *Astyadamia*]

CREUSA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. [Vide *Glauce*]

Creusa, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and wife of Æneas, who was transported from her husband on the night that Troy was taken, and carried by the goddess Cybele to her temple, of which she made her priestess. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 10.

Creusa, a daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens, and mother of Janus by Apollo.

CREWE, *John* (*Hist.*) in the county of Northampton, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, continued faithful to his sovereign during the usurpation, and contributed his best endeavours towards the restoration of his successor, for which he was honoured with the peerage.

Crewe, *Nathaniel* (*Ecc.*) fifth son of John, lord Crewe, of Stene, was born in 1633, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. 1655, and 1658, and that of LL. D. in 1663. He was elected bishop of Oxford in 1671, translated to the see of Durham in 1675, and died in 1720, having filled the office of a bishop for fifty years, three months, and two days. He was a great benefactor to Lincoln college, whereof he had been fellow and rector, and laid out large sums in beautifying the palace at Durham.

Crewe (*Her.*) the name of a family, which was so called from the township of Crewe, in the parish of Barthomley, in Cheshire, where Thomas de Crewe became possessed of a knight's fee in 1288: John Crewe, esq. before-mentioned, his descendant, was for his loyalty created, 13 Charles II, lord Crew, of Stene; which title became extinct in 1721, at the death of Nathaniel, the third lord, who was bishop of Durham, before-mentioned. It was revived in the person of John Crew, of Crew Hall, who was the descendant in the female line of another branch of the family, and was created a baron in 1806; the title, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Title.* Crewe, lord Crewe, of Crewe, in Cheshire.
*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth, for Crewe, *azure*, a lion rampant of the field, armed and langued *gules;* second and third, for Offley, *argent*, a cross fleuré *sable*, charged with a lion passant of the field.
*Crests.* First, Crewe, out of a ducal coronet a lion's gamb. Second, a demi-lion issuant from a wreath, holding a sprig in his paw.
*Supporters.* On the dexter a lion, on the sinister a griffin.
*Motto.* "Non inferiora secutus."

Crewe, of Caulke Abbey, co. Derby, the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1626 on Sir Henry Harpur Crewe; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a lion rampant, and border engrailed *sable*.
*Crests.* 1. For Harpur, a boar passant *or*, gorged with a ducal coronet *gules*. 2. For Crewe, out of a ducal coronet *or*, a lion's gamb *argent*.

CRICHTON, *William, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, made a conspicuous figure in the reigns of James I and II, of Scotland. He went into England in 1424 to conduct James I home; was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland at the accession of James II; sent on a

solemn embassy to France in 1448, to renew the alliance with that country, and to conclude the marriage of James II with Mary, daughter of Arnold, duke of Gelder; and died in 1454.

CRICHTON, *William*, third lord, joined the duke of Albany in his rebellion against James III, for which he was attainted by the parliament of Scotland.

CRIGHTON, *James*, *Viscount Frendraught*. [Vide *Frendraught*]

CRIGHTON, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) of an ancient family of Dunkeld, in Scotland, was born in 1593, and educated at Cambridge, but obliged to leave the country on account of his loyalty. At the restoration he was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells, which he held till his death in 1672. His only publication was a translation from the Greek into Latin of Sylvester Syguropolus' history of the council of Florence, fol. Hag. 1660.

CRICHTON (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, assumed from the barony of Crichton, of which William de Crichton is mentioned in records as Dominus de Crichton, about 240. William de Crichton before-mentioned, was created lord Crichton in 1445; and James Crichton, of Frendraught, a male descendant of this lord, was created, in 1642, viscount Frendraught and lord Crichton, which titles became extinct at the death of Lewis, fourth viscount, in 1698.

CRICHTON, of the above-mentioned family, enjoyed the title of earl of Caithness, conferred on Sir George de Crichton in 1452, but he dying without legitimate issue in 1455, the earldom of Caithness reverted to the crown.

CRICHTON, of Sanquhar, another branch of the above-mentioned family, of which was sir Robert Crichton, created a peer in 1484, by the title of lord Crichton, of Sanquhar, and William, seventh lord Crichton, who was further advanced to the dignities of earl of Dumfries, viscount of Air, and lord Crichton, of Sanquhar and Cumneck. [Vide *Dumfries*]

CRICHTON, *James* (*Biog.*) a Scottish gentleman, said to be descended from Robert II, of Scotland, was born in 1560, and was killed at Mantua by his pupil, Vincentio di Gonzaga, the son of the duke. He has been entitled the "Admirable Crichton," from his rare endowments of both body and mind, in all of which he excelled in an equal degree, being, as is said, capable of disputing in any art or science, and in twelve different languages, besides his skill in riding, fencing, handling the musquet, and the like, in which he had many competitors, but never an equal in any contest.

CRILLON, *Lewis de Berthon de* (*Hist.*) a French general, who distinguished himself in the service of Henry II, at the siege of Calais, and afterwards at the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, Moncontour, &c. where, by his extraordinary valour, he acquired the title of the 'Brave Crillon,' and died at Avignon in 1615, aged 74.

CRILLON, *Mahon N. duke de*, signalized himself during the seven years' war in the service of France, but was afterwards less successful in that of Spain, when he was baffled at the siege of Gibraltar by the superior skill of Elliot. He died at Madrid in 1796, aged 80.

CRIM (*Geog.*) a town of Crimea, formerly called *Cimmerium*, from which the country has taken its name.

CRIMEA (*Geog.*) or *Crim Tartary*, a peninsula of Europe, bounded on the S. and W. by the Black Sea, N. by the province of Catharinenslaf, and on the E. by the Sea of Asoph. It is divided into two parts by the river Salgir, which runs from W. to E. The principal towns are Simpheropol, the capital, Crim, Caffa, Theodosia, Eupatona, &c.

*History of the Crimea.*

Crimea, the *Chersonesus Taurica* of the ancients, was for some time in the possession of the Venetians, and afterwards of the Genoese, who were expelled in the fifth century by the Crim Tartars, whose khans were vassals, or tributary to the Turks, until the year 1774, when their independence was stipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783 the Russians took possession of this country, which was finally ceded to them by the Turks, and has since been formed into a government known by the name of Taurida.

CRINESIUS, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Bohemia, was born in 1584, and died in 1629, leaving, 1. 'A Dissertation on the Confusion of Tongues.' 2. 'Exercitationes Hebraicæ.' 3. 'Gymnasium et Lexicon Syriacum,' 2 vols. 4to. 4. 'Lingua Samaritica,' 4to. &c.

CRINISUS (*Geog.*) or *Crimisus*, also sometimes spelt *Crimesus*, and *Crimnisus*, &c. a river of Sicily, near Segesta, now *Cattabolleta*, where Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians. *C. Nep. in Tim.; Virg. Æn.* l. 5.

CRINITUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) or, more properly, *Peter Ricci*, a descendant of the noble family of Ricci, at Florence, in the fifteenth century, was the author of a treatise, 'De Latinis Poetis,' 1505; and another, 'De Honesta Disciplina,' fol. Paris, 1520; besides some Latin poetry.

CRISP, *Tobias* (*Biog.*) a puritan, was born in 1600, educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and died in 1642, a favourer of antinomianism and rebellion.

CRISPE, *Sir Nicholas* (*Hist.*) a loyal citizen of London, was born in 1598, and, after devoting his property, his talents, and his life, to the service of his sovereigns, Charles I and Charles II, he died in 166., enjoying the dignity of a baronet, which is now extin...

CRISPIN, *Gilbert* (*Hist.*) abbot of Westminster in the 11th and 12th centuries, was sent on several embassies by king Henry I, of England, and died in 1117, leaving some works on divinity, of which one, 'De Fide Ecclesiæ contra Judæos,' was published with Anselm's works, Colonn. 1537, and Paris, 1678.

CRISPIN (*Biog.*) or *Crespin, John*, a classical printer of Arras, who died in 1572, was the author of, 1. A Greek Lexicon, 4to. Genev. 1562; and reprinted in folio. 2. 'Histoire des vrais Temoignes de la Verité,' &c. fol. ibid. 1570, 1582, 1597, and 1609.

CRISPINA (*Hist.*) the daughter of Bruttius Præsens, a man of consular dignity, who was married to Commodus, but afterwards banished to the island of Capræa on a charge of adultery, and there strangled. *Lamprid. in Commod.*

CRISPINA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this empress, bearing her effigy as in the annexed figure: inscriptions, CRISPINA AUGUSTA —CRISPINA AUG. COMMOD. AUG. —CRISPINA AUG. IMP. COMMODI AUG.; and on some Greek medals, ΒΡΟΥΤ ΚΡΙΣΠΕΙΝΑ CE.—ΒΡ. ΚΡΙΣΠΙΝΑ, in allusion to her family name. *Vaillant. Præst.; Patin. Impp.; Mediol. Imp. Rom. &c.*




CRISPINUS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, wrote the life of S. Paternius, bishop of Lampsacus, which is given in Latin in Simon Metaphrastus, Surius and Bollandus.

CRISPO, *Tiberio* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and archbishop of Amalfi, was employed on several occasions by Paul III, by whom he was created cardinal, and died in 1566.

CRISPO (*Biog.*) or *Crispus, John Baptist*, a poet and theologian in the 16th century, was the author of a piece of criticism, entitled, 'De Ethnicis Philosophis cautè Legendis,' fol. Rome, 1594; besides two orations concerning the war against the Turks, &c.

CRISPUS (*Bibl.*) a chief of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth, converted and baptized by St. Paul, A. D. 52. *Acts* xvii, 8. and 1 *Cor.* i, 14. It is said that he was bishop of Ægina, an island near Athens. The Greeks observe his festival on the

fourth of October. *Const. Apolog.* l. 7, c. 46; *Baillet, Vies des Saintes.*

CRISPUS, *Flav. Jul.* (*Hist.*) son of Constantine the Great, was made Cæsar by his father, and distinguished himself for his valour and his virtues; but was afterwards poisoned by order of the latter, on the false accusation of his step-mother Fausta, who charged him with an attempt on her virtue. *Eutrop. Hist. Rom.; Zosim. Hist.* l. 2; *Ammian. Marcell.* l. 14; *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1; *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Illust. &c.*

CRISPUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this prince bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, CRISPUS NOBILIS CÆSAR.—D. N. CRISPUS NOB. CÆS.—DN. FL. JUL. CRISPUS NOB. C. &c. *Beg. Thes. Med. Imp.; Ducang. Fam. Byzant.*




CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Sallustius.*

CRISPUS, vide *Crispo.*

CRISPUS, *John*, a physician of Trapano, in Sicily, in the 17th century, wrote 'De Aquis Thermalibus,' &c. published by his son Anthony, who follows.

CRISPUS, *Anthony*, son of the preceding, and a physician, who died in 1688, wrote, 1. 'In Lethargum Febri Supervenientem Acutæ,' &c. 4to. Panorm. 1668. 2. 'De Sputo Sanguinis a Partibus Corporis infirmis,' &c. 4to. 1682.

CRISSÆUS, *Sinus* (*Geog.*) a bay on the coasts of Peloponnesus, near Corinth; called also Sinus Corinthiacus, now the *Bay of Salona*, which received its name from Crissa, a town of Phocis.

CRITHEIS (*Biog.*) the mother of Homer, by some person unknown, who afterwards married Phemius, of Smyrna, according to Herodotus.

CRITIAS (*Hist.*) Κριτίας, one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, who had been a disciple of Socrates. *Xenoph. Hel.* l. 2, c. 3; *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2; *Corn. Nep. in Thrasyb. &c.*

CRITIAS (*Biog.*) author of a treatise on government. *Poll. Onom.* l. 7; *Athen.* l. 11; *S. Chrysostom. Strom.* 6.

CRITO (*Biog.*) a disciple of Socrates, who composed some dialogues, now lost. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Diog. Laert.* l. 2.

CRITO, an historian of Naxus. *Suidas.*

CRITOBULUS (*Hist.*) a general of Phocis, who was at the battle of Thermopylæ, between Antiochus and the Romans. *Paus.* l. 10.

CRITOBULUS (*Biog.*) a physician in the reign of Philip, of Macedonia, who dexterously drew an arrow from the king's eye; supposed to be the same as the physician mentioned by Curtius and Arrian. *Plin.* l. 4, c. 37; *Q. Curt.* l. 9; *Arrian. Exped. Alex.* l. 4.

CRITODEMUS (*Biog.*) an historian cotemporary with Berosus. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56.

CRITOGNATUS (*Hist.*) a celebrated warrior of Alesia, when Cæsar was in Gaul. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

CRITOLAUS (*Hist.*) a citizen of Tegea, in Arcadia, who with his two brothers, fought against the three sons of Damostratus, in order to terminate a war between the two people; and when his two brothers were killed, he alone conquered his three adversaries. It is said that he poisoned himself after having been beaten at Thermopylæ, by C. Metellus. *Polyb. Excerpt. Leg.* c. 144; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 38; *Liv. Epit.* l. 52; *Flor.* l. 2; *Plut. in Parallel. &c.*

CRITOLAUS, a Greek historian, and a philosopher, but whether the same person is doubtful. *Plut. in Parall.* c. 6; *Aul. Gell.* l. 9, c. 5; *Voss. &c.*

CRIVELLI, *Alexander* (*Ecc.*) of the family which gave birth to pope Urban III, at first bore arms in the service of Charles V, to whom he was very useful, but afterwards devoting himself to an ecclesiastical life, he was nominated to the see of Cariate and Girace, in Naples, by Pius IV, by whom he was sent as nuncio into Spain, and created a cardinal in 1565. He died in 1574.

CRIUS (*Myth.*) Κρίος, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who married Eurybia. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 375.

CROATIA (*Geog.*) a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of a kingdom, extending from the river Drave to the Gulf of Venice, between lat. 44° and 46° N., bounded on the E. by Sclavonia and Bosnia, and W. by Carniola and Syria. It is almost covered with mountains, the principal of which are the chains of Plissivicsa, Willebit, and Capella, &c. The principal rivers are the Save, the Drave and the Culpa, &c. Its two principal towns are Carlstadt and Agram.

*History of Croatia.*

Croatia, the name given to this country by the Greeks, was called by the Romans *Liburnia*, and subsequently formed a part of Illyria and Sclavonia. During the middle ages it was governed by princes, who styled themselves dons or dukes; afterwards kings, subject to the emperors of the east, of which was Borna, in 817; Ladusclas, his grandson, in 821; Mixlas, Tirpimir, in 837; Mislas, or Crescimir the son of Tirpimir, in whose reign Crepimir, king of Dalmatia, drove the French from Croatia, and left it to be governed by its bans, of whom was Crescimir III, who styled himself king. In 1087, Croatia became subject to the Hungarians, and was finally united to that kingdom in 1102. *Constantin. Porphyrog. Hist. Emp.; Presbyt. Diocl. Hist. Dalmat. Du Cang. Fam. Byzant.*

CROCUS, *Richard* (*Biog.*) vide *Croke.*

CROESE, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a Protestant divine of Amsterdam, was born in 1642, and wrote, 1. 'Historia Quakeriana, 8vo. Amst. 1695, and translated into English under the title of 'History of the Quakers,' 1696. 2. 'Homerus Hebraicus,' &c.

CRŒSUS (*Hist.*) Κροῖσος, son of Alyattes, the last king of Lydia, of the race of the Memnadæ, is celebrated in history for his wealth and his misfortunes. He thought himself the happiest of mortals, until he was instructed otherwise by Solon, who declared that no man could be pronounced happy until he was dead. Crœsus felt the force of this truth, and called out frequently on Solon, when, conquered by Cyrus, and stript of his dominions, he was ordered by the victor to be burnt alive. Cyrus, struck with his exclamations, and learning the cause, ordered him to be taken from the burning pile, and admitted him into the number of his friends. *Ovid. de Pont.* l. 4.

*Divitis audita est cui non opulentia Crœsi?*

*Martial.* l. 11, ep. 6.

*Ardua res hæc est, opibus non tradere mores.*
*Et cum tot Crœsos viceris, esse Numam.*

*Juven. Sat.* 10.

*Festino ad nostros, et regem transeo Ponti,*
*Et Crœsum, quem vox justi facunda Solonis*
*Respicere ad longæ jussit spatia ultima vitæ.*

*Horat.* l. 1, ep. 11.

*Quid Crœsi regia Sardis?*

*Herod.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 1, c. 7; *Plut. in Solon.*

CROFT, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was at the battle of Tewkesbury, in the time of Edward IV, and took prince Edward, the eldest son of Henry VI, prisoner; whom, upon proclamation and promise of safety for his person, he produced; but he had no hand in the barbarous murder of that prince.

CROFT, *Herbert* (*Ecc.*) of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1603, educated at Oxford, and after suffering much for his loyalty, was, at the Restoration, promoted to the see of Hereford, which he chose to retain till his death in 1691. He wrote, 1. 'The Naked Truth, or the True State of the Primitive Church,' 4to. which recommended

the Church of England to accommodate itself to the humours of sectarians; and was therefore, though but a small pamphlet, much read and admired. The answers to this pamphlet were not treated so courteously. 2. 'A Letter written to a Friend concerning Popish Idolatry.' 3. 'Legacy to his Diocese,' &c. 4to. besides some Sermons, &c.

CROFT (*Her.*) the name of a family of Croft Castle, co. Hereford, where it has been seated from time immemorial, and from which, in all probability, the name is derived. Of this family was sir Richard Croft, knight, before-mentioned; from whom descended sir Herbert Croft, son of the bishop, and son of sir Herbert Croft, knight, mentioned under *Biography*, who was created a baronet in 1671. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, per fesse indented, *azure* and *argent;* in the first quarter a lion passant guardant *or.*
*Crest.* A griffin sejant *proper.*
*Motto.* "Esse quam videri."

CROFT, of Cowling Hall, co. York, a branch, no doubt, of the same family, which also enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir John Croft.

CROFT, *Sir Herbert, Knight* (*Biog.*) of Croft Castle, in Herefordshire, was educated at Oxford, knighted by king James I, and died in 1622, in the Roman Catholic persuasion, after having been 50 years a Protestant. He wrote, 1. 'Letters persuasive to his Wife and Children to take upon them the Catholic Religion,' 12mo. Douay, 1619. 2. 'Arguments to show that the Church Communion with the See of Rome is the true Church, against Dr. Field's Four Books of the Church,' 1619. 3. 'Reply to the Answer of his Daughter Mary, which she made to a Paper of his, sent to her concerning the Roman Church,' 12mo. 1619. Three of his sons were colonels in the army of Charles I, the eldest of whom, William, who was knighted, was killed in battle in 1645.

CROFT, *William,* a musician of Netherеatington, in Warwickshire, was born in 1657, and died in 1727, leaving such a reputation that his memory has been honoured with a monument in Westminster Abbey. He published, 1. 'Divine Harmony,' &c. to which is prefixed 'A brief Account of Church Music,' 1712. 2. 'Musica Sacra,' &c. 2 vols. 1724.

CROFTON (*Her.*) the name of a family which settled in Ireland in the time of queen Elizabeth, when George Crofton, esq. co. Devon, obtained considerable grants of lands in the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim. His eldest son, sir Edward, was created a baronet in 1661, which became extinct at the death of the sixth baronet, but was revived in 1745, in the person of Marcus Lowther, esq. who having married Catherine Crofton, assumed the name and arms of that family. His son sir Edward married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Croker, of Backweston, in Kildare, esq. who was in 1797 created baroness Crofton, of Mote, co. Roscommon.

CROFTON, of Mohill, co. Leitrim, a branch of the above-mentioned family, descended from Henry, fourth son of the above-mentioned George Crofton, esq. which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Morgan Crofton.

CROFTON, *Zachary* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist, and son of sir Edward Crofton, baronet, before-mentioned, was ejected from his living of St. Botolph, near Aldgate, after the Restoration, and died in 1672, having engaged warmly in the troubles and mischiefs of the times.

CROFTS, *William Lord* (*Hist.*) the lineal descendant of an ancient family of Saxham, in Suffolk, being in the confidential employ of Charles II, was raised to the dignity of the peerage, but died without issue in 1677, when the title became extinct.

CROIUS (*Biog.*) or *De Croi, John,* a Protestant clergyman of Usey, in France, who died in 1659, was the author of, 1. 'Augustin Supposé,' &c. 2. 'Specimen Conjecturarum in quædam Origenis Irenæi et Tertulliani Loca,' 1632. 3. 'Observationes Sacræ et Historicæ in Nov. Test.' 1644.

CROIX, *du Maine Francis de Grudé la* (*Biog.*) a nobleman, who was born in the province of the Maine in 1552, wrote, 1. 'La Recherche des Bibliotheques, ou Cabinets les plus renommés de France,' &c. 4to. Mans. 1579. 2. 'Desseins ou Projets du Sieur de la Croix du Maine,' &c.

CROKE (*Hist.*) or *Crook, Sir George,* third son of sir John Croke, of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1576, educated at Oxford, and after studying law at the Inner Temple, and passing through several offices in that Inn, was created one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1624, and justice of the King's Bench in 1628, and died in 1641. The 'Reports' of sir George Croke have obtained the greatest authority, and have passed through several editions; those of 1657, 1658, and 1661, are called the first edition; the second of 1669 is in 3 vols. fol.; the third in 1683 or 1685, in 3 vols. fol. was translated and published by his son-in-law, sir Harbottle Grimstone; the fourth and last edition in 4 vols. 8vo. 1790-92. An abridgment of Croke's Reports in three parts, 8vo. was published by William Hughes, esq. in 1685.

CROKE, *Richard* (*Biog.*) called in Latin *Crocus,* a Greek scholar, was born in 1506, and educated at Cambridge; and after teaching Greek at Oxford, he died in 1558, leaving, 1. 'Oratio de Græcarum Disciplinarum Laudibus,' 4to. 1519. 2. 'Introductiones ad Græcam Linguam,' 4to. Colonn. 1520. 3. 'In Ausonium Annotationes.' 4. 'Elementa Gr. Gram.' 5. 'De Verborum Constructione,' &c.

CROMARTY, *George Mackenzie, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* entered zealously into the cause for bringing about the Restoration, for which he raised forces under the commission of his majesty Charles I; was appointed one of the Lords of Session in 1661; Justice-General of Scotland in 1678; and died Lord Justice-General in 1714, after having heartily concurred in the Union. Among his works as an author are, 1. 'A Vindication of King Robert III, from the Imputation of Bastardy,' 4to. Edinburgh, 1695. 2. 'The mistaken Advantage by raising of Money,' 4to. Edinburgh, 1706. 3. 'Friendly Return to a Letter concerning Sir George Mackenzie's and Sir John Nisbet's Observations and Responses' on the Matter of Union, 4to. Edinburgh, 1706. 4. 'Synopsis Apocalyptica,' &c. 4to. Edinburgh, 1707. 5. 'Historical Account of the Conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie,' &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1713. 6. 'A Vindication of the Same,' &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1714.

CROMARTY, *George, third Earl of,* engaged in the insurrection in 1745, in favour of prince Charles, for whom he raised 400 of his clan, who were with him at the battle. Being surprised and taken prisoner, he was brought before the House of Lords, when he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to die; but the sentence was not put into execution; and he died in 1766, after having received a pardon, as did also his son.

CROMARTY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Mackenzie, which was conferred in 1703 on George Mackenzie above-mentioned, who was created lord Macleod and Castlehaven, viscount of Tarbat, and earl of Cromarty. These titles became all extinct at the death of John, lord Macleod. [Vide *Mackenzie*]

CROMER, *Martin* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Varmia, in Poland, after cardinal Hosius, died in 1589, leaving a History of Poland, in 30 books, to the year 550.

CROMWELL, *Thomas, Earl of Essex* (*Hist.*) vide *Essex.*

CROMWELL, *Oliver,* the regicide, who, after imbruing his hands in the blood of his king, usurped the supreme power of England, under the title of protector; was born of an ancient if not a respectable family in 1599; educated at

Oxford; and after displaying great abilities both in the field and the cabinet, died in 1658, leaving the reputation of a great statesman, but a very bad man, whose talents, if rightly employed, might have rendered him a blessing to his country instead of a curse. [Vide Plate XVIII]

Cromwell, *Richard*, son of the preceding, who inherited neither the ambition nor the talent of his father, was contented to resign a power which he could no longer hold, and died in the obscurity which was suited to his condition in 1762, at the age of 40.

Cromwell (*Her.*) vide *Essex*.

Cromwell, *Lord*, the title conferred on Gregory Cromwell, son of Thomas, earl of Essex, by which he was summoned to parliament in 1539. His great grandson, Thomas, fourth lord Cromwell, was created in 1625 viscount Lecale, and in 1644 earl of Ardglass. The Irish titles became extinct in 1687, at the death of Vere, seventh lord Cromwell, and fourth earl of Ardglass. The English barony has lain dormant.

CRONSTADT, *Axel Frederick* (*Biog.*) a Swedish mineralogist. was born in Sudermania in 1722, and died in 1765. His principal work, well known in England by the title of 'An Essay towards a System of Mineralogy,' was originally published in 1758; and the English translation, by Emanuel da Costa, in 8vo. 1770; and in 2 vols. 8vo. 1788, greatly enlarged.

CROOKE (*Hist.*) vide *Croke*.

CROONE. (*Biog.*) vide *Croune*.

CROSS (*Biog.*) or *de la Cruse, Michael*, an English artist in the reigns of Charles I and II, who was particularly eminent in copying paintings. He copied a Madonna of Raphael's, in St. Mark's church, with such correctness that he was enabled to remove the original without immediate detection.

Cross, *Lewis*, another painter, who died in 1724, no less skilled in copying than the former. He repainted a little picture of Mary, queen of Scots, which was looked upon as equal to the original.

CROSSE (*Biog.*) or *Cross, John*, a Franciscan friar, and chaplain to James II, published, among other things, 'Cynosura, or the Miserere Psalm paraphrased,' 'Divine Poems,' &c.

CROTONA (*Geog.*) now *Cortona*, or *Crotona*, a town of Etruria, at the mouth of the Lacus Thrasymenus. *Herod.* l. 7; *Polyb.* l. 3; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Cluv. Antiq. Ital.* l. 2, &c.

CROUNE (*Biog.*) *Croone*, or *Crom, William*, a physician of London, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1684, leaving his 'Theory of Muscular Motion,' and other papers, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions. He left to Emanuel, and six other colleges at Cambridge, a sum of money to found algebra lectures, the first of which was read in 1738.

CROUSAZ, *John Peter de* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and philosopher, of a noble family of Lausanne, was born in 1663, and died in 1750, leaving, 1. 'Systeme de Reflections qui peuvent contribuer a la Netteté et a l'Etude de nos Connoissances,' 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1712. 2. 'Traité du Beau,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1715. 3. 'De l'Education des Enfans,' 2 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Examen du Traité de la Liberté,' 8vo. Amsterdam, 1718. 5. 'Geometrie des Lignes et des Surfaces Rectilignes et Circulaires,' 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1718. 6. 'Summa Logicæ,' Groning. 1724. 7. 'Compendium Logicæ,' Groning. 1725. 8. 'De Physicæ Utilitate.' 9. 'Traité d'Algebra,' Paris, 1726. 10. 'Examen de l'Essai sur l'Homme, Poeme de M. Pope,' 1737; and 'Commentaire sur la Traduction en Vers de M. l'Abbé du Resnel de l'Essai de M. Pope.' 12mo. Geneva, 1738; the first of these was translated by Mrs. Carter, under the title of 'An Examination of Pope's Essay on Man,' &c. 8vo. 1738. The other was translated under the title of 'A Commentary on Mr. Pope's Principles of Morality, or Essay on Man,' &c. 8vo. 1741, which were answered by Warburton. Crousaz published many other things of inferior importance.

CROWLEY, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a divine, and poet of Gloucestershire, who died in 1588, published, among other things, 1. 'The Psalter and Litany,' translated into popular rhyme, 1549. 2. 'The Voice of the Last Trumpet by the Seventh Angel,' 1549. 3. 'Epigrams,' 1550, and twice reprinted. 4. 'Dialogue between Lent and Liberty. 5. 'The School of Virtue and Book of Good Nature,' 1588, &c.

CROWNE, *John* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, and son of an independent minister of Nova Scotia, was the author of 17 plays, some of which were acted with success, as the 'City Politics,' 'Sir Courtly Nice,' &c.

CROXALL, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a poet, and son of Samuel Croxall, rector of Hunworth, in Middlesex, and Walton-upon-Thames, died in 1752, leaving, among other things, 'The Vision,' a poem, 1715; and 'The Fair Circassian,' 4to. 1720, &c.

CROZE, *Matthurin Veyssiere la* (*Biog.*) a French writer of Nantes, was born in 1661, and died in 1739, leaving, 1. 'Dissertations Historiques sur divers Sujets,' 8vo. Rotterdam, 1707, called Vol. I, but no more were published. 2. 'Vindiciæ Veterum Scriptorum contra Hardouinum,' 8vo. ibid. 1708. 3. 'Entretiens sur divers Sujets d'Histoire,' 8vo. Cologne, 1712. 4. 'Histoire du Christianisme des Indes,' 8vo. Hague, 1724. 5. 'Histoire du Christianisme d'Ethiope et d'Armenie,' 8vo. ibid. 1739; besides other pieces in MSS, one of which, 'Lexicon Ægyptiaco Latinum,' was published by Woide, 4to. Oxon. 1775.

CRUCIGER, *George* (*Biog.*) a protestant of Mersburg, was born in 1575, and died in 1636, leaving 'Harmonia Linguarum quatuor Cardinalium, Hebraicæ, Græcæ, Latinæ, et Germanicæ.

CRUCIUS (*Biog.*) or *La Croix, James*, a writer of Delft in the 16th century, was the author of a miscellany, published under the title of 'Jacobi Crucii Mercurius Batavus, sive Epistolarum Opus,' &c.

CRUDEN, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) author of the well-known 'Concordance of the Bible,' was born at Aberdeen in 1701, and died in 1770. His Concordance was first published in 1733.

CRUIKSHANK, *William* (*Biog.*) a surgeon and anatomist of Edinburgh, was born in 1745, and died in 1800, leaving an 'Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body;' besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

CRUSIUS (*Biog.*) or *Kraus, Martin*, an antiquary of Grebern, in Bamberg, was born in 1526, and died in 1607 Among his numerous works are, 1. 'Turko-Græciæ Libri Octo,' &c. fol. Basil, 1584. 2. 'Acta et Scripta Theologorum Wirtembergensium,' &c. fol. Gr. et Lat. 1584. 3. 'Germano-Græciæ Libri VI,' fol. 4. 'Annales Suevici, sive Chronica Rerum Gestarum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1595–96. 5. 'Corona Anni, hoc est Explicatio Evangeliorum et Epistolarum quæ Diebus Dominicis et Festis in Ecclesia proponuntur,' &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1602.

Crusius, *Christian*, a critic of Wollbech, was born in 1715, and died in 1767, leaving, 1. 'Commentarius de Originibus Pecuniæ a Pecore ante Signatum,' &c. 8vo. Petrop. 1748. 2. 'Probabilia Critica,' &c. 8vo. Lips. 1753. 3. 'Opuscula ad Historiam et Humanitatis Literas Spectantia,' Altenburg, 1767; besides contributions to the German Journals.

CRUSTUMIUM (*Biog.*) *Crustunus* and *Crustumenius*, now *Conca*, a river flowing from the Apennines by Ariminum.

CTEATUS (*Myth.*) Κτέατος, a son of Actor and Molione,

who was killed by Hercules at the Isthmian games. *Hom. Il.* l. 13, v. 185; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 6.

CTESIAS (*Biog.*) son of Ctesiochus, an historian and physician of Cnidos, being taken prisoner at the battle of Cunaxa, between Artaxerxes and Cyrus the Younger, cured the wounds of the former, and continued his physician for 17 years. He wrote a History of the Assyrians and Persians, which is considered to be deficient in authority. Nothing remains of this but fragments, compiled by Photius, which are to be found in Wesseling's edition of Herodotus. *Diodor.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 14; *Plut. in Artax.*; *Athen.* l. 12; *Phot. Cod.* 62; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 1, &c.; *Fab. Bibliothec. Græc.*

CTESIBIUS (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Alexander, A. C. 120, is said to have been the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic instruments. *Vitruv. de Archit.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 7; *Athen.* l. 4; *Voss. de Scient. Math.* c. 48.

CTESICLES (*Hist.*) Κτεσικλῆς, an Athenian, who defeated and killed Mnasippus, a Lacedæmonian, in the island of Corcyra. *Diodor.* l. 15.

CTESIDEMUS (*Biog.*) a distinguished painter. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 11.

CTESIPHON (*Biog.*) Κτησιφῶν, a friend of Demosthenes, who persuaded his fellow citizens to present the orator with a gold crown, in which he was opposed by Æschines. The speeches of Æschines and Demosthenes against and for Ctesiphon are still extant.

Ctesiphon, a Greek architect, who formed the design for the temple of Diana at Ephesus. *Vitruv. in Præf.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 7.

Ctesiphon, an historian of Bœotia. *Plut. in Thes.*

CTESIPPUS (*Biog.*) Κτήσιππος, a son of Chabrias, whom Phocian wished to draw from his irregularities. *Plut. in Phocion.*

Ctesippus, a Greek historian, who wrote an account of the Scythians.

CUDWORTH, *Ralph* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Aller, in Somersetshire, in 1617, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1688, leaving, among his works, 'The True Intellectual System of the Universe,' &c. 1677, translated into Latin by Mosheim in 1733; the second edition of the English was published in 2 vols. 4to. 1743.

CUERENHERT, *Theodore van* (*Biog.*) an engraver, and a visionary writer of Amsterdam, was born in 1522, and died in 1590. His works, as a writer, were published in three volumes, folio, 1630.

CUFF, *Henry* (*Hist.*) a scholar of Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, was born about 1560, educated at Oxford, where he was Greek professor; but, being unhappily engaged as secretary to the earl of Essex, he was implicated in his rash measures, and in consequence arraigned, tried, condemned, and executed at Tyburn in 1601. He wrote a book a little before his death, entitled 'The Differences of the Ages of Man's Life, together with the Original Causes, Progress, and End thereof.'

CUJACUS (*Biog.*) or *Cujas, James*, a lawyer of Toulouse, was born in 1520, and died in 1590. His works, in 10 vols. fol. were published at Paris in 1584 and 1659.

CULEN (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, and son of Indulf, was murdered in 970, in the fifth year of his reign, by Rohard, thane or sheriff of Fife, whose daughter the king is said to have deflowered. He was succeeded by Kenneth III. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



CULLEN, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician of Lanarkshire, was born in 1712, and died in 1790, leaving, 1. 'Lectures on the Materia Medica,' 1772, and in 2 vols. 4to. 1789. 2. 'Synopsis Nosologiæ,' 2 vols. 8vo.; the fourth edition of which was published in 1785. 3. Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, published under the title of 'First Lines,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1784.



CULLUM (*Her.*) the name of a family seated at Thorndon, in Suffolk, of which mention is made as early as 1454. This family at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1660 on sir John Cullum, first cousin to sir Nicholas Crispe, the eminent loyalist. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, a chevron *ermine*, between three pelicans *or*, vulning themselves *proper*.

*Crest.* A lion sejant *or*, holding between his paws a column *argent*, capital and base of the first.

*Motto.* "Sustineatur.'

Cullum, *Sir John, Bart.* (*Biog.*) of the family above-mentioned, was born in 1733, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1785. He wrote, 1. History of the Parish of Hawstead (of which he was lord and patron), and Hardwick-House, which was published as the 23d number of the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' and reprinted in 1813, with the addition of seven new plates. He also left some collections for the county of Suffolk, published in Mr. Gough's 'Anecdotes of British Topography,' vol. ii.

CULMUR, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a violent fanatic, who was active during the rebellion in defacing the churches, and was ejected from the living of Minster, in Kent, at the Restoration.

CULPEPER, or *Culpepper, Sir Thomas, Knt.* (*Biog.*) son of sir Thomas Culpeper, of Hollingbourne, in Kent, knt., was born in 1636, educated at Oxford, and died about the end of the 17th century, leaving, 1. 'Moral Discourses and Essays upon several Subjects,' 8vo. London, 1655. 2. 'Considerations touching Marriage,' 4to. 3. 'A Discourse showing the many Advantages which will accrue to this Kingdom by the Abatement of Usury,' 4to. 1668, which was followed by some other pamphlets on the same subject.

CULPEPPER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) student in physic and astrology, as he styles himself, was born in London in 1616, and died in 1653. He is well known as the author of the 'Herbal,' which passed through many editions.

CUMÆ (*Geog.*) a town of Campania or Naples, which, by the Greeks, was called Κύμη, or Κύμαι, and though at present in ruins, retains its ancient name, and is four miles N. W. Pozzuolo. It was founded by a colony from Cumæ, a town of Æolia, before the Trojan war, and is celebrated for a cave which was a residence of one of the Sibyls.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3.

> *Huc ubi delatus Cumæam accesseris urbem,*
> *Divinosque lacus, et Averna sonantia silvis,*
> *Insanam vatem adspicies.*

*Lucan.* l. 5.

> *Talis in Euboico vates Cumana recessu.*

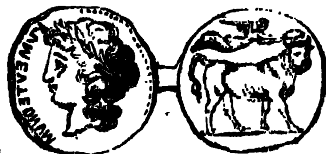
It was also here that Dædalus, after escaping from the prison in Crete, erected a magnificent temple to Apollo. Cuma was taken by the Romans, U. C. 335; and became, on account of its delightful situation, another Baiæ to the citizens of Rome.

*Juv. Sat.* 3.

> *Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,*
> *Laudo tamen vacuis quòd sedem figere Cumis*
> *Destinet, atque unum civem donare Sibyllæ.*
> *Janua Baiarum est, et gratum littus amœni*
> *Secessus.*

*Pind. Pyth. Od.* 1; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 7; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 9, &c.; *Liv.* l. 3, &c.; *Paterc.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 5; *Marcian. Heracleot.*; *Solin.* c. 8; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Agath. Hist.* l. 1, &c.

Cumæ (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, which are, for the most part, inscribed ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ; but some, as in the annexed figure, bear the inscription, KUMELTERNUM, or KUME LITERNUM. The type on the obverse is a head



of Apollo, but the bull with a human face on the reverse is supposed to represent their god Ebo.

CUMANUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Judæa, A. D. 51, who, being guilty of great oppression, was banished by the emperor Claudius. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20, c. 5.

CUMBERLAND, *William, Duke of* (*Hist.*) second son of George II, was born in 1721; and, after distinguishing himself at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, but still more so at that of Culloden, where he defeated the Chevalier in 1746, he died in 1765.

CUMBERLAND, *Henry de Clifford, Earl of,* was distinguished in his early youth by his extravagances, for the support of which he turned plunderer; but being afterwards reclaimed, he showed himself a brave and dutiful subject by the defence of Skipton Castle against Aske, and his fellow rebels, in the reign of Henry VIII. After being at different periods governor of Carlisle, president of the council in the North, warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, and lord president of Wales, he was cut off by a premature death in 1542 at the age of 49.

CUMBERLAND, *George de Clifford, third Earl of,* a distinguished navigator, was born in 1558, and died in 1605, after having performed nine voyages, mostly to the West Indies, with great honour to himself, and service to his queen and country. [Vide Plate XIV]

CUMBERLAND, *Duke of* (*Her.*) a title which has at different times been conferred on members of the royal family. Prince Rupert, nephew to Charles I, was created duke of Cumberland in 1644, which honour expired at his death in 1682. George, prince of Denmark, was created duke of Cumberland in 1689, and died in 1708. The title was revived in the person of prince William, second son of George II before-mentioned; and again in the person of prince Ernest Augustus, fifth son of his late majesty George III, who in 1799 was created duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale, in Great Britain, and earl of Armagh, in Ireland. He is a knight of the Garter, chancellor of the University of Dublin, a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 15th regiment of light dragoons. The arms of his royal highness are the same as the prince of Wales, with the omission of the escutcheon of pretence in the fourth quarter, and the label differenced.

CUMBERLAND, *Earl of,* a title conferred in 1523 on Henry, eleventh lord de Clifford, which became extinct on the death of Henry, the fifth earl, in 1643.

CUMBERLAND, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in London in 1632, educated at Cambridge; and, after some preferment in the church, was raised to the see of Peterborough in 1691, where he died in 1718, leaving, among his works as an author, 'De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica,' 4to. Lond. 1672, and frequently reprinted since; it was likewise translated into English three different times, first by James Tyrrel, esq. grandson to archbishop Usher, 8vo. London, 1692; secondly, by the Rev. John Maxwell, 4to. 1727; and thirdly, by the Rev. John Towers, 4to. Dublin, 1750. Barbeyrac published a French translation in 1744.

CUMBERLAND, *Denison,* grandson of the preceding, after being educated at Cambridge, was made successively bishop of Clonfert and Kilmore, and died in 1775.

CUMBERLAND, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, son of Denison Cumberland, bishop of Kilmore, before-mentioned, and grandson of Bently the critic, was born in 1732 in the master's lodge in Trinity College, Cambridge, over which his grandfather presided, and died in 1811, after having passed some part of his life in a public character in Spain. He wrote, besides his comedies, which were very numerous, a periodical work, entitled the 'Observer;' 'Memoirs of his own Life;' 'Calvary;' and 'The Exodiad,' epic poems; 'Retrospection,' a poem; some sermons, novels, &c.

CUMBERLAND (*Geog.*) anciently called *Cumbria,* a maritime county of England, bounded on the N. by Scotland, E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, S. by Lancashire, and on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. Its chief towns are Carlisle, the capital, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Harrington. Of its numerous rivers, the Eden and the Derwent hold the first rank; its celebrated lakes are Derwent-water, Buttermere, Bassenthwaite-water, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water, Wast-water, Ennerdale-water, and Leatheswater. The principal mountains are Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Crossfell. Remains are still to be seen of the wall begun by Adrian, and completed by Severus, to protect the southern districts from the incursions of the Brigantes and Caledonians.

CUMBERNAULD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Balcarras.

CUMING (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Elgin and Gordonstone, co. Perth, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir Alexander Penrose Cuming Gordon, who assumed the name and arms of Gordon, according to the will of sir William Gordon, bart. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *azure,* three garbs *or;* second and third *argent,* three bends *sable,* each charged with three roses of the field barbed *or;* over all, on an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of Gordonstoun quarterly; first and fourth grand quarterings counterquartered first *azure,* three boars' heads couped *or,* armed and langued *gules,* for Gordon; second *or,* three lions' heads erased *gules,* for Badenoch; third *or,* three crescents within the royal tressure *gules,* for Seton, &c. [Vide *Gordon*]

*Crest.* A cat saliant *proper.*

*Crest.* A lion rampant *or;* in his dexter-paw a dagger *proper.*

*Motto, over the Crest.* "Courage."

*Supporters.* Two horses *proper.*

*Motto.* "Sans crainte."

CUNÆUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Flushing, in Zealand, was born in 1586, and died in 1638. Among his works were, 1. 'De Republica Hebræorum,' which was made a text-book by the professors at Leyden. 2. 'Satrya Menippæa,' &c. Lugd. Bat. 1632.

CUNAXA (*Geog.*) a place of Assyria, 500 stadia from Babylon, famous for the battle fought between Artaxerxes, and his brother Cyrus the Younger. *Plut. in Artax.; Ctesias.*

CUNEGONDE (*Hist.*) daughter of Siegfrid, count Palatine, was married to Henry II, by whom she was neglected, and charged with incontinence, from which charge she offered to clear herself by walking bare-footed over burning coals. After his death she retired to a convent which she had founded.

CUNEUS (*Geog.*) a cape in Spain, now *Algarve,* extending into the sea in the form of a wedge. *Mel.* l. 3; *Plin.* l. 4.

CUNINA (*Myth.*) or *Cunaria,* a deity of Rome presiding over children in the cradle. *Varr. apud Lactant.* l. 1.

CUNITIA (*Biog.*) or *Cunitz, Maria,* a lady of Silesia in the 17th century, who was skilled in mathematics and astronomy, of which she gave a proof in a work, entitled 'Urania Propitia,' 1650; besides some other treatises on the same subject.

CUNLIFFE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Saxon descent, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1759 on sir Ellis Cunliffe. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable,* three conies current *argent,* two and one.

*Crest.* A greyhound sejant *argent,* collared *sable.*

*Motto.* "Fideliter."

CUNNINGHAM, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Cosmographical Glass, containing the Pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie,' &c. fol. 1559. 2. 'A Commentary on Hippocrates,' 'De Aere, Aquis et Regionibus.' 3. 'A Treatise on the French Disease.'

CUNNINGHAM, *Alexander*, an historian of Selkirk, in Scotland, who died in 1737 at the age of 88, was the author of a History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I, published in 2 vols. 4to. 1787, originally in Latin, and translated by Dr. Thompson. It is doubtful whether he were the author of criticisms on Horace and Virgil, which were published at Edinburgh in 2 vols. 8vo. 1721, and were written by a person of the same name; but it is maintained by some that the editor of Horace died at the Hague in 1730, and the historian at London in 1737.

CUNNINGHAM, *John*, a poet of Dublin, was born in 1729, and died in 1733. His works have found a place among the 'British Poets.'

CUPER (*Biog.*) or *Cuperus*, *Gisbert*, a philologist of Hemmen, in the duchy of Guelderland, was born in 1644, and died in 1716. His works are, 1. 'Observationum Libri III,' &c. 8vo. Ultraj. 1670. 2. 'Harpocrates et Monumenta Antiqua inedita,' 4to. ibid. 1676, 1687, and 1694. 3. 'Apotheosis, vel Consecratio Homeri,' 4to. Amst. 1683. 4. 'Historia trium Gordianorum,' 12mo. Daventr. and 8vo. 1697. 5. 'Lettres de Critique d'Histoire, de Litterature,' &c. 4to. Amsterdam, 1742; besides his Letters, &c.

CUPIDO (*Myth.*) Cupid, the god of love, who is said by Hesiod to be the son of Chaos and Terra; by Simonides, of Mars and Venus; by Sappho, of Venus and Cœlum; and by Seneca, of Venus and Vulcan. Cicero speaks of three Cupids, but most of the ancients agree in making Venus to be his mother, and some suppose him to have sprung from her alone. His power, and other attributes, are described very frequently by the poets.

*Anac. Od.* εις Ἔρωτα.

> Ὁ δὲ καὶ θεῶν δυναϛής
> Ὁ δὲ καὶ βροτὺς δαμάζει.

*Theocrit. Idyll.* 3.

> Νῦν ἔγνων τὸν ἔρωτα, βαρὺς θεός, ἦ ῥα λεαίνας
> Μασθὸν ἐθήλαζε.

*Hesiod. de Cupid.*

> —— Ὃς κάλλιϛος ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι,
> Λυσιμελὴς πάντων τε θεῶν πάντων τ' ἀνθρώπων
> Δαμνᾶται ἐν ϛήθεσσι νόον καὶ ἐπίφρονα βουλήν.

*Horat.* l. 2, od. 8.

> *Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa; rident*
> *Simplices Nymphæ, ferus et Cupido*
> *Semper ardentes acuens sagittas*
> *Cote cruentâ.*

*Senec. in Octav. Act.* 2, sc. 2.

> *Volucrem esse Amorem fingit immitem Deum*
> *Mortalis error, armat et telis manus,*
> *Arcusque sacros instruit sævâ face,*
> *Genitum que credit Venere, Vulcano satum.*

*Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 1.

> *Et mihi cedet Amor, quamvis mea vulneret arcu*
> *Pectora, jactatas excutiatque faces.*

A farther account of this deity is given under *Numismatics.*

CUPIDO (*Numis.*) this deity is distinguished on medals, gems,

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



&c. by his torch and wings, either standing or sitting; sometimes on a dolphin, as in fig. 1, or on a panther, tiger, &c.; and sometimes in a chariot drawn by dolphins, &c. In other cases he is seen flying, as in fig. 2, where two Cupids are drawing the chariot of their mother Venus. His playfulness is illustrated in fig. 3, where a number

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



of Cupids are gambolling; and his mischievous tricks are delineated in fig. 4, where he is seen tormenting Psyche, or the soul, under the form of a butter-fly; and in fig. 5, where he is teasing Psyche herself, whom, at other times, he is seen caressing. Sometimes his power over men is represented by his breaking the bow of Hercules, as in fig. 6, which he is sometimes made to steal and hide. *Golz. Magn. Græc.*; *Seguin. Num. Sel.*; *Vaillant. Fam.*; *Spanh. Dissert.*; *Beger. Thesaur.*; *Morell. Thes. Fam.*; *Spence. Polym.*

CURCELLEUS (*Biog.*) vide *Courcellis.*

CURDO (*Geog.*) a chain of mountains forming a part of Mount Taurus, which was anciently called *Niphates Mons.*

CURES (*Geog.*) an ancient town of Italy, in the country of the Sabines, whose king, Tatius, went and lived at Rome, whence the Romans acquired the name of Quirites. It is supposed that the village of *Vescovio* occupies the site of the ancient Cures. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2; *Macrob.* l. 1.

CURETES (*Myth.*) Κουρῆτες a fabulous people of Crete, otherwise called Corybantes, who are said to have nursed and instructed Jupiter, and to have drowned his cries by the noise of their shields, which they brandished in the dance.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 4.

> *Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse*
> *Addidit, expediam, pro quâ mercede canoros*
> *Curetum sonitus, crepitantiaque æra secutæ,*
> *Dictæo cœli regem pavere sub antro.*

*Lucret.* l. 2.

> *Dictæos referunt Curetas, qui Jovis illum*
> *Vagitum in Cretâ quondam occultasse feruntur.*

*Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 10; *Paus.* l. 4.

CURIA (*Geog.*) now *Coire*, a town of the Rhœtii.

CURIATII (*Hist.*) a family originally of Alba, who were carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, and enrolled among the patricians. Of this family were the three brothers who fought with the Horatii, and were killed. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Flor.* l. 1.

CURIATIUS, *Maternus* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the reign of Vespasian, of whom nothing remains but a tragedy of Medea. *Auctor. de Caus. Corrup. Eloq. Dial.* 6; *Voss. de Poet. Lat.* c. 3.

CURIO (*Hist.*) the surname of the family of the Scribonii, of which there were three that distinguished themselves as orators.

CURIO, *C. Scribonius*, the grandfather, whose orations are commended by Cicero. He was prætor in 532, but never attained to the consulship. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 32.

CURIO, *C. Scribonius*, the father, was consul with Cn. Octavius, U. C. 677; and afterwards triumphed over the Dardani, as governor of Macedonia. He was very eloquent, and exerted his eloquence in favour of Cæsar. *Cic. Pis.* c. 19, &c.; *Val. Max.* l. 9, c. 14; *Plin.* l. 7; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11; *Quintil.* l. 11.

CURIO, *C. Scribonius*, a tribune, son of the preceding, and the correspondent of Cicero, was remarkable for his audacity of speech and profligate manners.

*Lucan.* l. 1.

*Hos jam mota ducis, vicinaque signa potentes*
*Audax venali comitatur Curio linguâ:*
*Vox quondam populi, libertatemque tueri*
*Ausus, et armatos plebi miscere potentes.*

Being sent into Africa he laid siege to Utica; but finding himself surrounded on all sides by the enemy, at the head of which was king Juba, he rushed into the thickest of the battle and was slain. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 3, ep. 1, &c.; *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 2, c. 34; *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 36; *Plut. in Cæs.*; *Flor.* l. 4.

CURIO, *Cælius Secundus* (*Biog.*) a reformer, of a noble family of Piedmont, was born in 1503, and died in 1569, leaving, 1. 'Opuscula,' 8vo. Basil. 1544. 2. 'De Amplitudine Regni beati Dei,' 8vo. Basil. 1550. 3. 'Calvinus Judaisans,' 8vo. 1595. 4. 'Pasquilorum Tomi Duo,' 8vo. 5. A Latin Translation of Guicciardini's History, 2 vols. fol. 1566. 6. 'De Bello Melitense, Anno 1565,' 8vo. inserted in Muratori's Collection. 7. 'Forum Romanorum,' a Latin Dictionary, 3 vols. fol. Basil. 1576. 8. 'Vita et Doctrina Davidis Georgii Hæresiarchæ,' 4to. Basil. 1599. 9. 'Historia Francisci Spiræ,' 8vo. &c.

CURIUS, *M. Dentatus* (*Hist.*) a Roman, celebrated for his valour and his frugality. He was three times consul, twice honoured with a triumph, and obtained victories over the Samnites, Sabines, Lucanians, and king Pyrrhus, near Tarentum.

*Hor.* l. 1, od. 12.

*Hunc, et incomptis Curium capillis*
*Utilem bello tulit.*

*Juv. Sat.* 1.

*—— Curius parvo quæ legerat horto*
*Ipse focis brevibus ponebat oluscula, &c.*

*Claudian. de Cons. Hon. IV.*

*Pauper erat Curius, cum reges vinceret armis.*

*Cic. de Sen.* c. 16.

CURIUS, a lieutenant of Cæsar's cavalry, to whom six cohorts revolted from Pompey. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ.* l. 1, c. 24.

CURIUS, *Fortunatianus* (*Biog.*) an historian in the reigns of Gordian and Philip. *Jul. Capitolin. in Max.*

CUROPALATES (*Hist.*) vide *Scylitzes.*

CURRIE, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician of Kirkpatric Flemming, in Dumfrieshire, was born in 1756, and died in 1805. He is principally known in the literary world by publishing an edition of Burn's works, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1800, with a Life of the poet.

CURSON (*Ecc.*) *Curton*, or *Corcon*, *Robert*, in Latin *Corcona*, an Englishman, descended from a noble family, was created a cardinal by Innocent III in 1212, and died in 1218, after being employed as legate in the East. Many works are attributed to him; among others, 'Summa Theologiæ.' *Matth. of Westminst. in Annal.*; *Onuph. Annal.*; *Godwin. Engl. Card.*

CURTESIUS (*Biog.*) a poet of Padua, who died in 1618, left among his works a poem on the life of St. Justin, &c.

CURTI, *William* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal and bishop of Albi, was sent by Clement VI, who created him cardinal, as legate into Italy, and died in 1361, after rendering many services to the Holy See.

CURTIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a patrician family, which migrated with Tatius to Rome.

CURTIS, *Sir Roger* (*Hist.*) admiral of the red, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself for his gallant conduct at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782, and afterwards in the memorable engagement between the French and lord Howe in 1794. He died in 1816.

CURTIS (*Her.*) the name of a family of some antiquity in Wiltshire, of which mention is made as early as the 14th century. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1794 on admiral sir Roger Curtis beforementioned; their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Per fess wavy *argent* and *sable*, in chief the rock of Gibraltar, surrounded by fortifications and the sea, and in base three fleurs de lis of the first; on a canton *gules*, a sword erect *proper*, hilted and pommelled *or*, entwisted with a palm branch *vert*.

*Crest.* Out of a naval coronet *or*, an arm habited *azure*, cuffed *argent*, supporting a flag-staff *proper*, thereon a flag *azure*, charged with a wolf's head *or*; in the canton gyronny of four *gules* and *azure*, a cross *argent*, all within a bordure *or*.

*Motto.* "Per ardua."

CURTIS, of Culland's Grove, Southgate, in Middlesex, another family which enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred on sir William Curtis, an alderman of London, in 1802. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Paly of six *or* and *azure*, a fesse checky *argent* and *sable*, on a canton *gules*, a dragon's wing erect of the third, in base a sword *proper*, pommel and hilt *or*, surmounting a silver key in saltire.

*Crest.* A ram's head couped *argent*, surmounted by two branches of oak, in saltire *proper*.

*Motto.* "Gradatim vincimus."

CURTIS, *William* (*Biog.*) a botanist of Alton, in Hampshire, was born in 1746, and died in 1799, after having published, 1. 'Instructions for Collecting and Preserving Insects,' &c. 1771. 2. A Translation of Linnæus' 'Fundamenta Entomologiæ,' 1772. 3. 'Flora Londinensis,' extended to six *fasciculi*. 4. 'Botanical Magazine;' besides some papers in the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society.'

CURTISIUS, *T.* (*Hist.*) a soldier of the prætorian cohort, and author of a sedition among the slaves in the time of Tiberius, was ensnared to Rome and punished. *Tac.* l. 4.

CURTIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) a Roman who, devoting himself to the manes for the good of his country, mounted his horse, armed, and plunged headlong into a gulf, afterwards called *Curtius Lacus*, which had suddenly opened in the forum, and which, according to the oracle, would never close until some one threw into it that which he reckoned most precious. Upon his throwing himself in, it is said that the gulf closed immediately. *Liv.* l. 7; *Val. Max.* l. 5.

CURTIUS, *Atticus*, a Roman knight, who attended Tiberius in his retreat into Campania. *Tac. Ann.* l. 4.

CURTIUS, *Q. Rufus*, a consul in the time of Tiberius, who died governor of Africa, according to a prediction made to him by an unknown female. *Val. Max.* l. 9; *Tac. Annal.* l. 11.

CURTIUS, *Nicias* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, intimate with Pompey. *Sueton. de Gram.*

CURTIUS, *Q. Rufus*, an historian, supposed by some to be the same as the preceding, although most generally admitted to have flourished in the reign of Vespasian. He wrote a History of Alexander, of which the best editions are those of Freinshemius, 2 vols. 8vo. Argent. 1640; by Elzevir, cum Notis Variorum, 8vo. 1673; of Snakenburgh, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1724; and of Barbou, 12mo. 1757.

CURTIUS, *Montanus*, an orator and poet in the reign of Vespasian. *Tac.* l. 4.

CURTIUS, *Cornelius*, an Augustine monk of Brussels, was born in 1586, and died in 1638, leaving, 1. 'Vitæ S. S. Ruperti et Virgilii,' Ingolstad. 1622. 2. 'Poematum Libri Tres,' 12mo. Antv. 1629, &c.

CURTIUS, *Michael Conrad*, an historian of Techentin, in Mecklenburgh, was born in 1724, and died in 1802, leaving an Historical and Statistical Account of Hesse, &c.

CURZON (*Her.*) the name of a family of great antiquity, of which honourable mention is made as early as the time of Henry I, when Richard de Curzon was lord of Kidleston, co. Derby. His descendant, sir John Curzon, was created a baronet in 1641; and sir Nathaniel Curzon, the fifth baronet, was created in 1761 baron Scarsdale, of Scarsdale,

co. Derby. [Vide *Scarsdale*] His lordship's brother, Asheton Curzon, was created in 1794 baron Curzon, and in 1802 viscount Curzon. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three popinjays *or*, collared *gules*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a popinjay rising *or*, collared *gules*.

*Supporters.* Two wyverns.

*Motto.* "Let Curzon hold what Curzon held."

CUSA, *Nicholas de* (*Ecc.*) vide *Nicholas*.

CUSANI, *Augustin* (*Ecc.*) was born in 1655, created cardinal by Clement XI in 1712, and died in 1730, after being employed on various missions.

CUSCO (*Geog.*) or *Cuzco*, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, which was the residence of the incas, is said to have been built in 1043, by Manca Capac, the first inca of Peru, and was taken by Pizarro in 1534. It is 550 m. E. S. E. Lima. Lon. 71° W. lat. 13° 30′ S.

CUSH (*Bibl.*) כוש, eldest son of Ham, and father of Nimrod. *Gen.* x.

CUSHI (*Bibl.*) כושי, an Israelite who brought David news of the defeat of Absalom. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 21.

Cushi, father of Shelamiah. *Jer.* xxxvi.

Cushi, father of the prophet Zephaniah. *Zeph.* i.

CUSPINIAN, *John* (*Biog.*) an historian of Sweinfort, in Franconia, whose German name was *Speishammer*, was born in 1473, and died in 1529, leaving 1. 'De Cæsaribus, et Imperatoribus, Romanorum,' fol. 1519, Argent. 1540; by Oporinus, Basil. 1561; Francof. 1601. 2. 'Austria sive Commentarius de Rebus Austriæ Marchionum, Ducum,' &c. fol. Basil. 1553; Francof. 1601. 3. 'Commonefactio ad Leonem X Papam, ad Carolum V, Imperatorem,' &c. 4to. Lips. 1596. 4. 'Commentarius in Sexti Rufi Libellum de Regia, Consulari, Imperialique Dignitate,' &c. fol. Basil. 1553; with his life by Gerbelius, Francof. 1601. 5. 'De Origine Turcorum,' 8vo. Antv. 1541. 6. 'Panegirici Variorum Auctorum,' Vindob. 1543.

CUSPIUS, *Fadus* (*Hist.*) succeeded Agrippa in the government of Judea, A. D. 45, and was succeeded by Tiberius Alexander the next year. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 20.

CUST, *Sir Purcy* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, raised a troop of horse at his own expence, and joining with other gentlemen who did the same, they formed themselves into a regiment, and, choosing William, earl of Devonshire, for their colonel, marched under his command to receive the prince of Orange after his landing in the West. Sir Purcy attended king William III into Ireland, and on his return received the honour of knighthood, and died soon after, in his father's life-time, in 1698.

Cust, *Sir John, Bart.*, grandson of the preceding, one of his majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, died, speaker of the House of Commons, in 1770, having been elected to that office during two parliaments, from the year 1761.

Cust (*Her.*) the name of a family, originally seated in Yorkshire, and removed thence to Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln, about 450 years ago, as appears by the will of Sir Peter Cust, knt. who died 12 Edward III, 1338. Sir Richard Cust, a descendant of his, and father of sir Purcy Cust, knt. before-mentioned, was created a baronet in 1677; and sir Brownlow Cust, the fourth baronet, was created a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of baron Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln, 1766. [Vide *Brownlow*]

CUTHBERT, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a native of Scotland, and a missionary among the Saxons, many of whom he converted at the court of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, died in 687 bishop of Lindesferne, since called Holy Island. *Bed. Vit. S. Cuthbert; Baillet. Vies des Saintes.*

CUTHITES (*Geog.*) a people dwelling beyond the Euphrates, who were transplanted into Samaria, and afterwards bore the general name of Samaritans. [Vide *Samaria*]

CUTTS, *John, Lord* (*Hist.*) a brave officer in king William's reign, and younger son of Richard Cutts, esq. of an ancient and distinguished family in Essex, signalised himself under Monmouth, and under the duke of Lorrain in Hungary; as also at the taking of Breda; after which he attended king William into Ireland, and for his brilliant services there was created a peer of Ireland in 1690; governor of the Isle of Wight in 1693; commander-in-chief of the English forces during the absence of Marlborough in 1702; commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, in 1704; and died one of the lords justices of that kingdom in 1707, as is said, of a broken heart, for want of being in action. The title became extinct at his death. He wrote a poem on the death of queen Mary, and published, in 1687, 'Poetical Exercises,' &c.

CUYLER (*Her.*) the name of a family of St. John's Lodge, Welwyn, co. Herts, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of baronet, conferred in 1814 on general sir Cornelius Cuyler. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Per pale embattled *gules* and *azure*, an arrow in bend *or*, barbed and flighted, the point upwards *argent*.

*Crest.* On a mural crown *proper*, a battle-axe erect, surmounted by two arrows in saltire, the points upwards *or*, flighted *argent*.

CYANE (*Myth.*) a nymph of Syracuse, whose father having offered her violence in a fit of drunkenness, she killed him at the altar, and herself afterwards to stay a pestilence that had begun to ravage the country.

Cyane, a nymph of Sicily, who offered assistance to Proserpine when carried away by Pluto, for which she was changed by the god into a fountain near Syracuse, now called *Pisine*.

CYANEÆ (*Geog.*) Κυανέαι, two rugged islands at the mouth of the Thracian Bosphorus, which, according to the fables of the ancients, remained floating until Jason and the Argonauts passed through them.

*Orph. Argon.* v. 709.

> *Κυανέας ἤμειψε λάλος τρόπις, αὐτίκ' ἄρ' αἶγε*
> *Βυσσόθεν ἐῤῥιζοῦντο, καὶ ἔμπεδον αἰὲν ἔμιμνον.*

*Flacc.* l. 6.

> ———*Errantes per altum*
> *Cyaneas.*

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 1, eleg. 10.

> *Hæc precor evincat, propulsaque fortibus austris*
> *Transeat instabiles strenua Cyaneas.*

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 12, v. 69, &c.; *Herod.* l. 4; *Apollon.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 1; *Mela*, l. 2; *Juv. Sat.* 15; *Schol. in Eurip. et Lycoph. &c.*

CYANIPPUS (*Myth.*) the father of Cyane, who, deriding the orgies, was inebriated by the god, and killed by his own daughter. *Plut. in Parallel.*

CYAXARES (*Hist.*) Κυαξάρης, succeeded his father Phraortes on the throne of Media and Persia, who died, after a warlike and successful reign of 40 years, A. C. 585. *Herod.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 2.

CYAXARES II, supposed to be the same as Darius the Mede, mentioned under *Biblical History*, son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus, was set over Babylon by his nephew, and died A. M. 3499, A. C. 501. *Xenoph. Cyroped.* l. 2.

CYBELE (*Myth.*) daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and wife of Saturn, otherwise called *Ops, Rhea, Vesta, Bona Mater, Magna Mater, Berecynthia, Dindymene, &c.* but more particularly worshipped in Phrygia by the name of Cybele. Her priests were named Corybantes or Curetes. The poets call her *turrigera*.

*Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.* l. 1.

> *Turrigeramque petit Cybelem.*

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 15.

> *Vertice turrigero juxta Dea Magna Cybele.*

And is said to be drawn by lions.

*Catull. Carm.* 62.

*Ibi juncta juga resolvens Cybele leonibus.*

The box-tree was sacred to her.

*Virg. in Cir.*

*Sæpe, velut gelidis Ciconum Bistonis in oris,*
*Ictave barbaricâ Cybeles antistita buxo,*
*Infelix Virgo totâ bacchatur in urbe.*

*Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.*

*Non buxus, non æra sonant, blandique leones*
*Submisere jubas, adytis gavisa Cybele*
*Exilit et pronas intendit ad oscula turres.*

A farther account of this goddess may be found in the following article, *Apollon. Diodor.* l. 3; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 4, &c. &c.; *Lucian. de Dea Syria*; *Plut. de Loquac.*; *Lactan. de Fals. Rel.*; *Macrob. in Sat.* l. 1.

CYBELE (*Numis.*) this goddess is always represented with a turreted head, either riding on a lion, or drawn by lions, as in fig. 1, and sometimes standing or sitting, with one or more lions by her side, as in fig 2, bearing in her hand either a sceptre or a cymbal, &c.

Fig. 1.




Fig. 2.




CYCHREUS (*Myth.*) a son of Neptune and Salamis.

CYCLADES (*Geog.*) Κυκλάδες, a cluster of islands in the Ægean Sea, so called from their forming a circular figure. Horace calls them *nitentes*, *Hor.* l. 1, od. 15.

*Interfusa nitentes*
*Vites æquora Cycladas.*

The ancients included under this name both the Sporades and the Cyclades, properly so called, to the number of 53, extending from Tenedos to Crete; the most considerable of which were Delos, Paros, Ceos, Naxos, Andros, Tenedos, &c. now comprehended under the name of the Archipelago. *Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* l. 4; *Dionys. Perieg.* &c.

CYCLOPES (*Myth.*) giants, the sons of Cœlus and Terra, having but one eye in the middle of their forehead.

*Hesiod. Theog.*

—— τὰ μὲν ἄλλα θεοῖς ἐναλίγκιοι ἦσαν
Μοῦνος δ' ὀφθαλμὸς μέσσῳ ἐνέκειτο μετώπῳ
Κύκλωπες δ' ὄνομ' ἦσαν ἐπώνυμον.

They worked for Vulcan in the vicinity of Mount Ætna.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8.

*Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro*
*Brontesque Steropesque et nudus membra Pyracmon.*

But their number is estimated differently by different writers. They had, however, Polyphemus for their king. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 1; *Theocrit. Idyl.* 1, &c.; *Callimach. in Del.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

CYCNUS (*Myth.*) a son of Sthenelus, king of Liguria, who, on account of his grief for his friend Phaeton, was changed into a swan. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10; *Hygin. Fab.* 154; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 2.

CYDAS (*Biog.*) a painter who painted the Argonauts. *Plin.* l. 34.

CYDNUS (*Geog.*) a river of Cilicia, where Alexander bathed while in a great heat, and nearly lost his life. *Curt.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 11.

CYDON (*Geog.*) one of the three principal towns of Crete, now *Canea*, where Minos mostly resided. *Liv.* l. 37; *Virg. Æn.* l. 12, &c.

CYDON (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals or coins by the type of a she-wolf, or a hind suckling a child, which alludes to the fable of Miletus, who being exposed by his mother in the woods, was brought up by wild beasts; and another type of a naked man stretching a bow, to denote that the inhabitants were skilled in archery.

CYGNEA (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Zwickaw*, a town of Germany.

CYLLARUS (*Myth.*) the most beautiful of all the Centaurs, who loved and was beloved by Hylonome. He was killed at the marriage of Pirithous, and she stabbed herself with the dart that had caused his death.

CYLLENE (*Myth.*) a mountain of Arcadia, where Mercury was born, whence he is denominated *Cyllenius*; an epithet applied also to what he invented, as *fides Cyllenea*, &c. *Horat. Epod.* 13; *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 139; *Lucan.* l. 1, v. 663; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

CYME (*Geog.*) Κύμη, a town of Æolis, which received its name from Cyme, a daughter of Amazon.

CYME (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished from Cumæ, in Italy, by the Gentile name ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ.

CYNÆGIRUS (*Hist.*) Κυναίγειρος, an Athenian, who signalized himself at the battle of Marathon. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 114; *Justin.* l. 2.

CYNEAS (*Hist.*) vide *Cineas*.

CYNTHUS (*Geog.*) a mountain of Delos, sacred to Apollo and Diana, who were born there, and on that account surnamed *Cynthius* and *Cynthia*. *Virg. Georg.* l. 3, v. 36; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6, v. 304.

CYPRIANUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) a native of Carthage, in the third century, who being converted to Christianity, was elected bishop of his native city in 248, and was beheaded in 258, under the consulship of Tuscus and Bassus, after having held two or three councils for the regulation of the church. He wrote 81 Letters, and some Treatises, as 'De Gratiâ Dei,' 'De Virginum Habitu,' &c. The best editions of his works are that of Fell, fol. Oxon. 1682, reprinted Amst. 1700; they were translated by Dr. Marshal in 1717. *Lactant. Inst. Divin.* l. 5; *S. Augustin.*; *S. Hieron. de Vir. Illust.*; *Procop. de Reb. Goth.* l. 3; *Gregor. Nazian. in Elog.*; *Pont. Diac. Vit. S. Cypr.*; *Baron. Annal. Ann.* 250.

CYPRIANUS, *S.*, a bishop of Antioch, who is supposed to be different from the one just mentioned, although he lived about the same time, and suffered the same sort of martyrdom. *Gregor. Nazianz. Orat.* 18; *Phot. Cod.* 184.

CYPRIANUS, archbishop of Bourdeaux, in the sixth century, was at the council of Agde in 506, and at the celebrated synod of Orleans in 511, under Clovis I.

CYPRIS (*Myth.*) a name applied to Venus, as the goddess of Cyprus.

CYPROS (*Hist.*) Κύπρος, or *Cypris*, a noble woman of Arabia, who married Antipater, by whom she was the mother of Herod the Great. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 16, &c.

CYPRUS (*Bibl.*) Κύπρος, the well-known island mentioned under *Geography*, received the Gospel from the mouths of Paul and Barnabas, who landed there A. D. 44; and some time after Barnabas went again into this island with John, surnamed *Mark*. *Acts* xiii. xv.

CYPRUS, or *Cypros*, a daughter of Herod the Great, and wife of Antipater, the son of Salome. *Joseph.* l. 16.

CYPRUS, a daughter of Phasael, the brother of Herod the Great, who married Agrippa. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 18.

CYPRUS (*Geog.*) one of the largest islands on the coast of Cilicia, which now bears the same name in Asiatic Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, about 140 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. The principal towns of ancient Cyprus were Paphos, Citium, Amathus, Salamis, Idalium, Lapethus, Arsinoe, &c.; those of the modern Cyprus are Nicosia, which is the capital of the kingdom; Famagouste, which has a good port; Limisso, Sirovi, Masolo, Lascara, and Cerines. This island was also called *Macaria* by the Greeks, i. e. happy, to denote its fertility and pleasantness to which the poets allude.

*Hom. in Hymn.*

Σεύατ' ἐπὶ Τροίην, προλιποῦσι εὐώδεα Κύπρον.

*Virg. Æn.*

—— *Genitor tum Belus opimam*
*Vastabat Cyprum.*

*Hor.* l. 3, od. 27.

*O quæ beatam, Diva, tenes Cyprum.*

*Mythology and History of Cyprus.*

The inhabitants of Cyprus being much addicted to luxury and effeminate pleasures, it was fabled to be the birth-place of Venus, who was the chief deity of the place, having many temples and groves consecrated to her worship, whence she was called *Cupris,* and is thus addressed by Horace.

*Horat. ad Ven.*

*Sic te Diva potens Cypri.*

It was anciently divided into nine kingdoms, first subject to the Egyptians, and afterwards to the Persians; from whom it was taken by the Greeks, and passed from them to the Romans, having in the mean time had kings of its own, who were related to the kings of Egypt. Ptolemy, the last king of Cyprus, is said to have been killed on the approach of the Romans, U. C. 697, A. C. 57; when Cato, whom the senate sent into Cyprus, brought thence immense wealth to Rome, and enriched the coffers of the state with more than thirty millions of money. Cyprus continued subject to the Greek emperors, from the time of Constantine the Great, until that of Richard I, of England, who on his way to the Holy Land, having been thrown by a storm on this island, which was then in a state of revolt, under a factious leader named Isaac Comnenus, took possession of the kingdom in 1191, and gave it to Gui de Lusignan, who, with his successors, reigned there until the time of James, the natural son of John or Janus. The following is a list of the kings of Cyprus, in chronological succession:

| *Kings.* | *Began to Reign.* |
|---|---|
| Gui de Lusignan | 1191 |
| Amauri | 1205 |
| Hugh I | 1218 |
| Henry I | 1253 |
| Hugh II | 1267 |
| Hugh III | 1284 |
| John or Janus I | 1285 |
| Henry II | 1315 |
| Hugh IV | 1352 |
| Peter | 1370, or 71 |
| Peter II, or Perrot | 1383 |
| James | 1410 |
| John or Janus II | 1431 |
| John III | 1458 |
| Charlotte | 1467 |
| James, the bastard and usurper | 1473 |

Charlotte, the daughter of James III, having been expelled the throne by James, the natural son of John, had made over the kingdom of Cyprus to Charles, duke of Savoy, but he having married the daughter of Marc Cornaro, a Venetian nobleman, she, on the death of her husband, transferred the kingdom to the Venetians, who retained possession of it until 1571, when the sultan, Selim II, attacked the island, and having taken the port of Famagouste, a well fortified place, after a siege of 45 days, the whole island surrendered to the Turks, and has remained in their hands ever since. *Herodot.* l. 2, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 1, &c.; *Strab.* l. 15; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 12; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Justin.* l. 18; *Flor.* l. 3; *Gui de Lusignan, Hist. Cyp.; Thuan. Hist.* l. 40; *Justinian, Guichenon, Spondanus, &c.*

*Ecclesiastical History of Cyprus.*

The church of Cyprus was founded, as before observed, by Paul and Barnabas, the latter of whom is said to have suffered martyrdom while acting as its first bishop. The see of Salamis, which is the metropolitan of the island, was declared by the council of Ephesus to be independent of that of Antioch, and has preserved its independence since its conquest by the Turks. St. Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, held a council there in 399, and another council was held in 643. *Socrat. Hist.* l. 6, c. 9; *Sozom.* l. 1, c. 14; *Conc. Ephes. &c.; Baron. Annal. &c.*

CYPRUS (*Numis.*) the most frequent type on the medals of this island is the temple of the Paphian goddess, as in the annexed figure; inscription, ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ; sometimes with the name of their kings, and sometimes with that of the emperors Augustus, Caligula, Claudius, Galba, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Didia Clara, Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, &c.



CYPSELUS (*Hist.*) Κύψελος, a king of Arcadia, who, to avoid the violence of the Heraclidæ, gave his daughter to Ctesphontes, son of Aristomachus. *Paus.* l. 4.

CYPSELUS, son of Action, succeeded as king of Corinth, in the 30th Olympiad, A. C. 658, and died after a reign of 30 years. *Herod.* l. 1; *Aristot. Pol.* l. 5; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 5.

CYPSELUS II, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Periander, on the throne of Corinth, in the 48th Olympiad, A.C. 587, and in the end became deranged. *Herod.* l. 5.

CYPSELUS, the father of Miltiades. *Herod.* l. 6, c. 35.

CYR, S. (*Ecc.*) vide *Cyrus.*

CYRANO (*Biog.*) vide *Bergerac.*

CYRENAICA (*Geog.*) vide *Cyrene.*

CYRENE (*Bibl.*) the country spoken of under *Geography,* is mentioned in the New Testament on several occasions, particularly in the case of Simon, who bore the cross of our Saviour. *Matth.* xxvii: *Mark* xv; and *Luke* xxxiii. St. Luke speaks in the Acts of some Cyrenians, who were Jews, and particularly hostile to Christianity; and also of some who were believers. *Acts* v and xi.

CYRENE (*Myth.*) Κυρήνη, the daughter of Peleus, of whom Apollo was enamoured. She is said to have been carried by the god to that part of Africa which was called after her *Cyrenaica,* where she brought forth Aristæus, her son. *Pind. Pyth.* od. 4; *Virg. Geog.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 13.

CYRENE (*Geog.*) a city of Libya, between the great Syrtes and the Mareotis. The district, of which this was the capital, was called Cyrenaica, or *Pentapolis,* from its five principal cities, namely, Cyrene, Apollonia, Arsinoe, Berenice, and Ptolemais.

*History of Cyrene and Cyrenaica.*

Cyrene, now called *Cirene,* or *Corone,* was founded by Battus, their first king, in the 33d Olympiad, A. C. 631; who after a reign of 40 years, was succeeded by his son Arcesilaus, who reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by another Battus, surnamed *Eudemon.* The last king of this family, which had held the throne for eight generations, during the space of 200 years, was Arcesilaus IV, who was killed by his subjects. After being subject to different masters who usurped the government, it fell into the hands of Alexander the Great, at whose death it became subject to the Ptolemies. One of this name, surnamed *Apion the Bastard,* brother of Lathurus, being king of Cyrene U. C. 658, A. C. 96, made the Roman people his heirs; in consequence of which the senate decreed that the towns of this little state should be free; but the people revolting, the Romans ruined the town of

Cyrene, and most other places in this district, which they afterwards rebuilt. Cyrene shared the fate of the rest of Africa, and became successively subject to the Arabians and the Turks, which latter nation still retains possession of whatever remains here from the ravages of time and war; and distinguish the district by the name of *Mesrate.* The town of Cyrene is celebrated as the birth-place of Aristippus, the disciple of Socrates, who was the founder of the sect denominated Cyrenaici, also of Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Carneades, Anniceris, &c. *Herod.* l. 3, c. 4; *Liv.* l. 23; *Strab.* l. 17; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Tac. Annal.* l. 3; *Justin.* l. 13, &c.; *Marmol. l'Afrique,* l. 8.

Cyrene (*Numis.*) the two types which most frequently occur on the medals of Cyrene, are the figure of Jupiter Ammon, and of the plant silphium, as in the annexed cut; the ordinary inscription, ΚΥΡΑΝΕΙΩΝ, to which was sometimes added, ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ; i. e. *Cyrenensium urbis sacræ et legibus suis utentis.* It struck medals in honour of its kings, as Damonactes, Ptolemy, Mogas, &c.; also of the emperors, as Augustus and Titus.



CYRENIUS (*Bibl.*) a governor of Syria, appointed by Augustus to make a census of the people, for the purpose of taxing them. *Luke* ii.

CYRIACUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Aden, in Cilicia, in the fourth century, who was sent to Rome by the prelates of the east, to be present at a council held by pope Damasus in 382. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 382.

Cyriacus, a patriarch in the sixth century, who took the title of *episcopus œcumenicus,* or universal bishop, which was offensive to the Roman pontiff, who claimed this title to himself. *Niceph. Hist. Eccles.* l. 18; *Theoph. Cedren. et Baron. Annal.*

Cyriacus (*Biog.*) a native of Ancona, surnamed the *Antiquary,* in the 15th century; wrote an account of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in a letter addressed to pope Eugene IV, printed in 1742, at Florence.

CYRIADES (*Hist.*) one of the thirty tyrants who usurped the imperial purple, and was killed by his own troops in 269. *Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyrann.*

CYRIL (*Ecc.*) vide *Cyrillus.*

CYRILLUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) or *Cyril,* a patriarch of Antioch, in the third century, distinguished for his piety and learning; he succeeded Timeus in 279, and died in 302. *Euseb. in Chron. et Hist. Eccles.; Baron. Annal.; et Du Pin, Biblioth.*

Cyrillus, *S.*, patriarch of Jerusalem, died, after being deposed three times, in full possession of his see, in 386; leaving some Catechetical Discourses, &c. [Vide Plate XX] The best editions of his works are those of Petavius, fol. Paris, 1622; and of Miller, Oxon. 1703. *S. Epiphan. Hæres.* 66; *S. Hieron. in Chron. &c.; S. Johan. Damas. de Orig. Imag.; Baronius, Du Pin, Tillemont, &c.*

Cyrillus, *S.*, a patriarch of Alexandria, and another celebrated father of the church, succeeded his uncle Theophilus in 412, and died in 444, after having taken an active part in the troubles and broils of the times. The best edition of St. Cyril's works was that published by John Aubert, canon of Laon, 6 vols. fol. Gr. and Lat. 1638. *Phot. in Bibliothec.; Sigebert. Script. Eccles.* c. 24; *Baronius, Trithemius, &c.*

Cyrillus, a deacon of Heliopolis, in the reign of Constantine, who, actuated by an indiscreet zeal, broke the images of the Pagans; for which he was afterwards put to death, in the reign of Julian the apostate. *Theodoret. Hist. Eccles.* l. 3.

Cyrillus, a patriarch of Antioch, who succeeded his brother Athanasius in 1618, and was put to death in 1628, by his successor Ignatius.

Cyrillus, *Lucar,* a patriarch of Alexandria, and afterwards of Constantinople, was born in the island of Candia in 1572; deposed from the see of Constantinople for his attachment to Protestantism, and after being banished and restored to his see twice, was at length carried away from Constantinople, and, as is said, strangled on board a vessel. *Spondan. Annal.* ann. 1627.

Cyrillus, *Contar,* the successor of the preceding, in the see of Constantinople, is said by his intrigues to have caused the death of the latter, for which he was afterwards punished, by being banished and strangled, by order of the sultan.

CYRUS (*Bibl.*) Κῦρος, the first prince described under *History,* is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament. 1 *Chron.* xiii. xiv. xxi. xli. &c.; *Jerem.* l. &c.; *Dan.* vii. &c.

CYRUS (*Hist.*) Κῦρος, a son of Cambyses and Mandane, who, after being exposed on a mountain by order of his grandfather Astyages, king of Media, was preserved by a shepherd, and when he grew up, defeated his grandfather, and united Media with the Persian empire, over which he reigned with great prudence and warlike success. He was afterwards defeated and slain in an engagement with Tomysis, queen of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation, A. C. 530. Ancient writers differ much in their account of this king. *Herod.* l. 1; *Xenoph. Cyrop.; Diodor.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 1.

Cyrus, surnamed *the Younger,* the younger son of Darius Nothus, revolted against his brother Artaxerxes, and was slain in the pitched battle of Cunaxa, A. C. 401. The Greeks who fought on the side of Cyrus, made a memorable retreat, known by the name of the retreat of the ten thousand, which has been described by Xenophon, one of the leaders, in his Anabasis. *Diodor.* l. 14; *Plut. in Artax.; Justin.* l. 5.

Cyrus, *S.* (*Ecc.*) or *S. Cyr,* a physician of Alexandria, who suffered martyrdom in the year 311. The Latins and Greeks keep his festival on the 31st January. *Bolland. Act. Mart.; Leont. Act. Cyri, &c.*

Cyrus, a patriarch of Constantinople, who was driven from his see in 710, by the usurper Philip Bardanes. *Baron. Annal.*

CYTHERA (*Geog.*) Κυθήροι, an island on the coast of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, now *Cerigo;* which was peculiarly sacred to Venus.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 10, v. 5.

*Est Amathus, et mihi celsa Paphos atque Cythera.*

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 4, v. 15.

*Deserit, et Veneri sacra Cythera petit.*

Who on that account is called *Cytherea.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1, v. 262.

*Parce metu, Cytherea; manent immota tuorum*
*Fata tibi.*

*Herod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 2; *Mel.* l. 2.

Cythera (*Numis.*) the medals of this island commonly bear the figure of Venus, their tutelary deity, and are inscribed ΚΥΘΗΡΑΙΩΝ. *Goltz. Græc.*

CYTHERON (*Geog.*) vide *Cithæron.*

CYTHNOS (*Geog.*) now *Thermia,* an island near Attica.

CYTORUS (*Geog.*) now *Kudros,* a mountain and town of Galatia. *Strab.* l. 12.

CYZICUM (*Geog.*) an island in the Propontis, the town of which, called Cyzicus, was besieged by Mithridates. *Diod.* l. 18; *Plin.* l. 5; *Flor.* l. 3.

Cyzicus (*Myth.*) son of Œneus and Stilbo, and king of Cyzicus, who, after having entertained the Argonauts, was killed in a nocturnal engagement, which ensued in consequence of the latter having been driven back unexpectedly on their coast. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Apollonius, Flaccus, &c.*

Cyzicus (*Geog.*) vide *Cyzicum.*

Cyzicus (*Numis.*) this town honoured Proserpine in a particular manner, under the name of ΚΟΡΗ, to which they

added the epithet CΩTEIPA, i. e. *Servatrix;* as KYZIKHNΩN CΩ. KOPH. She is represented as in the obverse of the annexed figure: the reverse of which bears the figure of Ceres. This was a medal of Faustina, who is supposed to be here represented, with the attributes of Proserpine. Cyzicus struck medals as an independent state, or in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Antinous, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina, Annius Verus, L. Verus, Severus, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Heliogabalus, Mamæa, Alexander Severus, Tranquillina, Philippus sen., Philippus jun., Valerianus sen., Gallienus, Salonina. They were inscribed with the title of Neocori, which dignity they enjoyed twice, as KYZIKHNΩN B. NEΩKOPΩN; and frequently with the name of their magistrates, who were prætors, as ΕΠΙ CTP. ΠΑΙΛ. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ.



# D.

DABBASHETH (*Bibl.*) דבשת, a town of Zebulun. *Josh.* xix.

DAC, *John* (*Biog.*) a painter of Cologne in the 16th century.

DACI (*Geog.*) or *Dacæ*, a warlike nation of Germany, to which the poets allude.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 2, v. 497.
*Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro.*

*Lucan.* l. 2.
*Hinc Dacus premat, inde Getes.*

*Stat. Sylv.* l. 2, carm. 2.
*Cum modo Germanas acies, modo Daca sequentem Prœlia.*

Dacia, forming the modern countries of Wallachia, Transylvania, and Moldavia, extended between the rivers Tibriscus and Hierasus.

*History of Dacia.*

Dacia had its own kings until the time of Trajan, by whom it was reduced to a Roman province, A. D. 98. It was attacked fiercely by the Goths in the reign of Philip, and in that of Aurelian the country was left to itself, and after being inundated by the northern hordes, it came at length into the hands of Charlemagne. The inhabitants are said to have been converted to Christianity by S. Nicetas, who was their first bishop. *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4; *Dio.* l. 58; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Vopisc. in Aurelian.; S. Paulin. Carm.; Baron. Annal. &c.*

DACIA (*Numis.*) is represented as a captive, with his hands bound behind him, as in fig. 1, sitting on a Dacian shield, and resting his foot on military spoils, on a medal of Trajan, in commemoration of his victory over the Dacians; inscription, DAC. CAP. COS. V. P. P. OPTIMO PRINC. Another medal of this emperor bears the inscription, DACIA PROVINCIA, with the caduceus, the ear of corn, and the children, as emblems of peace and plenty, as in fig. 2. *Band. Numis. Imper.*

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



DACIANUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Spain for the emperors Diocletian and Maximinian, persecuted the Christians with exceeding rigour. *Prudent. Peri Steph. Hymn.*

DACIER, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a French critic of Castres, in Upper Languedoc, was born in 1651, and died in 1722, leaving, 1. An edition of Pompeius Festus, 4to. 1681, and Amstel. 1699, which is the best. 2. A Translation of Horace, with the original and notes, 10 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1681, and 8 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1726. 3. An edition of the Anagogical Contemplations of St. Anastasius, 4to. London, 1682. 4. A French Translation of the Moral Reflections of the Emperor Antoninus, 2 vols. 12mo. 1691. 5. A Translation of Aristotle's Poetics, 4to. 1692. 6. Translations of the Œdipus and Electra of Sophocles, 12mo. 1693; of Plutarch's Lives, Vol. I. 8vo. 1694; 8 vols. 4to. 1721, and 3 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1723; of the Works of Hippocrates, 2 vols. 12mo. 1697; of some Pieces of Plato, 2 vols. 12mo. 1699; of the Life of Pythagoras, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1706; of Epictetus, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1715; besides some Speeches, &c. and the share he had in the Medallic History of Lewis XIV.

DACIER, *Anne*, daughter of Tanaquil Faber, and wife of the preceding, was born in 1651, and died in 1720, leaving, 1. An edition of Callimachus, 4to. 1674; of Florus, 4to. 1674, for the use of the Dauphin; of Sixtus Aurelius Victor, 4to. Paris. 1681, for the same use. 2. A French Translation of Anacreon and Sappho, with notes. 3. An edition of Eutropius, for the use of the Dauphin, 4to. Paris. 1683, and 8vo. Oxon. 1696; of Dictys Cretensis, &c. 4to. Paris. 1684; reprinted cum Notis Variorum, 8vo. Amstel. 1702. 4. French Translations of some Comedies of Plautus, 3 vols. 12mo. 1683; and of Aristophanes, 12mo. 1684; of Terence, 8 vols. 12mo. 1688; of Homer's Iliad, 3 vols. 12mo. 1711; and of the Odyssey, 3 vols. 12mo.; together reprinted in 8 vols. 12mo. in 1756. 5. 'Des Causes de la Corruption du Gout,' 1714. 6. 'Homère defendu contre P. Hardouin.'

DACIUS (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Milan, governed this church from the year 527 to 552 or 555; during which time, notwithstanding his most strenuous efforts to animate the inhabitants to make a stout resistance, he saw the city taken by the Goths, by whom it was besieged, and he himself compelled to seek his safety in flight. A Chronicle is ascribed to him, which has never been printed. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.* l. 2; *Cassiodor. Var.* l. 12; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 538; *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

DACRE, *Ranulph de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was one of the most eminent men in his time, both as a soldier and a statesman. He distinguished himself in the services of Edward II and III; in which latter reign he was constituted sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of Carlisle.

DACRE, *Thomas, sixth Lord*, was one of the lords appointed in the reign of Henry V, as commissioners to treat with James I, of Scotland, for a lasting peace.

DACRE, *Francis Lennard, fourteenth Lord*, disgraced his birth

and character by the part he took during the rebellion, when he condescended to sit in the Commons House of Parliament, which was assembled by Cromwell.

Dacre (*Her.*) a barony in Cumberland, which first belonged to the family of Vaux, and in the reign of Henry III passed by marriage into that of De Moulton, from whom descended Ranulph de Dacre before-mentioned, who is reckoned the first lord Dacre. At the death of Thomas, the sixth lord before-mentioned, the barony passed into the family of Fynes, by the marriage of Joan, his granddaughter, to sir Richard Fynes, who became seventh lord Dacre, by right of his wife. On the death of Gregory Fynes, tenth lord Dacre, this barony passed into the family of the Lennards, by the marriage of Margaret Dacre with Sampson Lennard, esq. whose son and heir, Henry Lennard, became at the death of his mother twelfth lord Dacre. Thomas lord Dacre, his grandson, was created 26 Car. II earl of Sussex, which title became extinct at his death, without male issue, in 1715; but the barony was in abeyance between his daughters until the death of the eldest; it remained, however, in the family of the Lennards by the marriage of the youngest daughter, lady Anne Lennard, baroness Dacre, with her cousin Richard Barrett Lennard, whose son succeeded to the title; but on the death of his nephew and heir, Charles Trevor Roper, his sister Gertrude succeeded as baroness Dacre; by whose marriage with Thomas Brand, esq. the barony and title devolved to the Brand family. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* — — — —

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a wolf-dog *argent*, collared and chained *or*; on the sinister side a bull *gules*, collared with a ducal coronet and chained *or*.

DÆDALION (*Myth.*) a son of Lucifer. *Ovid. Met.* l. 11.

DÆDALUS (*Myth.*) Δαιδάλος, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, and a descendant from Erechtheus, king of Athens, is celebrated for his ingenuity in making himself wings with which he escaped from the punishment prepared for him by Minos.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 14.

*Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna,*
*Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo.*

*Horat.* l. 4, od. 2.

*Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari,*
*Iule, ceratis ope Dædaleâ*
*Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus*
*Nomina ponto.*

*Propert.* l. 2, el. 15.

*Dædaleum Lino cum duce rexit iter.*

*Plat. in Memn.*; *Herod.* l. 7, c. 170; *Aristot. Pol.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Diod.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 40, &c.; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Tzetz. Chil.* 1, &c.

DAER, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Selkirk.

DAGOBERT (*Hist.*) a name common to some princes.

Dagobert I, son of Clotaire II, was made king of Austrasia in 622; succeeded his father on the throne of France in 628; and died in 638, at the age of 36; after having obtained great advantages over Saxony, Brittany, and Gascony. His effigy and that of his successor are given as in the annexed figure. *Fredegar. in Chron.*; *Aimon. Hist.* l. 4; *P. Anselme, &c.*





Dagobert II, son of Sigebert VI, was sent into exile in Ireland at the death of his father in 648; but obtaining his right at the end of 17 years, he was assassinated after a short reign, by order of Ebroim, mayor of the palace, in 679. *Aimon.* l. 4; *Vales. Gest. Francor.*

Dagobert III, succeeded his father Childebert II in 711, and died after a reign of five years.

DAGON (*Bibl.*) דָּגוֹן, a god of the Philistines, whose temple was pulled down by Sampson. 1 *Sam.* v. 4, &c.; *Judg.* xvi. He is supposed to have been represented like a woman, with the lower parts of a fish, as a triton or siren.

Dagon (*Geog.*) a fortress in the plain of Jericho, where Ptolemy, son of Abubus, dwelt, and where he treacherously killed his father-in-law Maccabæus, with Mattathias and Judas his two sons. 1 *Macc.* xvi. &c.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13.

DAHL, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a painter of Stockholm, was born in 1656, and died in 1743, leaving portraits of queen Anne, prince George of Denmark, Addison, and the duke of Marlbro', which have been engraved.

DAHLBERG, *Eric* (*Biog.*) a Swedish engineer, died in 1703, at the age of 78, leaving 'Suecia antiqua et hodierna,' 3 vols. fol. 1709.

DAIBERT (*Ecc.*) or *Theobert*, a Latin patriarch of Jerusalem, was first bishop of Pisa, and being named legate of the holy see in the east by Urban II, he was promoted to the patriarchate of Jerusalem in 1099; but was afterwards expelled, and died in 1107. *Guliel. Tur.* l. 8.

DAILEE, *John* (*Biog.*) a protestant minister of Chatelherault, was born in 1594, and died in 1670, leaving, 1. 'L'Usage des Pères,' 1631; translated into Latin, Genev. 1656; and into English in 1651. 2. 'L'Apologie de nos Egliscs,' 1633; translated into Latin by himself, 8vo. Amstel.; and into English by Mr. Smith, in 1658. 3. 'De Objecto Cultus Religiosi,' 2 vols. &c.

DAILLON, *James de* (*Hist.*) seneschal of Anjou, and governor of Fontarabia, distinguished himself on all occasions by his valour and his prudence in the service of Louis XII, particularly in sustaining the siege of Fontarabia against the Spaniards in 1522, when for 13 months he endured every hardship rather than surrender.

Daillon, *Gui de*, also seneschal of Anjou, and governor of Poitou, gave distinguished proofs of his valour at the defence of Metz, the battle of Renti, the taking of Calais, Maranos, &c. and at the siege of Poitiers, which he defended in 1596, against the Huguenots.

Daillon, *du Lude Rene de* (*Ecc.*) of the same family as the preceding, distinguished himself by his zeal for the Romish religion; and after being nominated successively to the sees of Luçon and Baieux, died in 1578.

DAIMACHUS (*Hist.*) *Deimachus*, or *Dæmachus*, Δαΐμαχος, was ambassador from Seleucus to Allitrocades, king of India; and also wrote an account of India. *Strab.* l. 1; *Athen.* l. 9.

DAIN, *Oliver le* (*Hist.*) barber to Louis XI, who, having ingratiated himself with this king, was elevated to the condition of a nobleman, and invested with the office of governor; but his haughty and oppressive conduct rendered him so odious, that at the death of that king he was condemned to be gibbeted in 1484, for an abuse of his power.

DAIRVAL (*Biog.*) vide *Baudelot*.

DAKINS, *William* (*Biog.*) one of the translators of the Bible, was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1587, chosen fellow there in 1593, took his degree of B.D. in 1601, and died in 1607.

DALE, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, physician, and botanist of Braintree, in Essex, died in 1739, leaving, 1. 'Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam,' 8vo. 1693, 1705, 1710, and 4to. 1737, a much improved edition. 2. 'The Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court,' 4to. 1730; besides communications to the Philosophical Transactions.

DALECHAMP, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician and botanist of Caen, was born in 1513, and died in 1588, leaving several translations, particularly of Athenæus, 2 vols. fol. 1552,

into Latin; of Cœlius Aurelianus 'De Morbis Acutis,' 1556; besides, 1. 'Chirurgie Françoise,' &c. 8vo. 1559, and several times reprinted since. 2. 'Historia generalis Plantarum,' 2 vols. fol. Lugd. 1585, 1586, and 1587. 3. An Edition of Seneca, 2 vols. fol. Genev. 1628. 4. 'Enarrationes in Dioscoridem,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. 1548; a French translation of which was published in 1615, and again 1653.

DALEN, *Cornelius van* (*Biog.*) a Dutch engraver in the 17th century, left a variety of portraits, which are highly esteemed.

DALHOUSIE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Ramsay; [vide *Ramsay*] the titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Titles.* Ramsay, earl of Dalhousie, and lord Ramsay, of Dalhousie, co. Edinburgh.

*Arms.* *Argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and membered *gules*.

*Crest.* A unicorn's head, couped *argent*, horned and maned *or*.

*Supporters.* Two griffins *proper*.

*Motto.* "Ora et labora."

DALIN, *Olaus von* (*Biog.*) a Swede, who was born in Holland in 1708, and died in 1763, obtained the appellation of the father of Swedish poetry from his two poems written in that language, one of which was entitled 'The Liberty of Sweden,' and the other 'Brunhilda,' a tragedy.

DALKEITH, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Buccleugh.

DALLAS (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family in North Britain, of whom mention is made as early as the 13th century. This family enjoys at present the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1798 on sir George Dallas; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a bend *azure*, between three mullets *sable*.

*Crest.* A crescent per pale *or* and *gules*, counterchanged.

DALLING (*Her.*) the name of a family of Burwood Park, co. Surrey, and originally of Norfolk, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1783 on sir John Dalling, governor of Jamaica, and commander-in-chief in the Carnatic. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Ermine*, on a bend *or* three acorns *proper*.

*Crest.* A cubit arm erect, holding a branch of oak fructed *proper*.

DALLINGTON, *sir Robert, knt.* (*Biog.*) master of the Charter-house, who died in 1637, at the age of 76, was the author of, 1. 'Survey of the Great Duke's State of Tuscany in the Year 1596,' 4to. 1605. 2. 'Method of Travel,' &c. 4to. 1605. 3. 'Aphorismes Civil and Military,' &c.

DALMATIA (*Bibl.*) a country mentioned under *Geography*, where Titus went. 2 *Tim.* iv. 10.

DALMATIA (*Geog.*) a part of ancient Illyria, bounded by Liburnia on the west, which at present bears the same name, extending along the east side of the Adriatic between latitude 42° and 45° N. and longitude, 12° and 16° E.

*Division.* It is divided into Lower or Turkish Dalmatia, and Littorale, or Hungarian Dalmatia; the former comprehends the part formerly possessed by the Venetians, besides Ragusa, Cattaro, and part of Bosnia and Albania; the latter comprehends a part of Croatia. Of these the Venetian Dalmatia, now belonging to Austria, is the only one to which the name strictly applies. Venetian Dalmatia is divided into Zara, Spalatro, Macarsca, &c.

*Chief Towns.* Zara, Spalatro, Sebenico, Narenta, &c.

*Islands.* Brazza, Lesina, Corzola, and Melada, &c.

*Rivers.* The Cettina, Cherka, and Narenta.

*History of Dalmatia.*

*Dalmatia*, which was formerly written likewise *Delmatia*, but by the Greeks Δαλματία, derived its name from its principal town Δάλμιον, or *Delminium*, which was at an early period a place of great importance. Its kings were better known by the name of the kings of Illyria; one of these, named Agron, left a widow of the name of Teuca, who, having caused the Roman ambassadors to be put to death, drew down upon her country the vengeance of the latter. The Dalmatians were subdued, U. C. 632, A. C. 122, by the consul L. Metellus, on that account surnamed *Dalmaticus*. On the division of the Roman empire, Dalmatia formed a part of the Western empire, from which it was dismembered by the conquests of the Goths, the Servians, and the Croatians; those two latter people shared Dalmatia between them, to whom the bans or dukes were tributary. The Hungarians gained possession of Dalmatia for some time during the 12th century; but the Venetians, who had previously held some places there, succeeded at length in making themselves masters of the whole country, which was afterwards made over to Austria, with the exception of such parts as had been seized by the Turks. During the French revolution, Dalmatia experienced some changes in common with the rest of Europe, but has now reverted to its former possessor. *Polyb. Excerpt. Legat.* 124; *Scylax. Perip.*; *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. ; *Ptol.* l. 2; *Lamprid. in Commod.*; *Presbyt. Diocl.*; *Constant. Porphyrog.*; *Du Cange Byzant. Famil.*

DALMATIN, *George* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran in the 16th century, was the translator of Luther's German Bible into the Sclavonian, which was printed at Wittemberg in 1584.

DALRYMPLE, *Sir James* (*Hist.*) of Stair, vide *Stair*.

DALRYMPLE, *Sir David*, of Hailes, vide *Hailes*.

DALRYMPLE (*Her.*) the surname of a Scotch family, assumed from the barony of Dalrympill, in Ayrshire, from which descended James Dalrymple, of Stair, who was created a baronet in 1664, and in 1690 viscount of Stair, lord Glenluce and Stranraer. John, his son, was created in 1703 earl of Stair, viscount Dalrymple, lord Newliston, Glenluce, and Stranraer. [Vide *Stair*]

DALRYMPLE, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Stair.

DALRYMPLE, a branch of the above-mentioned family of High Mark, co. Wigtoun, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir Hugh Whiteford Dalrymple, knt. and a general in the army. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, on a saltire *azure*, between a star in chief *gules*, and two water-buckets in the flanks *sable*, nine lozenges of the field.

*Crest.* A rock *proper*.

*Motto round the crest.* "Firm."

DALRYMPLE, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) son of sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes, bart. of the family above-mentioned, was born in 1737, and died in 1808, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Account of Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean before 1764,' 8vo. 1767. 2. 'Historical Collection of South Sea Voyages,' 2 vols. 4to. 1770, 1771. 3. 'Reflections on the Present State of the East India Company,' 8vo. 1783. 4. 'Thoughts of an Old Man of Independant Mind, though Dependant Fortune,' 8vo. 1800.

DALTON, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and native of Cambridgeshire, in the 16th century, was author of a book on the office of justice of the peace, for which he was as well known in his time as Burn is at present; also for his 'Duty of Sheriffs,' which was in high esteem.

DALTON, *John*, an English divine of Deane, in Cumberland, was born in 1709, and died in 1763, leaving, 1. 'Comus,'

a masque. 2. ‘A Descriptive Poem addressed to Two Ladies,’ &c. 4to. 1755. 3. ‘Remarks on Twelve Historical Designs of Raphael,’ &c.

DALTON, *Richard*, brother of the preceding, died in 1791, keeper of the pictures, medals, &c. and antiquary to his majesty, leaving some performances with his pencil.

DALY, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of Kerry, who assumed the name of *Dominicus a Rosario*, was born in 1595, and died in 1662 censor of the inquisition, visitor-general and vicar-general of the kingdom of Portugal. One book only of his is known, entitled ‘Initium, Incrementum, et Exitus Giraldinorum Desmoniæ Comitum,’ &c.

DALZELL, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) Greek professor of Edinburgh, was born in 1750, and died in 1806, leaving ‘Collectanea Majora,’ and ‘Collectanea Minora,’ two octavo volumes of collections from the Greek writers accompanied with useful explanatory notes.

DALZIEL, *Thomas* (*Hist.*) an officer, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester; but escaping to Russia, was made a general by the czar Peter; and at the Restoration, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Scotch forces.

DAMASCENUS, *Johannes* (*Biog.*) or *John of Damascus*, a priest and monk of the eighth century, left a Treatise on the Orthodox Faith, and other works published in Greek and Latin by le Quien, 2 vols. fol. 1712.

DAMASCIUS (*Biog.*) a stoic of Damascus in the reign of Justinian, who wrote a Philosophical History, &c. *Agath.* l. 2; *Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 130; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 2.

DAMASCUS (*Bibl.*) דמשק, the city described under *Geography*, is frequently spoken of in Scripture, being a city as early as the time of Abraham. In the time of David, Hadad, the king of Damascus, sent troops to the assistance of Hadadezer, king of Zobah, which were defeated by the former, A. M. 2992, A. C. 1012. Toward the end of Solomon's reign, Rezin, son of Eliadah, having shaken off the yoke of the Jewish kings, assumed the title of king of Damascus; but Ahaz, assisted by Tiglath Pileser, king of Assyria, destroyed the city, killed Rezin, and sent the inhabitants into captivity. Damascus having recovered from these misfortunes was afterwards taken by Holofernes; and, though described as flourishing by the prophet Ezekiel, it was threatened with the attacks of Nebuchadnezzar by the prophet Jeremiah; and, after the return from the captivity, with calamities by the prophet Zechariah. In the New Testament, Damascus is celebrated as the place whither St. Paul was going when he was miraculously converted. *Gen.* xiv. xv.; 2 *Kings* xiv. xvi.; 1 *Chron.* xviii.; *Isa.* vii.; *Amos.* i. 3.

DAMASCUS (*Geog.*) a city of Damascene, in Syria, which is now the capital of a pachalic of the same name in Asiatic Turkey. It stands in a very fertile plain at the foot of Mount Libanus, on the river Barada, called by the ancients Chrysorrhoas, 20 m. N. N. E. Jerusalem, 150 S. Aleppo. Lon. 36° 40′ E. lat. 33° 30′ N. It was one of the richest and most fertile cities in antiquity.

*History of Damascus.*

The earliest account of this city has already been given under *Biblical History*. On the death of Alexander it was seized by Parmenio, one of his generals; but was afterwards subject to the kings of Syria, until about two centuries before the Christian æra, when it became subject to the kings of Arabia, and was taken from them by Metellus and Lollius, under the command of Pompey, and from that time united to the Roman empire. The Saracens conquered it in 713; and the crusaders, after a fruitless attempt in 1147, became masters of it in 1272. After a desperate and prolonged resistance it fell into the hands of Tamerlane, in 1396, and in 1517 it came finally into the possession of the Turks under the sultan Selim with whom it still continues. The Saracens called this city *Damasch*, *Demeschk*, or *Scham*, which is the name that it bears at present. A farther account of this city may be seen under *Numismatics*.

*Ecclesiastical History of Damascus.*

Damascus, the metropolitan see under the patriarch of Antioch, and is at present the place of residence for the latter. *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph. Ant.* l. 1, &c.; *Mela*, l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5, c. 15; *Mir. Geog. Eccles.*

DAMASCUS (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by some types peculiar to itself, as in fig. 1, which represents the town or its genius under the figure of a female with a turreted head, lying on a mountain, to denote its situation at the foot of Mount Hermon; before her stands Silenus with his bottle, who was much honoured by the Damascenes; and underneath are five females with turreted heads sacrificing at an altar, intended to represent the principal cities of Cœlesyria: in fig. 2 is represented a temple of Silenus, with the figure of that deity bearing his bottle on

*Fig.* 1.




*Fig.* 2.




*Fig.* 3.




his shoulder, and underneath an arch extending over a female figure, to represent the river Amana, which flowed through the city and divided into fountains marked by the inscription ΠΗΓΑΙ; fig. 3 represents a hind suckling a child, and is supposed to have an allusion to the founder of the city, who is said to have been brought up by *dama*, a hind, which gave rise to his name Damascus.

DAMASIPPUS (*Hist.*) a senator who accompanied Juba when he entered Utica in triumph. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 2.

DAMASIPPUS, *L. Jun. Bru.* a prætor and partisan of Marius, who put to death several senators friendly to Sylla's cause, and was afterwards slain by order of the latter. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 9, ep. 21; *Sallust. Cat.* c. 51; *Liv. Epist.* l. 86; *Paterc.* l. 2.

DAMASITHYMUS (*Hist.*) Δαμασιθύμος, a king of Calyndæ, whose ship was sunk by Artemisia. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 87.

DAMASTES (*Biog.*) a Greek historian of Sigeum, who wrote a genealogy of those who had been at the siege of Troy. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Strab.* l. 14.

DAMASUS (*Ecc.*) the name of two popes.

DAMASUS I, a Spaniard, was elected pope in 366, notwithstanding the opposition he experienced from his rival Ursinus, who gained a party to elect himself; Damasus died in 384, and is ranked by his illustrious secretary, St. Jerome, among the number of ecclesiastical writers, on account of some small pieces in heroic verse, besides his letters. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Theodoret.* l. 2, &c.; *S. Athanas. Ep. ad Afric.*; *S. August.* ep. 164; *S. Hieron. Script. Eccles. in Chron.*; *Baronius, Bellarmin, &c.*

DAMASUS II, bishop of Bren, or Aquilea, was placed in the pontifical chair in 1048, after the resignation of Benedict IX, and died of poison, as is supposed, 23 days after.

DAMASUS (*Biog.*) a Spaniard, who wrote several hymns in the reign of Theodosius. *Suidas.*

DAMIANO, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) a Benedictine of Ravenna, was created a cardinal in 1057 by Stephen IX, and died in 1073, after having been frequently sent on missions in the character of legate. His works were published in 3 vols.

fol. Rom. 1606, 1608, 1615; and reprinted, Lugd. Bat. 1623; Cajetan added a fourth volume in 1640, and the whole was reprinted at Paris in 1642 and 1663.

DAMIANUS (*Hist.*) the chief of a band of robbers, who conspired to kill the sultan Solyman in his tent in 1537, but being detected in the attempt, he was exposed to a wild beast, and the banditti were exterminated.

DAMIANUS (*Ecc.*) a missionary, who was sent into Great Britain with Fugatius by pope Eleutherius, to preach the Gospel in 181, at the request of Lucius the king; who, with all his family, is said to have been converted. *Polyd. Verg. Hist.* l. 2.

DAMIANUS (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Larissa, who wrote a treatise on optics. *Voss. de Math. Scient.* c. 61.

DAMIAS (*Biog.*) a statuary of Arcadia in the age of Lysander.

DAMIENS, *Robert Francis* (*Hist.*) an assassin who attempted the life of Lewis XV, for which, after suffering the most excruciating torments, he was put to death in 1757.

DAMIPPUS (*Hist.*) a Spartan who, at the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, is said to have given the Roman consul intelligence of a part of the city which could be most effectually attacked. *Polyæn.*

DAMO (*Biog.*) a daughter of Pythagoras, who devoted herself to perpetual celibacy, and was entrusted with the care of his works at his death. *Laert. in Pyth.*

DAMOCLES (*Hist.*) one of the flatterers of Dionysius, who affected to admire the tyrant's felicity, but changed his tone when, being placed in his condition for a single day, he observed a sword hanging over his head suspended by a single hair. *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 5; *Hor.* l. 3, od. 1.

DAMOCRITUS (*Hist.*) a general of the Ætolians, who was taken by the Romans, and killed himself to escape being led in triumph. *Liv.* l. 31.

DAMOCRITUS (*Biog.*) a Greek historian who composed an account of the Jews. *Suidas, &c.*

DAMOCRITUS, a physician who wrote a treatise on medicine.

DAMON (*Hist.*) a poet and musician of Athens, intimate with Pericles, who was banished for his intrigues, A. C. 430. *C. Nep.* 15, c. 2; *Plut. in Pericl.*

DAMON, a Pythagorean and friend of Pythias, who, being condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius, was permitted to go home and settle his affairs, on condition that his friend should die, in case he failed to return at the stated time. He returned at the moment that Pythias was going to suffer, and Dionysius, penetrated with this act of generosity and honour, pardoned Damon, and begged to be a sharer of their friendship. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3; *Val. Max.* l. 4.

DAMON, a man of Cheronea, who, having murdered a Roman, was afterwards cut off perfidiously by his countrymen to satisfy the Romans. *Plut. in Cim.*

DAMOPHILA (*Biog.*) a poetess cotemporary with Sappho. *Philostrat. in Apoll.*

DAMOPHILUS (*Hist.*) a naval commander of the Rhodians against Demetrius. *Diod.* l. 20.

DAMPIER, *Captain William* (*Hist.*) a distinguished navigator, of a good family in Somersetshire, who was born in 1652, and, after sailing with captain Cooke on a cruise against the Spaniards, engaged in a voyage to the South Seas, from which he returned in 1711. His 'Voyage round the World' was first published in 3 vols. 8vo. 1697, and has since gone through many editions.

DAMPIER, *John* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Blois, who died in 1550, left some poems in imitation of Catullus.

DAN (*Bibl.*) דן, fifth son of Jacob, and his eldest by Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid. He was the chief of a tribe which possessed the country between the tribe of Judah on the East, and the country of the Philistines on the West. *Gen.* xxx. &c. *Judg.* xviii.

DAN, a town in the northern extremity of Israel, in the tribe of Naphtali. 1 *Kings*, xii, &c.; also a city in the valley of Beth-rehob, and a region in the tribe of Asher. *Josh.* xix.

DANAE (*Myth.*) Δανάη, a daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who, by means of a golden shower, obtained admission to her in a brazen tower, in which she had been shut by her father. Perseus afterwards killed his grandfather inadvertently, and thus fulfilled the oracle which the latter had been solicitous to prevent. *Hom. Il.* l. 14, &c.; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Terent. in Eun.*; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 16; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4; *Mart.* l. 14.

DANAE (*Hist.*) daughter of Leontium and mistress to Sophron, governor of Ephesus, was thrown down a precipice by Laodices, who conspired against Sophron. *Athen.* l. 13.

DANAI (*Geog.*) a name given particularly to the people of Argos, but generally to all the Greeks. *Virg. et Ov. passim.*

DANAIDES (*Myth.*) the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, who, having married the fifty sons of Ægyptus, their cousins, slew them all on the first night of their marriage by the order of their father, with the exception of Hypermnestra, who spared her husband Lynceus. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 168, &c.; *Strab.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 2; &c. &c.

DANAUS (*Myth.*) Δαναός, son of Belus, who reigned conjointly with his brother Egyptus over Egypt, but a difference ensuing between them, he sailed to Argos, where he reigned, and gave the name of Danai to the Greeks, and to his fifty daughters the name of Danaides. The fifty sons of his brother Egyptus having followed him into Greece, he is supposed to have been led by an oracle to cause their murder. [Vide *Danaides*]

DANBY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles conferred on sir Henry Danvers, lord Dantsey, in 1626, which became extinct at his death in 1643.

DANCHET, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a poet of Riom, in Auvergne, was born in 16[illegible], and died in 1748. His works, consisting of songs, operas, and tragedies, were published in 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1751.

DANCKERT (*Biog.*) or *Danckerts*, a family of engravers, some of whom were also designers. Cornelius Danckerts, the first-mentioned, was born at Amsterdam in 1561, and engraved many portraits, &c. His son, Danckert Danckerts, combined the point and the graver with great success. John Danckerts, of the same family, a designer and engraver, settled in England, where he designed the plates for the English Juvenal. Henry Danckerts, his brother, was a landscape painter as well as engraver. Justus Danckerts engraved the portrait of Casimir, king of Poland, and that of William III, of England, &c. Another of this name, Cornelius Danckerts, who was a native of Amsterdam, and born in 1561, was an architect as well as an engraver. He has been supposed to be the same as the Cornelius Danckerts mentioned above.

D'ANCOURT (*Biog.*) vide *Ancourt*.

DANDINI, *Jerome* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit of Cesena, was born in 1554, and died in 1634, after having acted as nuncio for Clement VIII to the Maronites of Mount Libanus. His 'Missione Apostolica al Patriarcha e Maroniti del Monte Libano,' Cesena, 1656, was translated into French, Paris, 1675, and Hague, 1685. His commentary on Aristotle, 'De Anima,' was printed in folio, Paris, 1611; and his 'Ethica Sacra,' &c. fol. Cesen. 1651.

DANDINI, *Cæsar*, an historical painter of Florence, was born in 1595, and died in 1658. He executed many altar-pieces, of which that in the chapel L'Annonciata is particularly admired.

DANDINI, *Vincent*, brother to the preceding, also executed many altar-pieces, of which that of the Conception of the Virgin, in the church of Ognisanti, is the most esteemed.

DANDINI, *Pietro*, nephew to the preceding, who died in 1712, was eminent in the art of imitating the style of the best masters, particularly Titian, Veronese, and Tintoretto. His

son Octavio proved nowise inferior to his father in his profession.

DANDINI, *Hercules Francis*, a law-writer of Padua, died in 1747, at the age of 52, leaving, among his works, 1. 'De Forensiscribendi Ratione.' 2. 'De Servitutibus Prædiorum,' &c.

DANDOLO (*Hist.*) or *Dandoli*, the name of a noble family of Venice, which gave several doges to the republic.

DANDOLO, *Henry*, was raised to the rank of doge in 1192, and died in 1205, after having governed with great wisdom, and displayed extraordinary valour in the crusades, particularly at the siege of Constantinople.

DANDOLO, *John*, succeeded James Contarini in 1280, and died in 1290, after having rendered assistance to the crusaders in the Holy Land.

DANDOLO, *Francis*, died in 1339, after a twelve years' government, in which he added to the territories of the republic.

DANDOLO, *Andrew*, another doge of Venice, who was born in 1310, became doge in 1344, and lost his life in the war between Venice and Genoa in 1354, during which time he had signalized himself by his valour and military skill.

DANDOLO, *Nicholas*, commanded in Nicosia in 1570, when it was besieged by the Turks, and lost the place through his negligence. He was shortly after killed by the Turks, who took him by surprise.

DANDRE, *Bardon Michael Francis* (*Biog.*) a painter, and a writer of Aix, in Provence, was born in 1700, and died in 1783, leaving among his works, as an author, 1. 'De l'Utilité d'un Cours d'Histoire pour les Artistes,' 1751. 2. 'Principes du Dessin,' 12mo. 1754. 3. 'Monumens de la Ville de Rheims,' 12mo. 1756. 4. 'Traité de Peinture,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1765. 5. 'Histoire Universelle relative aux Arts,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1769. 6. 'Costumes des Anciens Peuples,' 4to. 1776; republished in an enlarged form in 4 vols. 4to. 1786 and 1792.

DANEAU (*Biog.*) or *Danæus, Lambert*, a protestant divine of Orleans, was born in 1530, and died in 1596. His numerous works were collected and published by himself, in a large folio volume, Geneva, 1583; besides which he wrote 'Primi Mundi Antiquitatum Sectiones Quatuor,' published in English under the title of 'The Wonderful Workmanship of the World,' 4to. 1578.

DANES, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Lavaur, was born at Paris in 1497, nominated to the see of Lavaur in 1546, and died in 1577. His 'Opuscula' were collected and printed in 4to. 1731.

DANET, *Peter* (*Biog.*) abbé of St. Nicholas de Verdun, died in 1709, leaving 'Dictionarium Antiquitatum Romanarum et Græcarum,' for the use of the dauphin; besides his Delphin edition of Phædrus, and some elementary works in the Latin language.

DANIA (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Denmark. [Vide *Denmark*]

DANGEAU, *Louis de Courcillon, Abbé de* (*Biog.*) of the noble family of Courcillon, was born in 1643, and died in 1723, leaving 'Quatre Dialogues sur l'Immortalité de l'Ame,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1684. 2. 'Cartes Geographiques,' &c. 12mo. 1693. 3. 'Nouvelle Methode de Geographie Historique,' fol. 1697. 4. 'Les Principes du Blason, en quatorze Planches,' fol. Paris, 1709, and 4to. 1715. 5. 'Essais de Grammaire,' 8vo. 1711, &c. His best treatises were reprinted by the Abbé Olivet in 1754, under the title of 'Opuscules sur la Langue Française.'

DANICAN (*Biog.*) vide *Philidor*.

DANIEL (*Bibl.*) דניאל, the last of the four great prophets descended from the royal family of David, was carried captive to Babylon when very young, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, A. M. 3398, A. C. 606; and remained at that court until his death, in favour with Nebuchadnezzar and his successors, but particularly Darius the Mede, when he experienced a miraculous delivery from the lions in the den. *Dan. Passim.*; *Ezek.* xiv. and xvii.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 10, &c.

DANIEL, son of David and Abigail. 1 *Chron.* iii. &c.

DANIEL, of Ithamar's family, returned from Babylon. *Ezra* viii. 2.

DANIEL (*Hist.*) grand duke of Muscovy in the 14th century, transported the seat of his empire to Moscow, and was the first who took the title of grand prince of Wolodomir and Moscow.

DANIEL, vide *Chilperic II.*

DANIEL (*Ecc.*) bishop of Winchester, and contemporary with Bede, left among his works, as an author, 'De Rebus gestis Australium Saxonum,' &c. He died in 746, after governing his see for 42 years.

DANIEL, archbishop of Narbonne in the eighth century, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and died in 798, after having governed his see with great wisdom and piety.

DANIEL, *Arnaud* (*Biog.*) a Provençal poet, and a gentleman in the 12th century, left, among other things, a poem against the Pagans, entitled 'Fantaumarias de Paganisme.'

DANIEL, *Samuel*, an English poet and historian of Somersetshire, was born in 1562; educated at Oxford; and died in 1619. His poetical works were published in 4to. 1632, by his brother John Daniel; besides which he wrote, 1. 'Of the Civil Wars between the Houses of Lancaster and York,' 8vo. Lond. 1604, 1609, and 4to. 1623. 2. 'The First Part of the History of England,' &c. 4to. London, 1613; and the Second Part, fol. London, 1618, 1621, 1623, and 1634.

DANIEL, *Gabriel*, a Jesuit, and celebrated French historian of Rouen, was born in 1649, and died in 1728, leaving, 1. 'Voyage du Monde de Descartes,' 12mo. 1690, a satirical confutation of Descartes' philosophy. 2. 'Dissertatio de Judiciis Criticorum,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1691. 3. 'Entretiens de Cleandre et d'Eudoxe,' &c. which in less than two years ran through twelve editions, and was translated into Latin, Italian, English, and Spanish. 4. 'Histoire de France depuis l'Etablissement de la Monarchie,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Paris, 1713, and 7 vols. 4to. 1722. 5. 'Recueil de divers Ouvrages Philosophiques, Theologiques, Historiques,' &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1724.

DANKERS (*Biog.*) vide *Danckerts*.

DANTE, *Alighieri* (*Hist.*) an Italian statesman and poet, descended from one of the first families in Florence, was born in 1625, and died in 1321, in exile at Ravenna, after having been embroiled, as governor of Florence, in all the tumults raised by the opposing factions of the Guelphs and Ghibelins. He is better known at present for his poetical works, the most important of which is his 'Divina Commedia,' a species of satiric epic, of which there have been numerous editions; the best is said to be that of Venice, 3 vols. 4to. 1757. It was first printed in 1472 at Foligno, in a folio volume, without place; the second is in folio, and the third in 4to. of the same date. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

DANTE, *Ignatius* (*Ecc.*) a descendant of the great poet, and a mathematician of Perugia, was born in 1537, and died bishop of Alatri in 1586. His principal works were, 1. 'A Treatise on the Construction and Use of the Astrolabe.' 2. 'Mathematical Tables.' 3. 'Commentary on the Laws of Perspective.'

DANTE, *Peter Vincent* (*Biog.*) a poet of Perugia, who died in 1512, was so successful an imitator of the preceding, that he was generally called by his name. He was also an architect, and inventor of many machines.

DANTE, *Vincent*, grandson of the preceding, a painter and sculptor, of Perugia, died in 1576, at the age of 46, leaving a statue of Julius III as a monument of his skill. There is extant by him 'The Lives of those who have excelled in Drawings for Statues.'

DANTE, *John Baptiste*, a distinguished mechanical genius of

Perugia, of the same family, constructed a pair of wings, with which he flew across the lake Thrasymene. He died at the end of the 15th century.

D'ANTINE, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of Gouvieux, in the diocese of Liege, was born in 1688, and died in 1746. He edited the first volumes of Du Cange's Glossary in 1736; and took a part in editing the great Collection of French Historians, begun by Bouquet; also 'L'Art de verifier les Dates,' of which a new edition was published by Clement, in fol. 1770.

DANTON, *George James* (*Hist.*) a lawyer of Arcis sur Aube, was born in 1759, and after having acted his bloody part in the French revolution with his associates Robespierre and Marat, he was at length, through the instigation of the former, dragged before the revolutionary tribunal which he himself had established, and ended his career on the guillotine in 1794.

DANTZ (*Biog.*) or *Dans, John Andrew*, a Lutheran, of Sandhusen, near Gotha, was born in 1654, and died in 1727, leaving, among other works, 1. 'Sinceritas Sacræ Scripturæ Veteris Testamenti triumphans,' &c. 4to. Jen. 1713. 2. 'Divina Elohim inter Coæquales de primo Homine condendo Deliberatio,' 1712. 3. 'Inauguratio Christi haud obscurior Mosaica,' &c. 4to. Jen. 1717. 4. 'Davidis in Ammonitas devictos mitigata Crudelitas,' 1713.

DANTZIC (*Geog.*) a town of West Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Vistula, about five miles from its mouth, 68 m. W. S. W. Konigsberg, 235 N. E. Berlin. Lon. 18° 36′ E. lat. 54° 20′ N.

*History of Dantzic.*

Dantzic, which in the Latin of the middle ages was called *Gedanum*, or *Dantiscum*, and by the Poles *Gdansk*, is supposed to derive its name from Dans-Wik, or the village of the Danes, by whom, in all probability, it was first built. It was afterwards materially enlarged in the 12th century by Subislaus, grandson of Suantiborus, who took it from the Danes. The Poles became masters of it in 1295, when Primislaus erected it into a city. The knights of the Teutonic Order got possession of it in 1303, and surrounded it with walls in 1343; but Casimir III, king of Poland, retook it in 1454, and invested it with great privileges, particularly an exemption from taxes. In 1577 this city was besieged by Stephen Bathori, the rival candidate for the empire with Maximilian of Austria; and the Dantzickers were compelled to purchase their pardon by the payment of a large sum of money. They resisted the Swedes in 1655, in favour of their sovereign Casimir; and in 1734 received Stanislaus a candidate for the Polish crown within their walls; but were forced to surrender to the Russians and Saxons. During the revolutionary war Dantzic was occupied by the Prussians, in whose possession it remained until 1807, when it was taken by the French, after a long siege; but was restored to Prussia in 1814. *Cluv. Descript. German.*; *Bert. Comment. Geom.* l. 2, &c.

DANUBE (*Geog.*) vide *Danubius.*

DANUBIUS (*Geog.*) the *Danube*, one of the most celebrated rivers in antiquity, which was called by the Greeks Ἴστρος, and by the Romans *Danubius*, from its source to the middle of its course, and from thence to its mouths, the Ister, whence Ovid applies the epithet *binomen* to it.

*Ovid. Pont.* l. 1.

*Stat vetus urbs ripæ vicina binominis Istri.*

This river is much celebrated by the poets.

*Hesiod. Theog.*

Στρύμονα, Μαίανδρον τε καὶ Ἴστρον καλλιρέεθρον.

*Ovid. in Pont.* l. 4.

*Innumerique alii, quos inter maximus omnes*
*Cedere Danubius se tibi, Nile, negat.*

*Horat.* l. 4, od. 15.

*Non, qui profundum Danubium bibunt,*
*Edicta rumpent Julia.*

*Oppian. Cyneg.* l. 3.

Ἴστρῳ ἐπ' εὐρὺ ῥέοντι κυνήσατο τοξεύτειρα.

*Pind. Olymp.* od. 4.

Τάν ποτε
Ἴστρου ἀπὸ σκιαρᾶν παγᾶν ἔνεικεν
Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδας.

*Auson. Epig. Gratulat.*

*Danubius penitus caput occultatus in oris*
*Totus sub vestrâ jam ditione fluo.*

*Claudian. De Fl. Mall. Theod. Cons.*

*Acrior ac rapidus tacitas prætermeat ingens*
*Danubius ripas.*

*Virg. Georg.* l. 3.

*Turbidus et torquens flaventes Ister arenas.*

*Senec. in Med.*

*—— properatque torrens*
*Ister et junctos vetat esse pontes,*
*ac vagus errat.*

Herodotus makes it fall into the Euxine by five mouths; Pliny and Ptolemy by six; but Marcellinus assigns seven mouths to it. The Danube, according to modern geography, is the largest river in Europe, having its source at the foot of a mountain, named Die Bar, in the Black Forest, in Suabia; and after receiving about 40 navigable rivers, among which are the Iller, Lech, Iser, Inn, Save, Drave, &c. it finishes a course of about 1600 miles by emptying itself by five mouths into the Black Sea. The principal cities which it washes in its course are Ulm, Donawert, Ingolstadt, Ratisbon, Passau, Vienna, Presburgh, Belgrade, &c. It is called by the Germans *Die Donau*, and by the Hungarians *Dunai*. As it was generally supposed to be the boundary of the Roman empire, several castles were erected on its banks to check the incursions of the barbarous tribes. *Herod.* l. 2, &c.; *Apollon.* l. 4; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 1; *Mela*, l. 2; *Lucan.* l. 2, &c.; *Plin.* l. 4; *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 398; *Vall. Flacc.* l. 4; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 14; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 23; *Jornand. Hist. passim.*

DANUBIUS (*Numis.*) this river is represented on medals under the figure of a bearded old man, lying and resting with his arm on an urn, from which water is streaming, as in the annexed figure; over his head is extended a garment, folded in the form of an arch, to denote the stone bridge erected over this river by Trajan.




DANVERS, *Sir Charles* (*Hist.*) second son of sir John Danvers, of Dantsey, in Wiltshire, was executed for taking part in Essex's insurrection in 43 Elizabeth.

DANVERS, *Sir Henry, Earl of Danby, and Lord Dantsey*, younger brother of the preceding, distinguished himself as a warrior in the Low Countries; and also as a patron of science, by founding the botanic garden in Oxford. He also founded an alms-house and a free-school at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, and died in 1643.

DANVERS, *Sir John*, younger brother of the preceding, one of the most ungrateful of the regicides, sat in judgment on his royal master, who had been gracious both to him and his family, and was one of those who signed the warrant for his execution. He died before the restoration of Charles II; but all his estates, both real and personal, were confiscated in 1661.

DAPHNÆUS (*Hist.*) a general of the Syracusans against the Carthaginians. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 5; *Polyæn.* l. 5.

DAPHNE (*Myth.*) Δάφνη, a daughter of the river Peneus, who, to escape the persecutions of Apollo, was, at her own desire, changed into a laurel, which the god ordered to be sacred to himself. *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15; *Paus.* l. 8; *Palæph. de Inc.* 50.

Daphne, a daughter of Teresias, and priestess in the temple of Delphi, whose oracles were always in verse. *Diodor.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 10.

Daphne (*Topog.*) a famous grove, near Antioch, on the borders of the Orontes, which derived considerable celebrity from a temple of Apollo. *Liv.* l. 33; *Strab.* l. 16; *Eutrop.* l. 6.

DAPHNIS (*Myth.*) a shepherd of Sicily, and son of Mercury, who was taught by Pan to sing and play upon the pipe. The name has therefore been adopted by poets for their shepherds in pastorals. *Theocrit. Idyl.* &c.; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Serv. ad Virg. Eclog.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 8.

DAPPERS, *Oliver* (*Biog.*) or *Olivet*, a physician of Amsterdam, who died in 1690, leaving Descriptions of Africa, Asia, &c. in Dutch, published in 1668–80.

DAPS, *Emengard* (*Hist.*) the tenth grand master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who succeeded in 1187, was the last that resided in the city of Jerusalem, from which he was obliged to retire on its capture by Saladin. He died in 1192.

DARAN, *James* (*Biog.*) a surgeon of St. Frejon, in Gascony, was born in 1701, and died in 1784, leaving, 1. 'Recueil d'Observations Chirurgicales sur les Maladies de l'Urethra,' 1745, and several times since; also translated into English, 1750. 2. 'Traité sur le Gonorrhea Virulenta,' 1756. 3. 'Composition du Remède de Daran,' &c.

D'ARCI (*Biog.*) vide *D'Arcy*.

D'ARCON, *John Claudius Eleonore Limiceaud* (*Biog.*) a French engineer, was born at Pontarlier in 1733, and died in 1800, after having distinguished himself as the contriver of a plan for besieging Gibraltar, which terminated so fatally for his countrymen in 1780. Among his works are, 1. 'Reflexions d'un Ingenieur,' &c. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1773. 2. 'Defense d'une Système de Guerre Nationale,' &c. 3. 'Conseil de Guerre privé sur l'Evénement de Gibraltar en 1782,' 8vo. 1785. 4. 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Siege de Gibraltar,' &c. 8vo. 1783. 5. 'Considerations Militaires et Politiques sur les Fortifications,' 8vo. Paris, 1795.

D'ARCY, *Patrick Count* (*Hist.*) a mathematician, and a soldier, of a noble and ancient family in Ireland, was born in Galloway in 1725, and died in 1779, after having been actively engaged in favour of the Stuarts, for whose family and cause his parents and himself were exiles from their country. He contributed many treatises on philosophical subjects to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

DARCY, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title by which Thomas Darcy was summoned to parliament, 1 Henry VIII. He was beheaded for treason in 1539; but his son George was restored to his title, which became extinct at the death of John, fourth lord Darcy, in 1635.

DARDANELLES (*Geog.*) two strong castles on the Straits of Gallipoli, otherwise called the *Strait of the Dardanelles*, between the sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. The one situated in Europe is called *Sesto*, or by the Turks *Roumeli Iski-issar*, i. e. the Castle of Romania; and the other, standing on the Asiatic side, *Avido*, *Abido*, or *Natolie Iski-issar*, i. e. the Castle of Natolia, which are supposed to stand on the sites of the ancient Sestos and Abydos. These are called the *Old Dardanelles*, to distinguish them from the New Dardanelles, which were built at the entrance of the strait in 1658 by order of Mahomet IV. Of these the one built on the European side is called by the Turks *Rommelli Iski-issar*. A British squadron in 1807 passed the Dardanelles on its way to Constantinople, after having been exposed to a very heavy cannonade from both sides. The name of *Dardanelles* is doubtless from the ancient town of *Dardanus*, and the promontory of *Dardanium* in this neighbourhood.

DARDANIA (*Geog.*) a town or country of Troas, from which the Trojans derived the name of Dardani. There was a country of the same name on the east of Illyricum.

DARDANIDES (*Myth.*) a patronymic for Æneas, and the descendants of Dardanus.

DARDANIUM (*Geog.*) a promontory of Troas, so called from a small town of Dardanus, from which the modern name of Dardanelles is derived.

DARDANUS (*Myth.*) Δάρδανος, a son of Jupiter and Electra, who built the city of Dardania, and was reckoned the founder of the Trojan kingdom. *Hom. Il.* l. 20; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Hygin. Fab.* 155; *Paus.* l. 7.

Dardanus (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, who is said to have reigned before Christ, and was put to death for his cruelties.

Dardanus, *Claudius Posthumus*, a Prætorian prefect in Gaul, put to death the usurper Jovinus in 413. *Prosper. in Chron.*

DARELL (*Her.*) the name of a family of Richmond, in Surrey, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred on sir Lionel Darell in 1795. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, a lion rampant *or*, ducally crowned *argent*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a Saracen's head couped at the shoulders *proper*, bearded *sable*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *azure*, on his head a cap *azure*, fretty *argent*, tasseled *or*, turned up *ermine*.

DARES (*Myth.*) a pugilist celebrated by Virgil. *Virg. Æn.* l. 5, 12.

Dares (*Biog.*) a Phrygian priest, lived during the Trojan war, of which he wrote an account in Greek that is not now extant. The Latin translation which has been preserved is most generally supposed to be spurious, and has been attributed by some to Cornelius Nepos. The best edition of Dares is that of Schmid. cum Not. Var. 4to. and 8vo. Amst. 1702.

DARGONNE (*Biog.*) vide *Argonne*.

DARIOBRIGUM (*Geog.*) a town of Gaul, now *Vannes*, in Brittany.

DARIUS (*Bibl.*) the name by which some of the Persian kings, are spoken of in Scripture.

Darius, surnamed the *Mede*, is spoken of in Daniel v. ix. xi. being the king who ordered Daniel to be exposed to the lions. He was uncle, by the mother's side, to Evilmerodach and Cyrus. The Septuagint in Daniel vii. give him the name of Artaxerxes, and in the thirteenth or apocryphal chapter calls him *Astyages*. Xenophon designates him by the name of *Cyaxares*.

Darius, the son of Hystaspes, is supposed to be the king mentioned in Ezra, who permitted the Jews to complete the building of the temple, which had been begun in the time of Cyrus. *Ezra* vi. He is also supposed by Calmet and Usher to be the Ahasuerus who married Esther.

Darius (*Hist.*) a name common to several Persian princes.

Darius, surnamed the *Mede*, is mentioned in Scripture by this name, and in profane history by that of Cyaxeres II. [Vide *Darius* and *Cyaxeres*]

Darius I, son of Hystaspes, was one of the six Persian nobles who conspired against the false Smerdis, and killed him; after which he was chosen to be king of Persia by means of a stratagem, and died after a reign of 36 years in the 72d Olympiad, A. C. 485. *Herodot.* l. 1, &c.; *Thucyd.* l. 1, &c.; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 5; *Corn. Nep. in Miltiad.*; *Plut. in Aristid.* *Justin.* l. 1, &c.

Darius II, surnamed *Ochus*, or the *Bastard*, because he was the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes Longomanus, succeeded to the throne of Persia on the murder of Xerxes II, and died after a reign of 19 years in the 93d Olympiad, A. C. 404. *Thucyd.* l. 8; *Diodor.* l. 12; *Euseb. in Chron.*

Darius III, surnamed *Codomannes*, a descendant from the preceding, was raised to the throne by Bagoas the Eunuch, who afterwards wished to dispatch him by poison, which he was himself compelled to drink. He was the last king of

Persia, who, being defeated at the battle of Arbela by Alexander the Great, fled into Media, and was assassinated by Bessus, governor of Bactriana, A. M. 3661, in the 112th Olympiad, A. C. 333. *Diodor.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 11; *Q. Curtius; Justin. et Arrian.; Plut. in Alex.; Euseb. in Chron.*

DARIUS, one of the descendants of Atropatus, the first king of New Media, reigned in that country, while Pompey was making war on Mithradates Eupator, king of Pontus. He was conquered by the Roman general, who granted him peace, U. C. 689, A. C. 65.

DARIUS, a son of Xerxes, who married Artaynta, and was killed by Artabanus. *Herod.* l. 9; *Diodor.* l. 11.

DARIUS, a son of Artaxerxes, was declared successor to the throne, but conspiring against his father's life, he was capitally punished.

DARIUS, *Tibertus* (*Biog.*) a poet of Cesenna, in Italy, in the 15th century, who wrote an Abridgment of the Lives of Plutarch.

DARLINGTON, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Vane [vide *Vane*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Vane, earl of Darlington, viscount and baron Barnard, of Barnard Castle, in the bishopric of Durham. The title of the eldest son, viscount Barnard.

*Arms.* *Azure,* three gauntlets *or.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, a dexter-hand in armour, couped at the wrist *proper,* holding a sword *argent,* hilt and pommel *or.*

*Supporters.* On the dexter-side, a griphon *argent;* on the sinister, an antelope *or,* each gorged with a plain collar *azure,* the dexter charged with three left-hand gauntlets, as in the coat; the other with three martlets *or.*

*Motto.* "Nec temere, nec timide."

DARNLEY, *Henry Stewart, Lord* (*Hist.*) son of the earl of Lennox, and husband of Mary queen of Scots, was blown up by gunpowder, with the house in which he lay. Bothwell, the favourite, and afterwards the husband of Mary, was universally charged as the author of this assassination, and the queen was strongly suspected of having had some share in the transaction. [Vide Plate V.]

DARNLEY, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Bligh [vide *Bligh*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Bligh, earl of Darnley, viscount Darnley, of Athboy, baron Clifton, of Rathmore, co. Meath, and lord Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold.

*Arms.* *Azure,* a griphon segreant *or,* between three crescents *argent.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, a griphon's head erased *or.*

*Supporters.* Two griphons with wings expanded *or,* each having a ducal collar and chain *azure.*

*Motto.* "Finem respice."

DARQUIER, *Augustine* (*Biog.*) an astronomer of Toulouse, was born in 1718, and died in 1802, after escaping the storms of the revolution. He published, 1. 'Observations Astronomiques,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1778, and 2 vols. more in 1783. 2. 'Lettres sur l'Astronomie Pratique,' 8vo. 1786; besides translations of Simson's Geometry, &c.

DARTMOUTH, *George, Lord* (*Hist.*) son of William Legge, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* distinguished himself as a naval commander in the service of Charles II and James II. His fidelity to the latter caused him to be imprisoned in the Tower, where he died in 1691, at the age of 44.

DARTMOUTH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles at present enjoyed by the family of Legge [Vide *Legge*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Legge, earl of Dartmouth, viscount Lewisham, and baron of Dartmouth. The eldest son bears the title of viscount Lewisham.

*Arms.* *Azure,* a buck's head cabossed *argent.*

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or,* a plume of five ostrich feathers, party per pale *argent* and *azure.*

*Supporters.* On the dexter-side, a lion *argent,* semée of fleurs-de-lis *sable,* and crowned with the crest; on the sinister, a buck *argent,* semée of mullets *gules.*

*Motto.* "Gaudet tentamine virtus."

DARWIN, *Erasmus* (*Biog.*) a physician and poet of Elton, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, was born in 1731, and died in 1802. He published, among other things, his 'Botanic Garden,' 1781.

DASHWOOD (*Her.*) the name of a family originally seated in Dorsetshire, a branch of which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1684 on sir Robert Dashwood. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent,* on a fess double cottised *gules,* three griffins' heads erased per fess *erminois* and *gules.*

*Crest.* A griffin's head erased per fess *erminois* and *gules.*

DASSIER, *John* (*Biog.*) medallist to the republic of Geneva, who died in 1763, struck a series of the kings of England, and also a series of the events in Roman History, &c.

D'ASSOUCI (*Biog.*) vide *Assouci.*

DATAMES (*Hist.*) son of Camissares, governor of Caria, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes, revolted against his master, and was assassinated by Mithradates, who had invited him to a parley under the pretence of entering into a league with him. *Diodor.* l. 15; *C. Nep. in Datam.*

DATAPHERNES (*Hist.*) one of the friends of Bessus, the murderer of his master Darius, who betrayed him into the hands of Alexander. by whom he was punished for his perfidy. *Q. Curt.* l. 7.

DATI, *Augustine* (*Biog.*) a writer of Sienna, in Italy, was born in 1420, and died in 1478. His son Nicholas collected his works for publication under the title of 'Augustini Dathi Senensis Opera,' fol. Sen. 1503, and Venet. 1516.

DATI, *Charles,* professor of polite literature at Florence, his native place, who died in 1675, is principally known by his 'Vite dei Pittori,' &c.

DATIS (*Hist.*) Δᾶτις, a general of Darius I, who was defeated at the battle of Marathon by Miltiades, and some time after put to death by the Spartans. *Herod.* l. 6, &c.; *C. Nep. in Milt.*

DAVAL, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, who died accomptant-general of the court of Chancery in 1763, was the translator of the 'Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz.'

DAUBENTON, *William* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Auxerre, and confessor to Philip V, of Spain, was born in 1648, and died in 1723, after having enjoyed the confidence of the king. He published some Funeral Orations, &c.

DAUBUZ, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a French Protestant divine, was born in 1670, and died in 1740, leaving, 1. 'Pro Testimonio Josephi de Jesu Christo, contra Tan. Fabrum et alios,' 8vo. Lond. 1700. 2. 'A Commentary on the Revelation of St. John,' fol. 1712; and again by Peter Lancaster in 1730, under the title of 'A Perpetual Commentary, &c. newly modelled,' &c.

DAVENANT, *John* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Salisbury, was born in Watling-street in 1576, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1641, leaving, 1. 'Expositio Epistolæ D. Pauli ad Colossenses,' fol.; the third edition printed at Cambridge in 1639. 2. 'Prælectiones de Duobus in Theologia Controversis Capitibus,' &c. fol. Cantab. 1631.

DAVENANT, *Sir William, Knt.* (*Biog.*) an English poet and dramatic writer of Oxford, was born in 1605, and died in 1668. His works, of which his 'Gondibert' established his fame as a poet, were for the most part published in his life-time, but they were collected in 1673 into one large folio volume, dedicated by his widow to the duke of York. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

DAVENANT, *Charles,* eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1656, and died in 1714, who, besides many pamphlets on

the political subjects of the day, also published 'Essays upon the Balance of Power,' &c.

DAVENANT, *William*, younger brother to the former, and fourth son to sir William Davenant, was educated at Oxford, and drowned in 1681. He translated from the French 'Animadversions upon famous Greek and Latin Historians.'

DAVENPORT, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a native of Coventry, in Warwickshire, was born about 1598, educated at Oxford, and died in 1658. He was the author of, 1. 'Paraphrastica Expositio Articulorum Confessionis Angliæ.' 2. 'Deus, Natura, Gratia,' &c.

DAVENPORT, *John*, elder brother of the preceding, who was also educated at Oxford, turned puritan, and died at Boston, in New England, in 1668, leaving a catechism, and some other works.

DAVID (*Bibl.*) דויד, son of Jesse of Judah, and of the town of Bethlehem, was raised to the throne of Israel by the command of God to Samuel, who consecrated him to this office, A. M. 2941, A. C. 1063, and died after a prosperous reign of 40 years, A. M. 2990, A. C. 1014. David was the author of most, if not all, the Psalms which go under his name, which sufficiently bespeak his character for the most fervent and sincere piety.

DAVID (*Hist.*) the name of one emperor, of some kings of Scotland, and other princes.

DAVID, of the family of the Comneni, the last emperor of Trebisonde, succeeded his brother John, but was dethroned by Mahomet, the emperor of the Turks, who, having allured him to Constantinople, put him to death in 1461.

DAVID I, son of Malcolm III, succeeded his brother Alexander on the throne of Scotland in 1124, and died after a reign of 28 years. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



DAVID II, son of Robert Bruce, was crowned on the death of his father in 1329, and died after a reign of 39 years, during which time he had been made a prisoner by the English, who supported the pretensions of his rival, Edward Baliol. *Boet. Hist. Scot.*; *Buchan. Hist.*

DAVID, brother to Llewellyn, and the last prince of Wales, attempted in vain to rally his broken forces to meet the English, and being chased from hill to hill, he was at length taken, and, after a formal trial, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, as a traitor, in 1277.

DAVID, a son of Robert III, king of Scotland, who was starved to death by order of his uncle, the duke of Albany, in 146. *Boet.* l. 15.

DAVID, a king of Ethiopia, succeeded his father Nahu in 1507, and died after a reign of 36 years, in which he carried on a successful war against the Portuguese. *Paul. Jov. Hist.* l. 8.

DAVID, *St.* (*Ecc.*) the patron of Wales, the son of Xantus, or Santus, prince of Ceretica, now Cardiganshire, was born about the close of the fifth century. He built a chapel at Glastonbury, founded twelve monasteries, and the present see of St. David's, and died about 544, leaving, Rules for his Monasteries; Letters to King Arthur; and Homilies, &c.

DAVID, *El David*, a Persian Jew in the 12th century, who gave himself out for the Messiah, in which he was supported by his countrymen, but was shortly after beheaded in the king's presence.

DAVID, *George*, a fanatic, son of a waterman at Ghent, gave himself out for the true Messiah, and the third David, and obtained many followers notwithstanding the extravagance of his pretensions. He died at Basle, in 1556, when the magistrates ordered his corpse and his writings to be burned by the common executioner.

DAVID, *ap Gwilum* (*Biog.*) a Welsh bard, whose poems were highly esteemed in his day.

DAVID, a philosopher of Armenia, about the middle of the fifth century, who translated the works of Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek writers.

DAVIE (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Creedy, in Devonshire, which was anciently written *de la Wey*, *de Wy*, or *de Vie*, contracted into Davie. The first mentioned in the pedigree of this family is William de la Wey, *alias* de Wy, who came over with William the Conqueror. His descendant, Sir John Davie, was created a baronet in 1641. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three mullets pierced *gules*.

*Crest.* "The Holy Lamb."

*Motto.* "Auspice Christo."

DAVIES, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a statesman and a poet, of Tisbury, in Wiltshire, was born in 1570, educated at Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple, and died in 1626, after having taken an active part in the affairs of Ireland, where he was for some time Speaker of the House of Commons, and acted also in a judicial capacity. He left, besides his Tracts, &c. several poems; namely, 'On the Immortality of the Soul;' 'Nosce Teipsum;' 'Acrostics,' on the words Elizabetha Regina, &c.; which have given him a place in the collection of English poets.

DAVIES, *John* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Denbighshire, in the 16th century, was the author of 1. 'Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ nunc communiter dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, &c. Rudimenta,' 8vo. 1621. 2. 'Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum,' fol. 1632. 3. 'Adagia Britannica,' &c. 1632, printed at the end of the Dictionary; besides the part he took in translating the Bible into Welsh with W. Morgan, bishop of Llandaff.

DAVIES, *John*, a critic, was born in London, in 1679, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1732. He published, 1. 'Maximi Tyrii Dissertationes, Gr. & Lat. ex Interpretatione Heinsii, &c. 8vo. 1703. 2. 'C. Julii Cæsaris, et A. Hirtii omnia Opera quæ extant,' 4to. Cantab. 1706, 1727. 3. 'M. Minutii Felicis Octavius,' 8vo. Cantab. 1707, and 1712. 4. 'Lactantii Firmiani Epitome Divinarum Institutionum,' 8vo. Cantab. 1718; besides editing several of Cicero's works.

DAVIES, *John*, of Kidwilley, in Carmaerthenshire, a translator, was born in 1625, and died in 1693, leaving upwards of 30 translations on different subjects.

DAVIES, *Miles*, a Welsh clergyman in the 18th century, was the author of 'Athenæ Britannicæ,' 8vo. 1715, &c.

DAVIES, *Thomas*, a bookseller, player, and writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1712, and died in 1785. He wrote, 1. 'Life of David Garrick,' 1780, which passed through many editions. 2. 'Dramatic Miscellanies,' 3 vols. 3. 'Lives of Dr. John Eachard, Sir John Davies, and Mr. Lillo,' &c. &c.

DAVILA, *Henry Catherine* (*Biog.*) an historian, of Cyprus, was born in 1571, and died by the hands of an assassin in 1631. His son, a youth of 18, revenged his death by immediately killing his murderer. He wrote, 1. 'Istoria delle Guerre Civili di Francia,' 4to. Venice, 1634, 1638, and often reprinted since; the finest editions are those of 2 vols. Paris, 1644, and Venice, 1733; translated into English in 1647, 1678, and a third time by Farneworth, 2 vols. 4to. 1755; the French translations appeared in 1642, and in 3 vols. 4to. 1757; the Latin translation by Cornagano, 3 vols. 4to. Rom. 1743.

DAVIS, *John* (*Hist.*) a navigator, and native of Sandridge, in Devonshire, was sent in 1585 to discover a North-West passage, and first entered the strait between Greenland and N. America, which has since been distinguished by the name of Davis' Strait. He afterwards went two other voyages for the discovery of the North-West passage, besides five to the East Indies, in the last of which he was killed, in 1605, on the shores of Malacca, in an affray with the Japanese, leaving, as an author, 1. 'The Account of his Second Voyage for the Discovery of the North-West Passage, in 1586.' 2. 'A Traverse Booke, made by M.

John Davis, in his Third Voyage for the Discoverie of the North-West Passage.' 3. 'The World's Hydrographicall Description;' all which are published in substance by Hakluyt, in his collection of voyages.

Davis, *Rowland* (*Biog.*) an Irish divine of Cork, was born in 1649, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and died in 1721. He wrote, 'The truly Catholick and Old Religion;' showing that the Established Church in Ireland is more truly a member of the Catholic Church than the Church of Rome, &c. 4to. Dublin, 1716.

Davis, *Henry Edwards*, a native of Windsor, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1784, was the author of an examination of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, which was so respectable a performance, that it was the only one of the many attacks on the historian which he deigned to notice.

DAVISON, *William* (*Hist.*) a statesman in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who acted in a diplomatic character in Flanders, Holland, and Scotland; and afterwards as one of her principal Secretaries of State, in which latter capacity he was compelled to take an active part in the trial and death of Mary, queen of Scots, and at length fell thereby under the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, by whose order he was for a time imprisoned.

Davison, *Francis* (*Biog.*) son of the preceding, published in 1602 some small pieces by himself and friends, entitled, 'Poetical Rhapsodie,' a second edition of which appeared in 1608, a third in 1611, and a fourth in 1621.

DAULIS (*Myth.*) Δαυλὶς, a nymph, daughter of Cephesus who gave her name to Daulis, a town of Phocis, which was anciently called Anacris. *Liv.* l. 32; *Strab.* l. 9; *Ovid. Met.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 10; *Ptol.* l. 3.

DAUMIUS, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a classical scholar of Zwickau, was born in 1612, and died in 1687, leaving several dissertations, &c. inserted in the 'Systema Dissert. Rar.' of Grævius, 4to. Ultraj. 1701.

DAUN, *Leopold, Count* (*Hist.*) an Austrian general and field-marshal, who died in 1766, at the age of 61, distinguished himself in the wars of Maria Theresa, particularly in the relief of Prague, to commemorate which great victory the empress instituted the military order which bears her name.

DAUNIA (*Geog.*) a name given to the northern parts of Apulia, now *Capitanata*. It received its name from Daunus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 146.

*Gens eadem, quæ te, crudeli Daunia bello*
*Insequitur.*

*Hor.* l. 1, od. 22.

*Quale portentum neque militaris*
*Daunia in latis alit æsculetis.*

*Plin.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 3.

DAUNUS (*Myth.*) a son of Pilumnus and Danae, who came from Illyricum into Apulia, where he reigned and gave his name to the country. *Fest. de Verb. Sign.*; *Serv. in Æn.* l. 8.

DAUPHINY (*Geog.*) an ancient province of France, near to Savoye and Piedmont, from which it is separated on the West by the Alps. It contains the three modern departments of Isere, Drome, and Upper Alps.

*Towns.* Grenoble is the capital, besides which there are Vienne and Embrun, which are archbishoprics; Gap, Die, Valence, Saint Paul-trois-Chateaux, and Orange, which are bishoprics; Briançon, Montelimart, Crest, Romans, &c.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Isere, the Drome, and the Durance, which take their rise in the Alps, and terminate in the Rhine.

*History of Dauphiny.*

Dauphiny, called in the Latin of the middle ages *Delphinatus*, was inhabited by the Allobroges, Vocontii, Caturiges, &c. when the Romans conquered this country, and formed it into a province of the empire. In the fifth century the Burgundians conquered Dauphiny, which was successively subject to the kings of France, and those of Burgundy. It had afterwards princes of its own, under the title of counts; among whom was Guiges IV, who in 1140 assumed the name of Dauphin, from which the country received that of Dauphiny. Humbert II, the last count, having no male issue, gave Dauphiny to the kings of France, and invested prince Charles, grandson of Philip de Valois, with the principality in 1349; since which time the eldest sons of the kings of France have borne the title of Dauphin.

DAURAT (*Biog.*) or *Dorat, John*, in Latin *Auratus*, a French poet, was born near the head of the Vienne, in the Limousin, about 1507, and died in 1588. His principal collection of verses is entitled 'Joannis Aurati Lemovices, Poetæ et Interpretis Regii Poemata,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1586.

DAURISES (*Hist.*) Δαυρίσης, a brave general of Darius, treacherously killed by the Carians. *Herod.* l. 5.

DAUSQUE (*Biog.*) or *Dausqucius, Claudius*, a Jesuit of St. Omers, was born in 1566, and died in 1644, leaving, 1. 'Antiqui Novique Latii Orthographica,' fol. Tournac. 1633. 2. 'Terra et Aqua,' &c. 4to. Tournac. 1633; besides an edition of Quintus Calaber, and some Theological Works.

DAVY (*Her.*) the name of a family at present enjoying the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir Humphry Davy, the chemist; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a chevron engrailed *erminois*, between two annulets in chief *or*, and in base a flame *proper*, encompassed by a chain *sable*, issuant from a civic wreath *or*.

*Crest.* Out of a civic wreath *or*, an elephant's head *sable*, ear *or*, tusks *argent*, the proboscis attached by a line to a ducal coronet, around the neck *or*.

*Motto.* "Igne constricto vita secura."

DAWES, *Sir William* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of York, and youngest son of sir John Dawes, bart., was born at Lyons, near Braintree, in 1671, entered a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1687, but afterwards taking his degree of A. M. at Cambridge, he was in 1697 elected master of Catherine Hall; and after different preferments, was in 1707 named to the see of Chester, from which in 1713, he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, where he died in 1724. After his death, appeared 'The whole Works of Sir William Dawes, Bart.' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1733, with a Preface and a Life, including those he published himself, as 'An Anatomy of Atheism,' 4to. London, 1693, a poem; 'The Duties of the Closet,' &c.; 'The Duty of Communicating explained,' &c.

Dawes, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a critic of Leicestershire, who died in 1766, at the age of 57, is well known and honourably remembered as the author of 'Miscellanea Critica,' 1745, reprinted in 1781.

DAWNAY, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, a general under Richard I of England, distinguished himself in the crusades, particularly at Acon, in Cyprus, where he killed a chief of the Saracens, and also slew a lion, for which he was marked by the favour of his sovereign, who took a ring off his finger and presented it to him, ordering *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, that his crest should be a demi-Saracen, with a lion's paw in one hand, and a ring in the other; which is the family cognizance to this day.

Dawnay, *Sir Nicholas*, a descendant of the preceding, distinguished himself in the Holy Land against the infidels, in the reign of Edward III.

Dawnay (*Her.*) the name of a Norman family, of which was sir Paine Dawnay, of Dawnay Castle, who came over with William the Conqueror. From him descended sir William Dawnay, mentioned under *History*; whose descendant,

sir John Dawnay, of Cowick, bart., was created in 1680 viscount Downe, co. Downe. John Christopher, the fifth viscount, who assumed his mother's name of Burton, was in 1796 created an English baron, by the title of baron Dawnay, of Cowick, co. York. [Vide *Downe*]

DAWSON (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Portarlington. William Henry Dawson, of this family, was created in 1770 baron Dawson, of Dawson Court, and advanced to the dignity of viscount of the county of Carlow. His son John Dawson, was created earl of Port-Arlington in 1785.

DAWSON, a branch of the same family, of Castle Dawson, co. Monaghan, which enjoys at present the dignity of a baron, conferred in 1797 on Thomas Dawson, by the title of baron Cremorne. He had been previously created baron Dartrey in 1770, and viscount Cremorne in 1785, which titles became extinct at his death in 1813.

DAY (*Biog.*) *Daye*, or *Daie*, *John*, a native of Dunwich, in Suffolk, and one of our earliest English printers, died in 1584, after having followed the business of a printer for 40 years; during which he contributed to the Reformation, as the lines on his grave-stone intimate, by printing Fox's Book of Martyrs, and other works on that side of the question. He also first introduced the Saxon letter into England.

DAY, *John*, son of the preceding, was born in 1566, educated at Oxford, and died in 1627 rector of Thurlow, in Suffolk. He published several Sermons, besides 'Day's Diall, or his Twelve Houres, i. e. Twelve several Lectures by way of Catechisme,' &c. Oxford, 1614.

DAY, *Richard*, another son of John Day, and a printer, was also the author of some verses 'Contra Papistos Incendiarios,' in Fox's Martyrology, 1576; besides translating Fox's book 'De Christo Triumphante Comœdia,' and writing a preface and conclusion to the 'Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs,' &c.

DAY, *Thomas*, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in Wellclose-square in 1748, and was killed in 1789, by a kick form his horse, who had thrown him. He is better known as the author of 'The History of Sandford and Merton,' than by his eccentricities, which tormented both himself and others, and finally occasioned his death.

DEAGEANT, *de St. Marcellin* (*Hist.*) a French writer and negotiator, in the reign of Lewis XIII.

DEANE (*Her.*) the family name of baron Muskerry, which title was conferred in 1781 on sir Robert Tilson, bart.

DE BATHE (*Her.*) the name of a family of Knight's-town, co. Meath, in Ireland, which came into England with William the Conqueror. Hugh de Bathe accompanied earl Strongbow in his expedition into Ireland about 1172, and had grants of many manors and lands in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Drogheda. His descendant, sir James Michael de Bathe, was created a baronet in 1801. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a cross between four lions rampant *argent*.

*Crest.* A lion rampant *argent*, supporting in his paws a dagger of the first, hilted *or*.

DEBIR (*Bibl.*) דְּבִיר, a city of Judah, the first inhabitants of which were giants of the race of Anak. *Josh.* x. 39, &c. Debir was also a town of Gad, beyond Jordan. *Josh.* xiii.

DEBIR, a king of Eglon, slain by Joshua. *Josh.* x. 3.

DE BLAQUIERE, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title at present enjoyed by the family of Blaquiere, conferred in 1800 on sir John Blaquiere.

DEBORAH (*Bibl.*) דברה, Rebecca's nurse, who accompanied Jacob, and was buried at the foot of Bethel. *Gen.* xxx. 5.

DEBORAH, a prophetess, wife of Lapidoth, who judged the Israelites, and dwelt under a palm-tree, A. M. 2719, A. C. 1285.

DE BURE (*Biog.*) vide *Bure*.

DE BURGH (*Hist.*) vide *Ulster* and *Clanricarde*.

DE BURGH, vide *De Burgo*.

DE BURGH (*Her.*) the name of the family which at present enjoys the title of earl of Clanricarde, and deduces its origin from Charlemagne, whose great-grandson, Baldwin II, is said to have been the founder of the House of Blois, in France, and the noble families of Burgh and Vesey, in Ireland, by his son John, earl of Comyn, and baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, who, being general of the king's forces, and governor of his chief towns, was named De Bourg, or De Burgh, in Latin De Burgo. This, in process of time, was written Bourk, but in 1752 the king, by letters under his signet royal and sign manual, granted to the earl Ulrick Bourke, of London, and Thomas Bourke of Ireland, and their descendants, full power, licence, and authority, to assume and use the name of De Burgh. Harlowen de Burgo, son of John earl of Comyn, had two sons, Robert and Otto, half-brothers to William the Conqueror, whom they accompanied into England. Robert became earl of Cornwall, and John, the youngest of his two sons, became earl of Kent; and the eldest, Adelm, had a son, William Fitz-Adelm, who was made governor of Ireland, and was high in the esteem of Richard I. His son, Richard de Burgo, by Isabel, natural daughter of Richard I of England, was lord of Connaught and Trim, and a person of no less honour and esteem than his father. He was constituted Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1227, and died in 1242, after having built the castle of Galway and Loughreah. His son Walter became earl of Ulster in 1243, in right of his wife, and in 1264 in his own right, having preserved both Ulster and Connaught to the king's laws during his life, which ended in 1271. At the death of William, the third earl, in 1333, this earldom passed out of the family; but from William de Burgo, second son of Richard, lord of Connaught, and younger brother of Walter, earl of Ulster, before-mentioned, descended Ulick de Burgo, who was created, in 1543, earl of Clanricarde, and baron of Dunkellin. Richard, the fourth earl, was advanced to the dignity of the English peerage in 1624, by the title of baron of Somerhill, co. Kent, and viscount Tunbridge, to which titles king Charles I added in 1628 those of baron of Imany, viscount of Galway, and earl of St. Alban's. His son Ulick, the fifth earl, was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Clanricarde, who, dying in 1657, without male issue, the Irish marquisate and the English earldom became extinct; but the earldom of Clanricarde and barony of Dunkellin devolved on his first cousin Richard. [Vide *Clanricarde*]

DE BURGO, *William* (*Hist.*) second son of Richard de Burgo, lord of Connaught, before-mentioned, was surnamed the *Conqueror*, on account of his warlike exploits during his service in France with his father, when the city of Bourdeaux was taken: and in the service of Henry III of England, in his wars with Scotland. He likewise distinguished himself on several occasions against the rebellious Irish, but was put to death by the king of Connaught, whilst his hostage.

DE BURGO, or *De Burgh*, *Sir William*, son of the preceding, was appointed in 1308 custos of Ireland, in which capacity he appeased many disorders, and signalized himself against Phelim O'Connor, king of Connaught, whom he totally routed and slew, with 28 other chiefs. He died in 1324, after a career of military glory.

DE BURGO, or *De Burgh*, *Sir Ulick*, son of the preceding, and lord of Clanricarde, followed in the steps of his father, and by his valour did considerable service in reducing his rebellious countrymen to obedience.

DE BURGO, or *De Burgh*, *first Earl*, vide *Clanricarde*.

DECAPOLIS (*Geog.*) a district in Judea, so called from its ten cities. *Plin.* l. 5, c. 18.

**DECEBALUS** (*Hist.*) a warlike king of the Daci, who defeated Domitian, but being subdued by Trajan, the successor of Domitian, he killed himself when Dacia became a Roman province, A. D. 103. *Sueton. in Domit.; Dio.* l. 68.

**DECEMBRIO**, *Peter Candide* (*Biog.*) a writer of Pavia, was born in 1399, and died in 1477, leaving among his numerous works Lives of Philip-Maria Visconti, and Francis Sforza, both Dukes of Milan, inserted by Muratori in Script. Rer. Ital. vol. xx; besides Latin and Italian Poems, Translations of Appian, and Quintus Curtius, &c. into Italian.

**DECENTIUS**, *Magnus* (*Hist.*) was made Cæsar by his brother Magnentius, A. D. 350, and set over Gaul; but when he heard that the latter had laid violent hands upon himself after the victory gained by Constantine at Lyons, he hanged himself after a reign of three years.

**Decentius** (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this prince, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription, DECENTIUS FORTISSIMUS CÆS.—MAG. DECENTIUS NOB. C. &c.



**DECHALES**, *Claudius Francis Millet* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and astronomer of Chamberry, in Savoy, was born in 1611, and died in 1678. His principal work, entitled 'Mundus Mathematicus,' or 'Cursus Mathematicus,' was reprinted in 4 vols. fol. Lugd. 1690.

**DECIES**, *Baron* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Beresford, conferred in 1812 on William Beresford, brother of George de la Poer, first marquis of Waterford.

**DECIUS** (*Hist.*) a very considerable family at Rome, from which sprung several consuls, some of whom solemnly devoted themselves to death for the benefit of their country. They were of plebeian origin, as we learn from Juvenal.

*Juv. Sat.* 8. v. 254.

*Plebeiæ Deciorum animæ, plebeia fuerunt*
*Nomina. Pro totis legionibus hi tamen, et pro*
*Omnibus auxiliis, atque omni plebe Latina*
*Sufficiunt Dis infernis, Terræque parenti.*

**Decius**, *Mus. P.*, a Roman consul, who, after signalizing himself by his courage on different occasions, devoted himself to the Manes for the purpose of animating the soldiers in a battle fought against the Latins, U. C. 414, A. C. 340. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Cic. in Tuscul.*; *Diodor.* l. 12; *Liv.* l. 8; *Val. Max.* l. 5, c. 6; *Plin.* l. 22; *Aurel. Vict.*; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 3; *Vir. Illust.* c. 26.

**Decius**, *Mus. P.*, son of the preceding, imitated his father's example, and, during his fourth consulship, rushed into the thickest of the battle which was fought against the Gauls and Tuscans, and perished U. C. 459, A. C. 295. *Liv.* l. 9, &c.

**Decius**, *Mus. P.*, a consul, grandson of the first, and son of the second P. Decius, also perished under similar circumstances in the battle against Pyrrhus, U. C. 475, A. C. 279. *Liv.* l. 10, &c.

**Decius**, *Brutus*, vide *Brutus*.

**Decius**, *Cn. Mettius, Q. Trajanus*, a native of Pannonia, who assumed the imperial purple, and after signalizing himself against the Persians, perished in battle, while fighting with the Goths, A. D. 251. [Vide *Trajanus*]

**Decius** (*Numis.*) vide *Trajanus*.

**Decius** (*Biog.*) or *Decio, Philip*, a jurist of Milan, was born in 1453, and died in 1536. His principal works are, 1. 'Consilia,' 2 vols. fol. Venet. 1581. 2. 'De Regulis Juris,' fol. ibid.

**DECKER** (*Biog.*) or *Deckher, John*, a Jesuit of Hazebruck, in Flanders, was born in 1559, and died in 1619, leaving 'Velificatio, seu Theoremata de Anno Ortus et Mortis Domini,' &c. 4to. Grat. 1606.

**Decker**, *Thomas*, a dramatic writer in the reign of James I, who, among other pieces, wrote 'Satyromastix,' &c. in which he ridiculed Ben Johnson; also 'Gull's Hornbook,' which was reprinted in 1813.

**DE CLIFFORD**, *Rosamond* (*Hist.*) commonly called Fair Rosamond, of the family of De Clifford, mentioned under *Heraldry*. [Vide *Rosamond*]

**De Clifford**, *Roger*, a great baron, famous for his valour and experience in military affairs, was successively governor of Marlborough, Ludgershall, and Erdesly Castles, and died in 1286, at the age of 86.

**De Clifford**, *Roger*, son of the preceding, and a no less renowned warrior in the service of Henry III and Edward I, was slain in 1283, in the Isle of Anglesey.

**De Clifford**, *Robert Lord*, commonly called first Lord de Clifford, son and heir of the preceding, was earl-marshal of England in 1307; and after signalizing himself on several occasions against the Scots, was slain at the battle of Bannockburne in 1314.

**De Clifford**, *Roger, fifth Lord*, is recorded to have been one of the wisest and gallantest of the De Cliffords. He often displayed his martial prowess in the wars of Scotland and France, and died in 1390.

**De Clifford**, *John, ninth Lord*, was surnamed the *Butcher*, from the immense slaughter which he made at the battle of Wakefield, where he assisted the king, Henry VI, in gaining the victory. He remained firm to the house of Lancaster, and was slain in 1461, and 1 Edward IV, at the battle of Towton, in Yorkshire. He was attainted in the parliament of November following.

**De Clifford**, *Henry*, son of the preceding, espoused the cause of the house of Lancaster, and was shot in the throat with a headless arrow, in endeavouring to force a passage for king Henry VIth's army. Of this wound he died instantly, in the 26th year of his age, three months after he had stabbed to the heart the young Edward Plantagenet, earl of Rutland, fourth son of Richard, duke of York. It is said that his body was thrown into a pit, with a promiscuous heap of the slain.

**De Clifford**, *Henry, tenth Lord*, son of Henry de Clifford before-mentioned, was only seven years of age when, the house of York prevailing, he was disguised in the mean habit of a shepherd's boy, to prevent his falling into the hands of his enemies; and in that condition he lived, without being taught so much as to write, till the age of 32, when he was restored in blood and honour in the first parliament of Henry VII. He was afterwards principal commander against the Scots, at the battle of Flodden, and died in 1523, at the age of 70, after spending the greater part of his life in studious retirement.

**De Clifford**, *Henry, eleventh Lord*, vide *Cumberland*.

**De Clifford**, *Lady Anne*, vide *Pembroke*.

**De Clifford** (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, the elder branch of which still retains the de before the surname of Clifford, which Walter Fitz-Richard-Fitz-Pont assumed on taking possession of Clifford Castle. A younger branch of this family is distinguished by the simple name of Clifford. [Vide *Clifford*] The first in the pedigree of this family, who was styled lord de Clifford, was Robert, the son of Roger de Clifford before-mentioned, who was born in 1274. Henry, the eleventh lord, was created earl of Cumberland in 1523. [Vide *Cumberland*] On the death of Margaret, baroness of Clifford, in 1775, the baronies of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vescy, or Vesci, were in 1776 confirmed to Edward Southwell, esq. who by marriage descended from the family of Clifford in the female line. [Vide *Southwell*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Clifford, baron de Clifford, co. Hereford, baron Westmoreland, and baron Vesci.

*Arms.* *Argent*, three cinquefoils *gules*, each charged with five annulets *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a demi Indian goat *argent*, armed, ducally gorged, and charged on the body with three annulets bendways *gules*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a wyvern *gules;* on the sinister, a monkey *proper*, environed about the loins with a collar and chain appendant to it *or*.

*Motto.* "Le Roy le vent."

DE COURCY (*Her.*) or *Courcy*, vide *Courcy*.

DE CRESPIGNY (*Her.*) the name of a family which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1805 on sir Claude Champion De Crespigny; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* First and fourth *argent*, a lion saliant *sable*, armed and langued *gules;* in dexter base, a fer de moulin pierced *sable;* second and third *azure*, three bars *argent*.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a cubit arm erect, holding a broad sword *proper*.

DE DUNSTAVILLE and BASSETT, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Bassett. [Vide *Bassett*] The arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Barry wavy of six *or* and *gules*.

*Crest.* A unicorn's head.

*Supporters.* Two unicorns collared, and each charged on the shoulder with a shield of the arms.

*Motto.* "Pro rege et populo."

DEE, *John* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, astrologer, and alchemist, son of Rowland Dee, gentleman sewer to Henry VIII, and grandson to Bedo Dee, standard-bearer to lord de Ferrars at the battle of Tournay, was born in London in 1527, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1571. His principal works are, 1. 'Propædumata Aphoristica,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1558. 2. 'Mons Hieroglyphica,' &c. Antv. 1564. 3. 'Epistola ad Eximium Ducis Urbini Mathematicum, Fredericum Commandinum,' &c. Pisaur. 1570. 4. 'The British Monarchy, otherwise called the Petty Navy Royal,' 1576, a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum. 5. 'Preface Mathematical to the English Euclid, published by sir Henry Billingsley, Knt.' 1570. 6. 'Divers and many Annotations and Inventions dispersed and added after the Tenth Book of Euclid,' 1570. 7. 'Epistola præfixa Ephemeridibus Joannis Feldi,' 1557, &c. 8. 'Parallaticæ Commentationis Praxeosque Nucleus quidam,' Lond. 1573.

DEE, *Arthur*, son of the preceding, was born in 1579, and died in 1651, leaving, 1. 'Fasciculus Chymicus,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1631.

DEERHURST, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Coventry.

DEERING (*Biog.*) or *Doering*, *George*, a physician and botanist of Saxony, who died in England in 1749, was the author of, 1. 'A Catalogue of Plants naturally growing and commonly cultivated in divers Parts of England,' &c. 8vo. 1738. 2. 'Nottinghamia Vetus et Nova,' 4to. 1751.

DEERING, vide *Dering*.

DE FOE, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) the well-known author of Robinson Crusoe, the son of James Foe, citizen and butcher of the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and grandson of Daniel Foe, of Elton, in Northamptonshire, yeoman; was born in 1663, and died in 1731, leaving a vast number of works on Commerce and Politics, &c. which did not survive his day.

DE GINKELL, *Godert* (*Hist.*) first earl of Athlone, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in Ireland in the service of king William, by reducing that country to obedience, for which he was rewarded with grants and dignities, and died in 1702, at the time that he was appointed field-marshal of the armies of the States-general.

DE GINKELL, *Godert*, his son, acquired great reputation as lieutenant-general of the Dutch forces during queen Anne's wars.

DE GINKELL (*Her.*) the name of a noble family of Holland, which boasts great antiquity in the United Provinces, where it enjoyed the title of baron de Reede Ginkell, &c. Godert de Ginkell above-mentioned, the descendant of this family, was created in 1691 earl of Athlone, and baron of Agrim, co. Galway. [Vide *Athlone*]

DEGIS (*Hist.*) a brother of Decebalus, king of the Daci, who came ambassador to the court of Domitian. *Mart.* l. 5, ep. 3.

DE GREY, *John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, passed a long life in military employments in the reign of Edward III, who, in consideration of his long and faithful services, and his great years, granted him a special dispensation to be exempted from coming to parliament and councils.

DE GREY, *William, Lord of Wilton*, was a distinguished warrior in the reigns of Henry V and Edward VI, who, as deputy of Calais, and governor of the Castle of Guisnes, in Picardy, defended the latter for a long time after the town of Calais had been taken. He was at length obliged to surrender, and was continued a prisoner until he was redeemed for 20,000 marks.

DE GREY, or *Grey*, *Sir John*, of the Greys of Groby, was slain in the battle of St. Albans, on the king's part, in 39 Henry VI.

DE GREY, *Elizabeth*, wife to the preceding, and eldest daughter to Richard Wodvile, earl of Rivers, was afterwards queen to Edward IV, who, being captivated with her beauty, when she went to him as a petitioner for herself and son, married her. She was wife to the king 19 years; and after his death she took refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster, to escape from the pursuit of Richard III; and being condemned in a præmunire by Henry VII, and all her possessions seized, she died in 1492, in the monastery at Bermondsey.

DE GREY, *Sir Thomas*, eldest son of the preceding. [Vide *Dorset*]

DE GREY, *Sir Richard*, younger brother of the preceding, was beheaded at Pomfret, by Richard III, in 1483.

DE GREY, *Thomas*, last lord of Wilton, being a violent puritan, was implicated in the conspiracy, called Raleigh's plot; for which he was attainted of treason, and died in the Tower in 1614.

DE GREY, *Leonard, Viscount Garney*, and sixth son of sir Thomas de Grey, earl of Huntingdon and marquis of Dorset above-mentioned [Vide *Dorset*], was created lord deputy of Ireland in 1536; but being tried for some treasonable practices with the Irish, was attainted and beheaded on Tower-Hill in 1541.

DE GREY, *Henry, duke of Suffolk*, vide *Suffolk*.

DE GREY, *Lord Thomas* and *Leonard*, brothers of the preceding, were both executed in 1555, for the part they took with their brother, the duke of Suffolk, in Wyatt's insurrection.

DE GREY, *Lady Jane*, daughter of Henry de Grey, duke of Suffolk, is more commonly known by the name of Lady Jane Grey. [Vide *Grey*]

DE GREY, *Catherine*, sister of lady Jane, was first the wife of Henry, lord Herbert, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards married to Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford; but the latter marriage being without the licence of queen Elizabeth, they were both imprisoned, and she died in 1547, after nine years' confinement.

DE GREY, *Lord John*, third and youngest brother of the duke of Suffolk, was for some time a favourite at court; but being suspected of having had some share with John Hales in an obnoxious publication, he died in confinement in 1564.

De Grey, *Henry, Lord, Earl of Stamford*, vide *Stamford*.

De Grey, *Thomas, Lord*, son of the first earl of Stamford, cut as despicable a figure as his father during the grand rebellion, and after having assisted Oliver Cromwell to raise himself into power by the death of his sovereign, and the suppression of the royalists, he became an object of the Protector's jealousy, and was confined in the Castle of Windsor, from which he escaped, by entering into security for his good behaviour, and died universally despised in 1657.

De Grey (*Her.*) the name of a family of considerable antiquity, several branches of which have obtained the honours of the peerage. The first of this family who appears in our public records is Henry de Grey, to whom king Richard I gave the manor of Turroc, &c. in Essex. His second son, John de Grey, founded the branch of the Greys of Wilton, who bore the title of lords Grey of Wilton. On the death of Thomas, the last lord before-mentioned, his sister Bridget married sir Rowland Egerton, bart. who was ancestor to sir Thomas Egerton, earl of Wilton. [Vide *Egerton* and *Wilton*] From Roger de Grey, younger son of John, the second lord Grey de Wilton, sprung the Greys of Ruthyn, of whom was sir John Grey in the direct line, whose two sons, Edmund and Thomas, were both honoured with the peerage. Thomas, the younger, was created lord Grey, of Rugemont, 28 Hen. VI; but being an active Lancastrian, he was attainted in 1 Edw. IV, and left no issue. His elder brother, Edmund, was made Lord Treasurer of England in 5 Edw. IV, and two years after created earl of Kent. Anthony de Grey, the tenth earl, was created in 1706 earl of Harold, co. Bedford, and marquis of Kent; and in 1710 was advanced to the dignity of duke of Kent, which titles became extinct at the death of his son Anthony in 1722. His grand-daughter Jemima, wife of Philip Yorke, second earl of Hardwick, inherited the titles of marchioness de Grey and baroness Lucas, of Crudwell. The marquisate became extinct at her death without male issue in 1797; but the barony of Lucas devolved to Amabel, the widow of Alexander Hume Campbell, lord Hume of Berwick, who was created in 1816 countess of Grey. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms*. Quarterly of four, 1. *Argent*, on a saltire *azure* a bezant for Yorke. 2. Gironny of eight pieces *or* and *sable* for Campbell. 3. Barry of six pieces *argent* and *azure* for Grey. 4. *Argent*, a fesse between six annulets *gules* for Lucar.

From Reginald, lord Grey, of Ruthyn, sprung the Greys of Groby, whose eldest son, sir Edward, by a second marriage, bore, by right of his wife, the title of lord Ferrers, of Groby. Edward, second son of this Edward, lord Ferrers, was created in 15 Edw. IV baron Lisle, and in 1 Rich. III viscount Lisle, which titles became extinct at the death of the second viscount Lisle in 1504. Sir Thomas de Grey, son of sir John de Grey, eldest son of of the fore-mentioned Edward, lord Ferrers, was created earl of Huntingdon in 11 Edw. IV, and four years after marquis of Dorset, to which he added, in right of his second wife Cicely, the titles of lord Bonville and Harrington. His grandson Henry, the third marquis, was created duke of Suffolk; and sir Henry Grey, nephew of the latter, was created in 1603 lord Grey of Groby, whose grandson Henry, second lord Grey of Groby, was created in 1628 earl of Stamford, co. Lincoln. [Vide *Stamford*]

De Grey, another branch of the same family, which derives its descent from William, the third son of the first Henry de Grey, enjoys the dignity of the peerage, conferred in 1780 on William Grey, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, by the title of lord Walsingham, baron of Walsingham, co. Norfolk. [Vide *Walsingham*]

De Grey, another branch of the same family, is distinguished by the name of Grey. [Vide *Grey*]

DEJANIRA (*Myth.*) Δειανείρα, a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia, and wife of Hercules, ignorantly caused the death of her husband by presenting him with a poisoned tunic, and was so disconsolate at this event that she destroyed herself. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 34; *Senec. in Her.*

DEICOON (*Myth.*) a Trojan prince, killed by Agamemnon. *Hom. Il.* l. 5.

DEIDAMIA (*Myth.*) a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, who bore a son to Achilles, called Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus. *Apollod.* l. 3.

DEIDIER, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a medical writer, and son of a surgeon of Montpellier, who died in 1746, left, among other things, 1. 'Experiences sur la Bile,' &c. Zurich, 1772. 2. 'Chymie Raisonnee,' &c. 12mo. Lyon. 1715.

DEIOCES (*Hist.*) Δηϊόκης, a son of Phraortes, who delivered the Medes from the yoke of the Assyrians, and died after a reign of 53 years. *Herod.* l. 1, c. 96, &c.

DEIOCHUS (*Myth.*) Δηΐοχος, a Greek chief killed by Paris. *Hom. Il.* l. 15.

DEIONE (*Myth.*) the mother of Miletus, by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* l. 9.

DEIONEUS (*Myth.*) Δηϊονεύς, a king of Phocis, and father-in-law to Ixion, by whom he was thrown into a pit of burning coals. *Apollo* . l. 1; *Diodor.* l. 4.

DEIOPEIA (*Myth.*) one of the 14 nymphs that attended on Juno, whom the goddess promised to Æolus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1.

DEIOTARUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Galatia, who was made king of that province by the Roman people. He favoured the cause of Pompey, and, when accused by his grandson of attempts on Cæsar's life, he was ably defended by Cicero. *Lucan.* l. 5, v. 55.

*—— fidum per arma*
*Deiotarum.*

*Cic. in Deiot.*; *Strab.* l. 12.

DEIOPHOBE (*Myth.*) a sibyl of Cumæ, and daughter of Glaucus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

DEIPHOBUS (*Myth.*) Δηΐφοβος, a son of Priam, who, having married Helen after the death of his brother Paris, was shamefully mutilated, and killed by Menelaus. *Hom. Il.* l. 13, &c.; *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Dict.* l. 2.

DEIPHON (*Myth.*) Δηΐφων, a brother of Triptolemus, who perished in the flames by which Ceres had made him grow, because his mother, Metanira, had disturbed her mysterious operations. *Apollod.* l. 1.

DEIPHONTES (*Hist.*) a general of Temenus, who took Epidauria. *Paus.* l. 2.

DEIPYLE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Adrastus married Tydeus, by whom she had Diomedes. *Apollod.* l. 1.

DE LA BARRE (*Biog.*) vide *Barre*.

DE LA COUR (*Biog.*) or *Delacourt, James*, an Irish poet, was born in 1709, and died in 1781. Among his works are 'Abelard to Eloisa,' in imitation of Pope, and 'The Prospect of Poetry,' 1773; besides sonnets and shorter poems, &c.

DELAIAH (*Bibl.*) דליה, son of Eliœnai, of David's family. 1 *Chron.* iii.

Delaiah, a counsellor of king Jehoiakim, who opposed his burning Jeremiah's books. *Jer.* xxxvi.

DELAMET, *Adrian Augustin de Bussi* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1621, and died in 1691. His decisions of cases of conscience were collected, with those of M. Fromageau, in 2 vols. fol.

DELANY, *Patrick* (*Biog.*) an Irish divine, was born in 1686, and died in 1768. He published, 1. 'The Tribune,' a periodical paper, 1729. 2. 'Revelation examined with Candour,' first volume in 1732, the second volume in 1734, of which a third edition was printed in 1735. 3. 'Reflec-

tions on Polygamy,' 3 vols. 1740–42. 4. 'An Historical Account of the Life and Reign of David, king of Israel.' 5. 'An Essay towards evidencing the Divine Original of Tythes,' &c. 6. 'The Humanist,' a periodical paper, 1757. 7. 'An Humble Apology for Christian Orthodoxy;' besides some volumes of Sermons, and a Defence of Dean Swift, his old friend.

DELANY, *Mary*, second wife of the preceding, and widow of Alexander Pendarves, esq. was born in 1700, and died at the age of 80, highly esteemed for her moral qualities, but still more so for her skill in oil painting, of which she left, among other specimens, 'The raising of Lazarus,' in the possession of her friend lady Bute. She also executed, at the age of 74, an ingenious piece of workmanship, consisting of flowers cut out of coloured papers with her scissars. This Flora, which was by far the completest ever executed by one hand, is in the possession of Barnard Dewes, esq. of Welsborn, in Warwickshire, her relative.

DELAUNE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a non-conformist, who in 1683 wrote an answer to Calamy's Discourse concerning a Scrupulous Conscience, and also a 'Plea for Non-conformity,' which was written in so offensive a style that he was sentenced to pay a heavy fine, and died in prison.

DE-LE-BOE (*Biog.*) vide *Sylvius*.

DELEYRE, *Alexander* (*Biog.*) one of the French Encyclopædists, was born in 1726, and died in 1797. His three chief works were an 'Analysis of the Works of Bacon,' several articles in the Encyclopædia, and a 'General History of Voyages.'

DELFAU, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a monk of Montet, in Auvergne, was born in 1639, and drowned in 1676. Among his works was an historical eulogy, entitled 'The Epitaph of Casimir, king of Poland,' &c.

DELFINI (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family of Venice.

DELFINI, *James*, distinguished himself as captain-general of the armies of the Venetians in 1258.

DELFINI, *John*, a doge of Venice in 1356, performed many signal services for the republic by his arms, and died in 1361.

DELFINI, *Michael*, was captain-general in the Venetian army in 1370.

DELFINI, *John*, was ambassador from the republic of Venice in Poland, Spain, France, Germany, and afterwards at Rome in 1595, after which he was created cardinal by Clement VIII in 1604, and died in 1622.

DELFINI, *Nicholas*, brother of the preceding, also acted in a diplomatic capacity for the republic on several occasions, and also as a general in the isle of Candia.

DELFINI, *Daniel*, a commander of the Venetian fleet, obtained a signal victory over the Turks; and, after serving the republic in a military capacity in the Morea, was sent ambassador to Vienna in 1701.

DELFINI, *John Peter* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Zante, of the same family as the preceding, distinguished himself by his erudition at the council of Trent.

DELFINI, *John*, was born in 1617, named *Patriarch of Aquileia* by Alexander VII, created cardinal by the same pope in 1667, and died in 1699.

DELFINI, *Mark Daniel*, archbishop of Damascus, and nuncio in France in 1696, was created cardinal by Innocent XII in 1699, and died in 1704, after having distinguished himself as a negotiator.

DELFT (*Biog.*) or *van Delphus, William James*, a painter and engraver of Delft, was born in 1619, and died in 1661, leaving portraits of Hugo Grotius, and Charles I, &c. which have been much admired.

DELIA (*Myth.*) a surname of Diana, because she was born in Delos.

DELIADES (*Myth.*) a son of Glaucus, killed by his brother Bellerophon. *Apollod.* l. 2.

DELILAH (*Bibl.*) דלילה, a prostitute who dwelt in the valley of Sorek, on the borders of the Philistines, to whom Samson abandoned himself, and was by her betrayed into the hands of his enemies. *Judg.* xvi.

DE LISLE (*Biog.*) vide *Lisle*.

DELIUM (*Geog.*) a town of Bœotia, opposite to Calchis, famous for a battle fought there. *Liv.* l. 31.

DELIUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Apollo, because he was born at Delos.

DELIUS, *Q.* (*Hist.*) an officer of Anthony, who was sent to cite Cleopatra before him. He afterwards abandoned his master, and fled to Augustus. *Plut. in Anton.*

DELMATIUS, *Fl. Jul.* (*Hist.*) or *Dalmatius*, a nephew of Constantine the Great, who was honoured by the title of Cæsar, and put in possession of Thrace and Macedonia, but was assassinated by his own soldiers. *S. Hieron. Chron.*; *Zosim.* l. 2; *Eutrop.* l. 10; *Oros.* l. 7.

DELMATIUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this prince, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; DELMATIUS NOB. CÆSAR.—FL. DELMATIUS NOB. CÆS. &c.




DE LOLME, *John Louis* (*Biog.*) a native of Geneva, and a political writer, was born in 1745, and died in 1807. His principal work was 'The Constitution of England, or an Account of the English Government,' &c.; the first English edition was published in 8vo. 1775; besides which he wrote a 'History of the Flagellants,' &c. 4to. 1783.

DELOS (*Geog.*) one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos, which was said to be the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, and therefore sacred to these deities. It was called by different names; as *Ortygia, Cynthia, Lagia, &c.* and by the Greeks Δῆλος, i. e. manifest, because it suddenly made its appearance on the surface of the sea by the power of Apollo, whence it was denominated by Callimachus πλαγκτὴ, and by Virgil and others *errans*.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 3.

*Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus*
*Nereidum matri et Neptuno Ægeo,*
*Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum*
*Errantem, Mycone celsâ Gyaroque revinxit.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 6, v. 333.

*—— Quam vix erratica Delos*
*Errantem accepit, tunc cum levis insula nabat.*

*Stat. Achill.* l. 2.

*—— Nec instabili fama superabere Delo.*

*Claudian de Cons. Hon.* l. 4.

*—— Motoque in stamine Delos*
*Errat, et aurato trahitur circumflua Ponto.*

It is now called *Sdilles*, and is under the Turks, by whom it has been reduced to a state of insignificance. *Thucyd.* l. 3, 4, &c.; *Aristot.*; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Plut. de Solert. Anim.*; *Lactant. in Theb.*

DELOS (*Numis.*) the medals of this island are well known by the types of Apollo and Diana, as in the annexed figure, where the heads of these two deities are jointly represented on both sides, with the bow on one side.



DELPHI (*Geog.*) now *Castri*, a town of Phocis, situate in a valley at the southwest side of Mount Parnassus, celebrated for a temple and oracle of Apollo, and also for the Amphictyonic council which assembled there. The oracles were always delivered by a priestess named Pythia. The temple was destroyed, and rebuilt several times; and, being the repository of immense wealth from the rich presents made by those who consulted the oracle, it was no less fre-

quently the object of plunder. Xerxes, and afterwards Brennus, are said to have been deterred from their attempt by supernatural means; but the people of Phocis seized out of it 10,000 talents: Nero carried away 500 statues of brass, and Constantine the Great removed its most splendid ornaments to his new capital. *Apollon.* l. 2; *Diod.* l. 16; *Cic. de Div.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 9; *Ovid. Met.* l. 10; *Paus.* l. 10; *Plut. de Defect. Orac.*

DELPHINIUS (*Myth.*) a surname of Apollo, because he slew the serpent Python, otherwise called *Delphine*. *Hom. Hymn. in Apoll.*; *Plut. de Jud. Anim.*

DELPHUS (*Myth.*) a son of Apollo, who built Delphi. *Hygin. Fab.* 161; *Paus.* l. 10.

DELRIO, *Martin Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Antwerp, was born in 1551, and died in 1608. He wrote Notes upon Seneca, Claudian, and Solinus, besides other works; as 'Disquisitiones Magicæ,' 3 vols. 4to. 1601, and some commentaries, &c.

DELTA (*Geog.*) Δέλτα, a part of Egypt, lying between the Canopian and Pelusian mouths of the Nile, which was so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter of that name. *Herodot.* l. 2, c. 13, &c.; *Cæs. Alex.* c. 27; *Strab.* l. 15, &c.; *Plin.* l. 3, c. 16.

DELVIN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Westmeath.

DEMADES (*Hist.*) an Athenian orator, who rose from the condition of a sailor to great power in the state, and having ingratiated himself with Philip of Macedon after the battle of Cheronea, was put to death, with his son, on suspicion of treason, A. C. 322. An Oration of his is extant, and was published in Gr. and Lat. in the 'Rhetorum Collectio,' 3 tom. fol. 1513, also 8vo. Hanov. 1619. *Cic. Orat.* c. 26, &c.; *Diod.* l. 16; *Plut. in Dem.*; *Quintil.* l. 2, c. 17.

DEMÆNETUS (*Biog.*) a rhetorician of Syracuse, and an enemy to Timoleon. *C. Nep. in Tim.* c. 5.

DEMAGORAS (*Biog.*) an historian, who wrote concerning the foundation of Rome. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1.

DEMARCHUS (*Hist.*) Δήμαρχος, a Syracusan, put to death by Dionysius.

DEMARETUS (*Hist.*) Δημάρητος, a citizen of Corinth, of the family of the Bacchidæ, migrated to Italy, A. C. 658, and settled at Tarquinii. His son Lucumon was king of Rome under the name of Tarquinius Priscus. *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Cic. Tusc.* l. 5, c. 37; *Liv.* l. 1, c. 34.

DEMARETUS, the son and successor of Ariston on the throne of Sparta, A. C. 526, was banished by the intrigues of Cleomenes, his colleague, when he retired to the court of Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia, with whose hostile intentions towards Greece he made his countrymen acquainted. *Herod.* l. 5, c. 75, &c.; *Justin.* l. 2.

DEMARETUS, a Corinthian exile at the court of Philip, king of Macedonia.

DEMATRIA (*Hist.*) a Spartan woman who killed her son because he returned ingloriously from battle. *Plut. Lac. Inst.*

DEMETRIANUS (*Ecc.*) succeeded Fabius as patriarch of Antioch in 253, and held the see till 260. *Euseb. Hist.* l. 6, &c.

DEMETRIAS (*Ecc.*) daughter of Olibrius, of the illustrious family of the Anicii, fled to Africa, with her mother Julian, to avoid the fury of the Goths; and, moved by the exhortations of St. Augustin, she determined on leaving her husband, and taking the vows. *August. Epist.* 143; *Ambros. Epist.* 84; *Hieron. Ep.* 8.

DEMETRIAS (*Geog.*) a town of Assyria, and also of Thessaly.

DEMETRIAS (*Numis.*) medals are ascribed to both of these towns; those of the former bear the inscription ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ, *Demetriensium sacræ*; those of the latter ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, *Demetrii Regis*, in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes its founder.

DEMETRIUS (*Bibl.*) Δημήτριος, a craftsman of Ephesus, who stirred up the inhabitants against the Christians. *Acts* xix. 24.

DEMETRIUS, a believer mentioned by St. John. 3 *John* xii. Some have fancied this to be the above-mentioned, but without any ground for such a surmise.

DEMETRIUS (*Hist.*) a name common to several princes.

*Kings of Macedonia.*

DEMETRIUS I, a son of Antigonus and Stratonice, surnamed *Poliorcetes*, or the destroyer of towns, one of the successors of Alexander the Great, died in the 123d Olympiad, A. C. 286, a prisoner to Seleucus, king of Syria, after having experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. His son Antigonus Gonatus succeeded him on the throne of Macedonia, which continued in the possession of his posterity till the reign of Perseus. *Diodor.* l. 29, &c.; *Justin.* l. 19, &c.; *Appian. de Bell. Syriac.*; *Euseb. in Chron.*

DEMETRIUS II, son of Antigonus Gonatus, succeeded his father A. C. 242, and died after a reign of 10 years. *Polyb.* l. 2; *Justin.* l. 26, &c.

DEMETRIUS, son of Philip, was delivered as an hostage to the Romans, and led in triumph by T. Q. Flaminius; but having acquired great esteem at Rome, he was put to death by his father at the instigation of his brother Perseus. *Polyb. Fragm.*; *Liv.* l. 33, &c.; *Justin.* l. 32.

*Kings of Syria.*

DEMETRIUS I, surnamed *Soter*, succeeded his uncle Antiochus Epiphanes in the 154th Olympiad, A. C. 162, and was killed in battle by his rival and cousin, Alexander Balas, after a reign of 11 years. *Polyb. Legat.*; *Strab.* l. 16; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12; *Appian. de Bell. Syr.*

DEMETRIUS II, surnamed *Nicator*, son of the preceding, obtained the throne of his father from Alexander Balas by the help of Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt, and killed by order of the governor of Tyre, whither he had fled for protection in the 162d Olympiad, A. C. 126. 1 *Maccab.* c. 15; *Liv.* l. 60; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13; *Appian. de Bell. Syr.*

DEMETRIUS III, surnamed *Eucærus*, son of Antiochus Gryphus, was taken by the Parthians, and died in captivity in the fourth or fifth year of his reign, A. C. 92.

DEMETRIUS, *Iwanowitz*, son and successor of Iwan Iwanowitz, made a desperate effort to shake off the yoke of the Tartars, and perished with his army in the attempt about 1343.

DEMETRIUS, grandson to John Basilowitz I, was declared his successor by his grandfather, but was put to death by his uncle Gabriel.

*Russian Princes and distinguished Persons of this Name.*

DEMETRIUS, a duke of Croatia and Dalmatia, was adorned with the title of king by Gregory VII. *Gregor.* l. 7, ep. 4; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 1076.

DEMETRIUS I, duke of Muscovy, succeeded George I about A. D. 1230.

DEMETRIUS II, son of John, died in 1400, after having obtained a signal victory over the Tartars.

DEMETRIUS, the younger brother of the Czar Feodor, is said to have been killed by Boris, his brother-in-law. On the accession of the latter to the throne of Russia, this Demetrius was personated by a stranger, who, pretending to have escaped from the murderous hands of Boris, found means, at the death of the latter, to raise himself to the throne of Russia. He was however, after a short reign, taken and treated as an impostor, in which character he is generally regarded by historians, who state him to have been a monk of a noble family of Moscow, named *Griska Utropeja*, very much resembling the real Demetrius in person.

DEMETRIUS, the name assumed by four other impostors, but with less success than the preceding. The first never

appeared, although his appearance was announced by the knez, Gregory Schacopski, keeper of the seal to Demetrius above-mentioned. The revolt was at first successful, but being soon afterwards quelled by the czar Zuski, Schacopski and the other ringleaders were put to death. The other pretenders, who acted in person the part they took upon themselves, were put to death in various ways.

**Demetrius**, *Phalereus*, a disciple of Theophrastus, who, although better known as a philosopher than a statesman, yet, for a time, succeeded in gaining great popularity among the Athenians, but was afterwards driven into banishment, and died in Egypt by the bite of an asp, which he applied to himself, A. C. 284. His works on Rhetoric and History are supposed to be all lost; and that which bears his name is ascribed by some to Dionysius Halicarnassensis. The best editions of this treatise are that of Gale, Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Oxon. 1676, among the Rhetores Selecti; and the Glasgow edition of Foulis, 1753. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 5; *Diog. in. Vit.; Plut. in Exil.; Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

**Demetrius** (*Biog.*) a grammarian, cotemporary with Cicero. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 8, ep. 11.

**Demetrius**, an historian, who wrote a history of the Jewish kings. *Clem. Alex.*

**Demetrius**, a Jew, and a freedman of Pompey's, who was high in his master's favour.

**Demetrius**, a Cynic philosopher, who, for his insolence, was banished by the emperor Vespasian. *Senec. de Benef.* l. 6, c. 8; *Philost. de Vit. Apoll.* l. 4, c. 8.

**Demetrius**, *Cydonius*, a learned Greek of Thessalonica, wrote, among other things, 1. 'De Contemnenda Morte,' Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Basil. 1553. 2. 'Irrisio Philosophorum Gentilium.' 3. 'Vitæ et Mortis Compendium,' Gr. et Lat. together with the first treatise, 8vo. Basil. 1586. *Cantacuzen. Hist.* l. 4.

**Demetrius**, *Pepagomenus*, a physician to the emperor Michael Paleologus, about 1270, left a treatise, 'De Podagra,' Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Paris, 1558.

**Demetrius**, *Chalcondylas*, vide *Chalcondylas*.

**Demetrius** (*Numis.*) several medals are extant bearing the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, and a crowned head with a bull's horn, after the manner of Bacchus, which have been ascribed to Demetrius Poliorcetes, but on doubtful authority. Others belong without doubt to the three kings of Syria, whose effigies are given as in the subjoined figures; they are distinguished by the inscriptions, ΒΑΣΙ-





ΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ, &c. *Vaillant. Hist.; Froel. Notit. &c.*

DEMOCEDES (*Hist.*) Δημοκήδης, a physician of Crotona, who, being carried prisoner to Persia, obtained great reputation at the court of Darius, by whom he was sent as a spy into Greece. He afterwards made his escape to his native place, and married the daughter of the famous Milo. *Herod.* l. 3, &c. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 8, c. 18.

DEMOCHARES (*Hist.*) an Athenian, sent with some others on an embassy to Philip, king of Macedonia, who conducted himself with insolence towards the king, which Philip treated with silent contempt. *Senec. de Ira; Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 3.

**Demochares** (*Biog.*) an orator and historian, nephew to Demosthenes, probably the same as the preceding, who wrote a history of his own times. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 83; *Athen.* l. 6.

**Demochares**, a poet of Soli, who wrote a comedy concerning Demetrius Poliorcetes.

**Demochares**, a painter, commended by Polybius. *Polyb. Legat.*

**Demochares**, a statuary, who wished to make a statue out of Mount Athos. *Vitruv. in Præf.*

DEMOCLES (*Hist.*) a beautiful youth who threw himself into a caldron of boiling water rather than submit to the unnatural lusts of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

DEMOCOON (*Myth.*) a son of Priam, who, after fighting valiantly, was killed by Ulysses. *Hom. Il.* l. 4.

DEMOCRATES (*Hist.*) an Athenian, who fought on the side of Darius against the Macedonians. *Curt.* l. 6.

DEMOCRITUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Abdera, who was known by the name of the laughing philosopher, because he usually laughed at the follies of men.

*Juv. Sat.* 10, v. 33.

> *Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat*
> *Democritus.*

*Horat.* l. 2, ep. 1, v. 194.

> *Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus, seu*
> *Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo.*

He died A. C. 361, in the 109th year of his age. His works, which were numerous, are all lost. [Vide Plate XXI] *Cic. de Fin.* l. 5; *Strab.* l. 1, &c.; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Diog. Laert. in Vit.; Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 4; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 14.

**Democritus**, the name of six writers mentioned by Diogenes Laertius.

DEMODICE (*Myth.*) the wife of Cretheus, king of Iolchos, who accused Phryxus of attempts upon her virtue, because he would not yield to her guilty passion. She was afterwards discovered and put to death. *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*

DEMODOCHUS (*Myth.*) a musician at the court of Alcinous. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 8; *Athen.* l. 1, &c.

**Demodochus**, a Trojan chief, who accompanied Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* l. 10.

DEMOIVRE, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Vitri, in Champagne, was born in 1667, and died in 1754, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Miscellanea Analytica de Seriebus et Quadraturis,' &c. 4to. 1730. 2. 'Doctrine of Chances,' &c. 4to. 1718, and 1738, greatly improved; and a third edition afterwards. 3. 'Annuities on Lives,' 8vo. 1724.

DEMON (*Hist.*) nephew of Demosthenes, who successfully exerted his influence to procure the recal of his uncle from banishment. *Plut.*

DEMONAX (*Biog.*) a philosopher in the time of Adrian, who died in his 100th year. *Lucian. in Vit.*

DEMOPHON (*Hist.*) an Athenian who assisted the Thebans in recovering Cadmea, &c. *Diod.* l. 15.

DEMOPHOON (*Hist.*) Δημοφῶν, son of Theseus and Phædra, was king of Athens, A. C. 1182, where he reigned 33 years. *Ovid. in Heroid.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 10; *Euseb. in Chron.*

DEMOSTHENES (*Hist.*) Δημοσθένης, the Grecian orator, was the son of a blacksmith, but, by application and talent, he acquired such influence at Athens that he was placed at the head of the government, in which station he successfully exerted all his powers of oratory against Philip of Macedonia. He was, notwithstanding, banished from Athens on a charge of bribery; and, after being recalled by his countrymen, he was compelled, in the 60th year of his age, A. C. 322, to take a dose of poison to escape falling into the hands of Antipater and Craterus, when they invaded the country. [Vide Plate XXXI]

*Juven. Sat.* 10.

> —— *Sævus et illum*
> *Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenæ*
> *Torrentem, et pleni moderantem fræna theatri, &c.*

The Athenians erected a statue to him with this inscription:

> Εἴπερ ἴσην γνώμη, ῥώμην Δημόσθενες εἶχες,
> Οὔ ποτ' ἂν Ἑλλήνων ἦρξεν Ἄρης Μακέδων.

The best editions of his works are those of Wolfius, 2 vols.

fol. Francf. 1604; that of Taylor, Vols. II and III, 4to. Cantab. 1748—67, the first volume not published; that of Reiske, Vols. I and II, 8vo. of his collection of the 'Oratores Græci.' *Cic. in Orat.*; *Plut. in Vit.*

DEMOSTHENES, an Athenian general, who, with his colleague Nicias, was compelled to surrender to the Syracusans, by whom they were put to death. *Thucyd.* l. 4; *Diod.* l. 12; *Plut. in Nic.*

DEMOURS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an oculist of Marseilles, was born in 1702, and died in 1793, leaving many translations of English works on medical subjects.

DEMPSTER, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a Scotch antiquary, who died in 1625, was the author of, 1. 'Strena Kal. Junuar. 1616,' &c. 4to. 1616. One of his dissertations on the Roman Kalendar is inserted in Grævius' Thesaurus. 2. 'Menologicum Scotorum,' &c. 4to. Bonon. 1622. 3. 'Scotia Illustrior,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. 1620. 4. 'Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum Lib. XIX,' 4to. 1627. 5. 'Thomæ Dempsteri a Muresk Scoti Pandectarum in Pisano Lyceo, Professoris Ordinarii de Etruria Regali Libri Septem Opus posthumum,' &c. 2 vols. fol. 1723, and 1724; besides Commentaries on Rosinus' Roman Antiquities.

DENBIGH, *William Fielding, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the noble and ancient family of Fielding mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself at the commencement of the rebellion in the service of his sovereign, but died of the wounds he received in the battle near Birmingham in 1643.

DENBIGH, *Basil Fielding, Earl of*, son of the preceding, did not follow the honourable course of his father, but, siding with the rebellious faction, whom he despised, aided them by his arms, and was opposed to his father in the very battle in which the latter lost his life. He concurred, however, in the restoration, and died in 1675.

DENBIGH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the ancient family of Fielding [vide *Fielding*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Fielding, of Hapsburg, earl of Denbigh, viscount Fielding, baron Fielding, of Newnham, Paddox, and St. Linn; also earl of Desmond, co. Kerry; viscount Callan and baron Fielding, of Lecaghe, co. Kilkenny; also count of the Holy Roman Empire. Title of the eldest son, viscount Fielding.

*Arms.* Argent, on a fess *azure*, three lozenges *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a nut-hatch, with a hasel-branch fructed all *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two bucks *proper*, attired and unguled *or*.

*Motto.* "Crescit sub pondere virtus."

DENHAM, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a statesman and a poet, was born in Dublin in 1615, and died in 1668, after having aided the royal cause to the utmost of his abilities during the rebellion. His works, which have been repeatedly printed in collections, as well as separately, place him in the first rank of British poets. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

DENIS, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a German naturalist and bibliographer, was born at Sclarden, in Bavaria, in 1729, and died in 1800. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'A Systematic Catalogue of Butterflies in the Environs of Vienna,' 4to. Vienn. 1776. 2. 'An Introduction to the Knowledge of Books,' 2 vols. 4to. 1777—1778; besides a translation of Ossian's poems into German, and other works, &c. 3. 'A Typographical History of Vienna, from the year 1482 to 1560,' 4to. ibid. 1782. 4. 'Augustini Sermones inediti,' &c. fol. ibid. 1792. 5. 'Codices Manuscripti Theologici Latini aliarumque Occidentis Linguarum Bibliothecæ Palatinæ,' 2 vols. fol. Vindob. 1793—1801. 6. 'Carmina quædam,' 4to. ibid. 1794.

DENISON, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who studied at Baliol College, Oxford, and died in 1628, wrote, 1. 'A threefold Resolution necessary to Salvation,' &c. 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1616. 2. 'Justification of Kneeling at the Sacrament,' 8vo. ibid. 1619. 3. 'On the two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper,' 4to. ibid. 1621. 4. 'De Confessionis Auricularis Vanitate, adversus Card. Bellarmini Sophismata,' 4to. Oxon. 1621.

DENMARK (*Geog.*) a kingdom in the N. of Europe, which is bounded on the E. by the Baltic, W. and N. by the sea called the Categat, and on the S. by Germany, to which it is joined on the side of Holstein, by a neck of land about three miles over. The continental part of Denmark comprehends Jutland, Sleswick, Holstein and Lauenburg; the insular part, Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Falster, Laaland, Bornholm, Moen, &c.

*History of Denmark.*

Denmark, a part of the ancient Scandinavia, [vide *Germania*] is supposed to have derived its name from the first founder of its kingdom, Dan; from whom the country is said to have been called *Dania*, and the inhabitants *Dani*. The reign of Dan, the son of Humble, is dated as early as 1038 A.C. of whose successors the following table contains an account, drawn from early writers on the country, the accuracy of which, in regard to its first princes, may, however, be justly called in question.

*Chronological Succession of the Kings of Denmark.*

| *Kings.* | *Began to Reign.* | *Reigned.* |
|---|---|---|
| Humble | 998 A.C. | 7 years. |
| Lother. | | |
| Skioldo | 966 | |
| Gram | 888 | |
| Suibdager | 856 | |
| Guthorm. | | |
| Hadding | 816 | |
| Frotho I. | 761 | |
| Haldan. | 685 | |
| Roe and Helgo. | | |
| Helgo | 595 | |
| Rolfo | 566 | |
| Hother. | | |
| Rorick Slyngibond | 483 | |
| Viglet. | | |
| Guitlach. | | |
| Vermund | 352 | |
| Olaus I. | 292 | |
| Dan II. | | |
| Hugleth. | | |
| Frotho II | 172 | |
| Dan III. | | |
| Fridleff. | | |
| Frotho III | 37 | |
| Hiarn. | 16 A.D. | |
| Fridleff II. | 21 | |
| Frotho IV. | | |
| Ingell. | | |
| Olaus II. | | |
| Frotho V, and | | |
| Harold I. | | |
| Hildane II, and Harold II. | | |
| Unguin, or Haguin. | | |
| Siwald. | | |
| Sigar. | | |
| Siwald II. | | |
| Haldane III. | | |
| Harold III. | | |
| Olo, or Olaus. | | |
| Omund | 331 | |
| Siward. | | |
| Bathul. | | |
| Jarmerc. | | |
| Broder. | | |
| Siwald III. | | |

| Kings. | Began to Reign. | Reigned. |
|---|---|---|
| Snio | 383 A.D. | |
| Biorno. | | |
| Gormon. | | |
| Gothrick. | | |
| Olaus III. | | |
| Hemming. | | |
| Siward and Ringo. | | |
| Regner. | | |
| Ivar | *831 or 841 | |
| Siward Snake Eye. | | |
| Eric. | | |
| Eric, the usurper. | 857 | |
| Canute the Little. | | |
| Frotho VI. | | |
| Gormo Angle II. | | |
| Harold V. | | |
| Gormo III. | | |
| Harold VI. | 930 | 50 years. |
| Sweyn | 980 | 34 |
| Canute the Great | 1014 | 21 |
| Canute III. | 1036 | 9 |
| Magnus | 1045 | 4 |
| Sweyn II | 1049 | 27 |
| Harold VII | 1074 | 2 |
| Canute IV. | 1076 | 9 |
| Olaus | 1085 | 10 |
| Eric III. | 1095 | 7 |
| Harold VIII | 1102 | 33 |
| Eric IV | 1135 | 4 |
| Eric V | 1139 | 8 |
| Canute V | 1147 | 8 |
| Sweyn IV | 1155 | 2 |
| Valdemar I | 1157 | 28 |
| Canute VI | 1185 | 18 |
| Valdemar II. | 1202 | 40 |
| Eric VI | 1241 | 8 |
| Abel | 1250 | 2 |
| Christopher I. | 1252 | 7 |
| Eric VII | 1259 | 27 |
| Eric VIII | 1286 | 35 |
| Christopher II | 1321 | 12 |
| Valdemar III. | 1333 | 42 |
| Margaret. | 1376 | 37 |
| Eric IX | 1412 | |
| Anarchy, for six years. | | |
| Christopher III. | 1445 | 3 |
| Christian I. | 1448 | 34 |
| John. | 1482 | 32 |
| Christian II. | 1513 | 10 |
| Frederic I | 1523 | 11 |
| Christian III | 1534 | 24 |
| Frederic II | 1559 | 29 |
| Christian IV | 1588 | 60 |
| Frederic III | 1648 | 22 |
| Christian V | 1670 | 29 |
| Frederic IV | 1699 | 31 |
| Christian VI | 1730 | 16 |
| Frederic V. | 1746 | 20 |
| Christian VII | 1766 | |

*Writers on Denmark.*

Saxo-Gramm. Hist. Dan; Adam Brem.; Pontan. Chorograph; Krantz Descript. Mar. Balt.; Meurs. Hist. Dan.; Suaning. Chron. Dan; Liscand. de Antiq. Dan; Cluver. German. Ant.; Bert. Comment. German. &c.

DENNE, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine and antiquary of Kent, was born in 1693, and died in 1767, leaving, 1. 'Articles of Enquiry for a Parochial Visitation,' 1732. 2. 'Concio ad Clerum,' 1745. 3. 'A Register of Benefactions to the Parish of Shoreditch.'

DENNE, *Samuel*, youngest son of the preceding, also a divine and antiquary, was born in 1730, and died in 1799. He published 'Historical Particulars of Lambeth Parish, and Lambeth Palace,' &c., besides contributions to the Archæologia, Vols. VI—XIII; Thorpe's 'Custumale Roffense;' Gough's 'Sepulchral Monuments;' Hasted's Kent 'Biblioth. Topog.;' Nichols's 'Illustration of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times in England;' Atterbury's 'Epistolary Correspondence;' 'The Topographer;' 'Ellis's History of Shoreditch,' &c. He also wrote the 'History and Antiquities of Rochester,' published by T. Fisher in 1772.

DENNER, *Balthasar* (*Biog.*) a portrait painter of Hamburgh, was born in 1685, and died in 1747. His fame was raised by the head of an 'Old Woman.'

DENNIS, *John* (*Biog.*) a poet and political writer, was born in London in 1657, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1733; among his dramatic pieces are 'A Plot and no Plot, or Jacobite Credulity,' 'Liberty asserted,' which, like his political writings, are now forgotten. His 'Original Letters, Familiar, Moral, and Critical,' are among the best of his performances.

DENNY, *Sir Anthony* (*Hist.*) one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Henry VIII, and a privy counsellor, was so high in favour with his master, by whom he had been enriched, that he was appointed one of the executors to his will. He died in 1505; and his grandson, Edward Denny, was created earl of Norwich in 1626.

DENORES, *Jason* (*Biog.*) a writer of Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus, died in 1590, leaving among his Italian works, 1. 'Del Mondo,' 8vo. 1571. 2. 'Dell' ottima Republica,' Venice, 1578. 3. 'Della Rhetorica,' 4to. Venice, 1584. 4. 'Della Poetica,' 4to. Padua, 1588. Among his Latin works are, 1. 'In Epistolam Q. Horatii de Arte Poetica,' 8vo. Venet. 1553, and Paris. 1554. 2. 'De Arte Dicendi,' 8vo. Venet. 1553, and Paris. 1554. 3. 'Institutio in Philosophiam Ciceronis,' 8vo. Patav. 1576. 4. 'De Constitutione Philosophiæ Aristotelis,' 4to. Patav. 1584.

DENTATUS (*Hist.*) vide *Sicinius*.

DENTON, *William* (*Biog.*) a physician, and youngest son of sir T. Denton, of Hillesden, in Buckinghamshire, was born in 1605, and died in 1691. His writings are, 1. 'Horæ Subsecivæ, or a Treatise showing the Original, Grounds, Reasons, and Provocations, necessitating our sanguinary Laws against Papists, made in the Days of Queen Elizabeth,' 4to. 1664. 2. 'The Burnt Child dreads the Fire,' &c. on the same subject. 3. 'Jus Cæsaris et Ecclesiæ vere dictæ,' fol. 1681, to which was added 'An Apology for the Liberty of the Press.'

DENTON, *Thomas*, an English divine of an ancient family at Sebergham, in Cumberland, was born in 1721; educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1752, and died in 1777. Besides being a contributor to the first edition of 'The General Biographical Dictionary,' he wrote, 1. 'Immortality, or the Consolation of Human Life, a Monody,' 4to. 1755, and reprinted in Dodsley's Collection. 2. 'The House of Superstition, a Vision,' 4to. 1762, afterwards prefixed by Mr. Gilpin to his 'Lives of the Reformers.'

DENYS (*Her.*) a family of East Neston, in Northamptonshire, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir George William Denys. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a cross patonce between four fleurs de lis *vert*, on a chief *azure*, a greyhound current of the field.

*Crest.* A demi-lion *erminois*; collared *gules*, holding between the paws a French lily slipped *proper*.

*Motto.* "Hora e sempre."

DEOBRIGA (*Geog.*) a town on the Iberus, in Spain, now *Miranda de Ebro.*

Deobriga (*Numis.*) this town is known by a medal of Galba, bearing the inscription, DEOBRIGA MUN*icipium*. *Goltz. Thes.*

D'EON, *Chevalier de* (*Biog.*) a Frenchman of an ancient and respectable family of Tonnerre, in Burgundy, was born in 1728, and died in 1810, after having passed the greater part of his life in the garb and under the character of a female, the falsity of which was not ascertained until after his death. He wrote, among other things, 1. 'Memoires,' 8vo. and 4to. 2. 'Histoire des Papes.' 3. 'Histoire Politique de la Pologne.' 4. 'Recherches sur les Royaumes de Naples et de Siciles.' 5. 'Memoires sur la Russie et son Commerce avec les Anglois,' &c.

DEPARCIEUX (*Biog.*) vide *Parcieux.*

DERBE (*Bibl.*) Δέρβη, the city described under *Geography*, whither St. Paul and Barnabas retreated after having been expelled from Iconium. Gaius also, the host of St. Paul, and St. John the Evangelist, were natives of this place. *Acts* xiv. and xxi.

Derbe (*Geog.*) the town of Lycaonia above-mentioned, now *Alah Dag*, situated at the north of Mount Taurus, in Asia Minor. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13, ep. 73.

DENTRECOLLES, *Francis* (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit of Lyons, and a missionary to China, where he died in 1771, left several works in the Chinese language recommending Christianity to the inhabitants.

DERBY, *Thomas, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the noble family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the reigns of Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII, and died in 1504, bearing the titles of earl of Derby, lord Stanley, lord of Man, and great constable of England.

Derby, *Thomas, Earl of*, great grandson of the preceding, acted a no less noble and distinguished part during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, during which troublesome period he was noted for his loyalty and wisdom in public, and his splendour and hospitality in private life.

Derby, *Henry, Earl of*, son of the preceding, was sent ambassador by Elizabeth to Henry III, king of France, and was also one of the peers on the trial of the queen of Scots, being then of the Privy Council. He died in 1592, after having filled many high posts.

Derby, *Ferdinand, Earl of*, son of the preceding, survived his father but a short time, having died of poison, as was suspected, through the agency of one Hesket, an emissary of the Jesuits, who had tried in vain to draw this nobleman from his allegiance.

Derby, *James, seventh Earl of*, the noble supporter of the royal cause during the rebellion, who, after fighting heroically in different engagements, and defending the Isle of Man most obstinately against the rebels, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and basely beheaded, in violation of the promise of pardon, in 1651. [Vide Plate VIII]

Derby, *Charlotte, Countess of*, the worthy wife of the preceding, was no less distinguished for her gallant defence of Latham House in 1644, against 2000 of the rebel forces; and of the Isle of Man in 1651, which was the last place that submitted to the usurping powers, and of which lord Fairfax enjoyed the profits, while this heroine was detained in prison with her young children till the restoration, and died in 1663.

Derby, *Charles, Earl of*, son of James, ventured his life in the cause of Charles II; and on sir George Booth's rising in 1659, in Cheshire, he joined his force at the head of divers gentlemen in Lancashire; but being defeated he was taken prisoner in the habit of a serving man. At the restoration he was made lord-lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, and died in 1672.

Derby, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the noble family of Stanley above-mentioned under *History*, [vide *Derby* and *Stanley*] which with their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Stanley, earl of Derby, lord Stanley, baron Stanley of Latham, and a baronet. The title of the eldest son lord Stanley.

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a bend *azure*, three bucks' heads cabossed *or*.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, an eagle with wings expanded *or*, preying upon an infant in its cradle *proper*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a griphon; on the sinister a buck, both *or*, ducally collared and chained *azure*.

*Motto.* "Sans changer."

DERBYSHIRE (*Geog.*) in Latin *Comitatus Derbiensis*, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, E. by Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, S. by Leicestershire and Staffordshire, and W. by Cheshire. It is watered by several streams, the principal of which are the Trent, Derwent, Wye, &c. Derby, in Latin *Darbia*, or *Derwentia*, is its chief town; besides which it contains Chesterfield, Ashbourn, Bakewell, &c. This county was first occupied by the British tribe called the *Coritani*; became a part of the province Flavia Cæsariensis under the Romans; and was comprehended in the kingdom of Mercia during the Saxon heptarchy.

DERCETO (*Myth.*) a goddess of Syria, otherwise called Atergatis, Asteroth, Astarte, &c. [Vide *Astarte*]

DERCYLIDAS (*Hist.*) Δερκυλίδας, surnamed *Sisyphus*, a general of Sparta, celebrated for his military exploits. He took nine cities in eight days. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 1, &c.; *Diod.* l. 14; *Polyæn.* l. 2.

DERHAM, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine and philosopher, was born at Stoughton, near Worcester, in 1657; educated at Oxford, and died in 1735. He wrote, 1. 'The Artificial Clock Maker;' a fourth edition of which was published in 12mo. 1734. 2. 'Physico-Theology,' 8vo. 1713; being the substance of 16 sermons, preached at Boyle's Lectures in 1711 and 1712. 3. 'Astro-Theology, or the Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God,' &c. 8vo. 1714. 4. 'Christo-Theology,' 8vo. 1726. 5. 'A Defence of the Church's Right in Leasehold Estates,' 8vo. 1731; besides editing some of the works of Mr. Ray; and also the 'Philosophical Experiments and Observations of the late eminent Dr. Robert Hooke, and other eminent Virtuosi in his Time,' 8vo. 1726; and revising the 'Miscellanea Critica,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1726; and contributing many pieces to the Royal Society.

DERING (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, of which mention is made as early as Henry II. This family at present enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1641 on sir Thomas Dering; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a fesse *azure*; in chief three torteauxes (as the augmentation); second and third *or*, a saltire *sable*.

*Crest.* On a ducal coronet *or*, a horse passant *sable*, maned *or*.

*Supporters.* Two horses *sable*, maned *or*.

*Motto.* "Terrere nolo, timere nescio."

Dering, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a puritan of the 16th century, of the above-mentioned family, who, though educated at Cambridge, and presented by the queen to the prebend of Chardstoke, was so carried away with his reforming notions, that it was found needful to suspend him from preaching. He died in 1576, leaving, 1. 'A Lecture or Exposition upon a Part of the Fifth Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, as it was read in St. Paul's, Dec. 6, 1572,' 16mo. London, 1581; which was extended to 27 lectures or readings upon that part of the epistle. 2. 'A Sermon preached before the Queen's Majesty, Feb. 5, 1569,' Lond. 1584.

3. 'A Sermon preached at the Tower of London, Dec. 11, 1569,' ibid. 1584. 4. 'Certain Godly and Comfortable Letters,' &c. 4to. no date; all which, with some other tracts of his, were collected and printed by Field, in 1 vol. 8vo. 1595.

DERMODY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a native of Ireland, who, after passing through many adventures little to his credit, died in 1802, in the 28th year of his age. He wrote, among other poems, 'The Battle of the Bards,' in allusion to the rencounter between Peter Pindar and a brother bard.

DE ROOS (*Hist.*) or *de Ros, Robert*, surnamed *Furfan*, was employed by king John as one of the commissioners to conduct William, king of Scotland, to England, and was afterwards engaged with the rebellious barons against his sovereign, for which his lands were seized; but he probably recovered them again from Henry III, with whom he was in great favour. He was the founder of Hamlake Castle, in Yorkshire, and Werke Castle, and died in 1227, after having assumed the habit of the Order of Knights Templars.

De Roos, *Robert*, grandson of the preceding, married lady Isabel, the rich heiress of William de Albini, fourth lord of Belvoir, in Leicestershire, and raised a new embattled wall at Belvoir Castle, of which he became seized. He assisted Alexander III, king of Scotland, against his rebellious subjects; and afterwards joining the barons of England against the king, he was appointed to guard the persons of king Henry III, and the prince, who were made prisoners at the battle of Lewes in 1265. This nobleman died in 1285.

De Roos, *William*, his son and heir, was an unsuccessful competitor for the crown of Scotland, in respect of his descent from Isabel, his great grandmother, daughter to William the Lion, king of Scotland. He distinguished himself for his zeal and fidelity in the service of Edward III, in which latter reign he died.

De Roos, *William*, his eldest son and heir, was appointed Lord High Admiral by Edward III, and also one of the commissioners, with the archbishop of York and others, to treat of a peace between the king and Robert Bruce. He died in 1342, after having served in the army of the king in France.

De Roos, *William*, his son, was at the battle of Crecy, and also at that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where David de Bruce and many of the nobles were taken prisoners.

De Roos, *Thomas*, was a firm adherent to Henry VI; for which he was attainted in 1 Edward IV, when he died.

De Roos, *Edmund*, his son, recovered his possessions from Henry VII, who reconciled the contending parties.

De Roos (*Her.*) *Rosse*, or *Ros*, the name of an ancient family, the ancestor of which, Peter, assumed his surname in the reign of Henry I, from the lordship of Ros, in Holderness. His descendant, Robert de Roos, was summoned to parliament by writ of 49 Henry III, from whom descended Edmund lord Roos, whose sister Eleanor married sir Robert Manners, knt. and had issue George, who, in right of his mother, succeeded as lord Roos, whose son Thomas was created earl of Rutland. [Vide *Manners*] At the death of Edward, the third earl, the barony passed by marriage into the family of William Cecil, lord Burleigh; and at the death of his son William, without issue, reverted to Francis Manners, sixth earl of Rutland; since which time it lay dormant, until claimed and confirmed in 1806 to Charlotte Fitzgerald de Roos, descended from lady Frances Manners, daughter of John, fourth earl of Rutland, who married lord Henry Fitzgerald, second brother to the late duke of Leinster. The arms of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* De Roos *gules*, three waterbougets *argent*, quartering Boyle.

DERRICK, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a native of Ireland, who was born in 1724, and died in 1769, left, among other things, 'A View of the Stage;' 'A Collection of Voyages;' 'Letters written from Liverpool, Chester,' &c.; besides some translations from the French, &c.

DERTONA (*Geog.*) now *Tortona*, a town of Liguria, which was a Roman colony. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 11.

Dertona (*Numis.*) this town is known by a medal of Tiberius, bearing the inscription, TI*berius* CAES. *Colonia Julia Augusta Dertona.*

DERTOSA (*Geog.*) now *Tortosa*, a municipal town of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the river Iberus. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 4.

Dertosa (*Numis.*) several medals of Augustus and Tiberius bear testimony by their inscriptions that this town was a Roman colony; as COL. DERTOSA; or C. I. A. D. i. e. *Colonia Julia Augusta Dertosa*, intimating that the colony was founded by Julius Cæsar.

DESAGULIERS, *John Theophilus* (*Biog.*) an experimental philosopher of Rochelle, in France, was born in 1683, and died in 1744. He wrote, 1. 'Fires Improved; being a New Method of building Chimnies,' &c. 1716. 2. 'A Course of Experimental Philosophy,' 2 vols. 4to. 1734. 3. 'Dissertation on Electricity,' 1742; besides editing Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics; and contributing many papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

DESAIX, *Lewis Charles Anthony* (*Hist.*) a French general, was born near Riom in 1768, and served in the revolutionary war; when, after giving the decisive turn to the battle of Marengo, he received in the moment of victory a shot in the breast, and immediately expired, in 1800.

DESART, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Cuffe, which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Cuffe, earl of Desart, co. Kilkenny; viscount Castle Cuffe, baron of Desart. The title of the eldest son, viscount Castle Cuffe.

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a bend indented *sable*, three fleurs-de-lis of the field, between two cottises *azure*, each charged with three bezants.

*Crest.* An arm in pale, couped below the elbow, vested with gold, charged with two bends undée *azure*, turned up *ermine*, the hand *proper*, holding a pole-axe *or*, the staff *azure*.

*Supporters.* Two leopards regardant *proper*, collared with the bend, charged as in the arms, and chained *sable*.

*Motto.* "Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ."

DESAULT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a physician of Arsac, in Chalosse, was born in 1675, and died in 1737, leaving, 1. 'Nouvelles Decouvertes en Medicine,' 1727; if it be rightly attributed to him. 2. 'Dissertation sur la Pierre des Reins et de la Vessie,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1736.

Desault, *Peter Joseph*, a surgeon of Magnay Vernois, in Franche Comte, was born in 1744, and died in 1795. He was the author of the 'Journal de Chirurgie,' begun in 1791; besides which he left a work entitled, 'Maladies Chirurgicales et des Operations qui leur conviennent,' 2 vols. 8vo.

DES BARREAUX, *James de Vallee, Lord* (*Biog.*) a French nobleman who, like lord Rochester, was a great wit, a great libertine, and a great penitent. He died in 1647; and some time before his death he composed the famous sonnet so full of contrition, and commencing, "Grand Dieu, tes jugemens," &c.; besides which he left several poems in Latin and French.

DESBILLONS, *Francis Joseph Terrasse* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and Latin poet of Chateauneuf, in Berri, was born in 1711, and died in 1789. His works are, 1. 'Fabulæ Libri XV,' the best edition of which was printed in Germany, with a French translation by the author himself; 2 vols. 8vo. 1769; they were also printed at Paris in 1771, and 1778. 2. 'Nouveaux Eclaircissemens sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Guillaume Postel,' 8vo. 1763. 3. 'Histoire de la Vie

et des Exploits Militaires de Madame de St. Balmont,' 8vo. 1773. 4. 'Ars bene valendi,' 8vo. 1788. 5. 'Miscellanea Posthuma;' 'Monita Philosophica;' and 'Schola Patrum,' &c. a Latin comedy, were published at Manheim, 8vo. 1792; besides which he published an edition of Phædrus, and of Thomas à Kempis.

DESBOIS, *Francis Alexander Aubert de la Chesnaie* (*Biog.*) a lexicographer, was born at Ernée, in the Maine, in 1699, and died in 1784, leaving, 1. 'Dictionnaire Militaire,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1758. 2. 'Dictionnaire d'Agriculture,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1751. 3. 'Dictionnaire Universel et raisonné des Animaux,' 4 vols. 4to. 1759. 4. 'Dictionnaire Domestique,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1762, and 1763. 5. 'Dictionnaire Historique des Mœurs, &c. de France,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1767. 6. 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse,' &c. 12 vols. 4to. 1773, &c.

DES BROSSES (*Biog.*) vide *Brosses*.

DES CARTES, *Rene* (*Biog.*) a philosopher of La Haye, in Tourain, was born in 1596, and died in 1650. Of his works there have been several editions, particularly a Latin edition, 9 vols. 4to. Amst. 1701—1715. That published at Paris comprehends 15 volumes, 12mo. containing 'Lettres,' &c. 6 vols. 1724. 'Les Meditations Metaphysiques,' &c. 2 vols.; 'Discours de la Methôde pour bien conduire sa Raison et chercher la Vérité dans les Sciences Plus la Dioptrique,' &c. 2 vols.; 'Les Principes de la Philosophie,' 1 vol.; 'Les Passions de l'Ame;' 'Le Monde, ou Traité de la Lumiere; L'Homme de René des Cartes, et la Formation du Fœtus.' [Vide Plate XXXV]

DESERICIUS (*Hist.*) or *Deseritz, Joseph Innocent*, a native of Hungary, and ambassador to the hospodar of Wallachia from pope Benedict XIV, died in 1765, aged 63. He wrote, 'Pro Cultu Literarum in Hungaria Vindicatio,' &c. 4to.

DESGODETS, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an architect of Paris, was born in 1653, and died in 1728. He wrote, 1. 'The Ancient Edifices of Rome, drawn and measured with Exactness,' fol. Paris. 1682; published in French and English by Mr. Marshal, London. 1771. 2. 'Les Lois des Batimens,' printed from his MS. 1776.

DESHAIS, *John Baptist Henry* (*Biog.*) a painter of Rouen, was born in 1729, and died in 1765. Among his best pieces are 'The Marriage of the Virgin;' 'The Resurrection of Lazarus;' 'Potiphar's Wife and Joseph;' 'The Combat of Achilles and Xanthus;' &c.

DESIDERIUS (*Hist.*) or *Didier*, last king of Lombardy, invaded the papal dominions, but being resisted and taken prisoner by Charlemagne, he died in France. *P. Diacon. de Gest. Longob.; Sigebert et Ado in Chron.; Sigon. de Reg. Ital.* l. 3 et 4.

DESIDERIUS (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Vienne, was banished, and afterwards put to death, in 603, by order of Brunhilde, whose vices he reproved. *Greg. Mag.* l. 7, ep. 117; *Fred. Addit. ad Gregor. Tur.* c. 32; *Sigebert et Ado in Chron. Aimon.* l. 3.

DESIDERIUS (*Numis.*) the brother of Magnentius, from whom he received the title of Cæsar, is principally known by some few medals bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscription, D. N. DESIDERIUS NOB. C. &c. *Goltz. Fast.; Strad. Imp. Rom.*



DESHOULIERES (*Biog.*) vide *Houlieres*.

DESIRE, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) a French priest in the 16th century, who distinguished himself in his opposition to the Calvinists, and left many works of controversy.

DESKFORD, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Findlater.

DESLANDES, *Andrew Francis Boureau* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Pondicherry in 1690, and died in 1757. He wrote, 1. 'Remarques Historiques, Critiques, &c. d'un Cosmopolite,' 12mo. 1731. 2. 'Litteratum Otium,' 1713, &c. 3. 'Histoire Critique de la Philosophie,' 4 vols. 12mo. 1737, &c.

DESMAHIS, *Joseph Francis Edward de Corsembleu* (*Biog.*) was born in 1722, and died in 1761, leaving some dramatic pieces and poems, which appeared in 1777, with a life of the author, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris.

DESMAISEAUX (*Biog.*) or *Desillaiseaux, Peter*, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Auvergne in 1666, and died in 1745. Besides editing Bayle's works, in 4 vols. fol. he published, 1. 'Nouvelles Lettres de Bayle,' 2 vols. 12mo. Hague, 1739. 2. 'The Life and Works of St. Evremond,' 3 vols. 4to. and 8vo. 1709. 3. 'The Lives of Boileau, Chillingworth, and Hales, of Eton,' 1719. Some pieces of Locke's, which had not been inserted in his works, 1720. 4. 'Recueil de diverses Pièces sur la Philosophie, la Religion Naturelle,' l'Histoire des Mathematiques,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1720, collected from Leibnitz, Clarke, Newton, and others. He also appears to have edited the 'Scaligerana, Thuana, Perroniana, Pithœana, and Colomesiana,' 2 vols. Amst. 1711.

DESMARES, *Toussant* (*Biog.*) a priest of the oratory, was born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1599, and died in 1687, leaving, 1. 'Necrologe de Port-Royal,' 4to. 1723; to which a supplement was added by Le Fevre de St. Marc, in 1735. 2. 'Description de l'Abbaye de la Trappe,' Lyons, 1683; besides theological and controversial works, enumerated by Moreri.

DESMARETS (*Biog.*) vide *Marets*.

DESMOLETS, *Peter Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Paris, was born in 1677, and died in 1760. His principal work is a continuation of Sallengre's 'Memoires de Litterature,' 11 vols. 12mo. 1726—1731; besides which he published 'Recueil de Pièces d'Histoire et de Litterature,' 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1731; and edited Father Lami's treatise, 'De Tabernaculo Fœderis,' fol. Paris, &c.

DESMOND, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the earl of Denbigh. [Vide *Denbigh*]

DESMOULINS, *Benedict Camille* (*Hist.*) one of the revolutionary leaders in France, and principal founder of the Jacobin club, was dragged to the scaffold by order of Robespierre in 1794.

DESMOUSTIER (*Biog.*) or *Demoustier, Charles Albert*, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer of Villers-Coterets, was born in 1760, and died in 1801, leaving, 1. 'Lettres à Emilie sur la Mythologie,' 6 vols. 18mo. 1790. 2. Several comedies and operas, performed with great success, particularly 'Le Conciliateur.' 3. 'Le Siège de Cythere,' a poem, 1790. 4. 'La Liberté du Cloitre,' a poem; besides several things in MS.

DESPARD, *Edward Marcus* (*Hist.*) a native of Queen's County, in Ireland, who, after having served his king as a colonel in the West Indies, set on foot a conspiracy to assassinate him as he was proceeding to parliament; but the plot being discovered by some of his accomplices, he was tried, condemned, and executed, with nine others, in 1803.

DESPAUTER (*Biog.*) *Despautré*, or *Van Pauteren, John*, a grammarian of the Netherlands, in the 15th century, was the author of a grammar, entitled, 'Joan. Despauterii Ninivitæ Commentarii Grammatici,' fol. Paris. 1537, printed by Robert Stephens. This work, which procured him a high reputation in his day, is now very scarce.

DESPEISSES, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Montpellier, was born in 1594, and died in 1658. His works on law were published under the title of 'Les Œuvres d'Antoine Despeisses, ou toutes les Matieres les plus importantes du Droit Romain sont expliquées, et accommodées au Droit Francois,' 4 vols. fol.

DESPENCER (*Hist.*) vide *Le Despencer*.

DESPIERRES, *John* (*Biog.*) a Benedictine of Flanders, was

born in 1597, and died in 1664, leaving, 1. 'Gloria sanctissima Monachorum Patriarch. Benedicti.' 2. 'Calendarium novum ad legendas Horas Canonicas, secundum Ritum Breviarii Romani.' 3. 'Vindiciæ Trithemianæ,' &c. 4to. Duac. 1641. 4. 'Auctoritas Scripturæ Sacræ Hebraicæ, Græcæ, et Latinæ,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1651. 5. 'Commentarius in Psalterium Davidicum,' &c. 6. 'Calendarium Romanum novum et Astronomia Aquicinctina,' fol. ibid. 1657.

DESPLACES (*Biog.*) a French engraver who died in 1749, left, among his best pieces, 'The Soldier holding a Dagger at Astyanax in his Mother's Arms;' 'The Descent from the Cross,' &c.

DESPORTES, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a poet of Chartres, was born in 1546, and died in 1606. His works, consisting of sonnets, stanzas, elegies, &c. were first published in 4to. 1573, by Robert Stephens.

DESPORTES, *Francis*, a painter of Champigneul, in Champagne, was born in 1661, and died in 1743. He was chiefly employed in the service of Lewis XIV, for whom he furnished the palaces of Versailles, Marli, &c. with specimens of his skill.

DESPORTES, *John Baptiste René Pouppée*, physician to the king of France, was born at Vitre, in Bretagne, in 1704, and died in 1748, leaving an interesting work, entitled, 'Histoire des Maladies de Saint Domingue,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1770.

DESSAIX (*Hist.*) vide *Desaix*.

DESSENIUS, *Bernard* (*Biog.*) a physician of Amsterdam, was born in 1510, and died in 1574. He wrote, 1. 'De Compositione Medicamentorum,' fol. 1555. 2. 'De Peste Commentarius, Preservatio, et Curatio,' 4to. Colon. 1564, &c.

DESTOUCHES, *Philip Nericault* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Tours, was born in 1680, and died in 1714. His works were published at the Louvre by order of Louis XV, in 4 vols. 4to.

DESTOUCHES, *Andrew*, a Frenchman and musical composer, whose opera of Isse is considered as his best piece. He died in 1749.

DEVARIUS, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a scholar of the 16th century, who compiled an Index to Eustathius' Commentary on Homer; and wrote 'De Particulis Græcæ Linguæ Liber Particularis,' 4to. Rom. 1558; 12mo. Lond. 1657; Amst. 1700, 1718, &c.

DEVAUX, *John* (*Biog.*) a surgeon of Paris, was born in 1649, and died in 1729. His works are, 1. 'Le Medecin de soi-même,' 12mo. 2. 'L'Art de faire des Rapports en Chirurgie,' 12mo. 3. 'Index funereus Chirurgorum Parisiensium ab Anno 1415 ad Annum 1714,' 12mo. &c.

DEUCALION (*Myth.*) Δευκαλίων, a son of Prometheus, who reigned in Thessaly when the earth was overwhelmed with a deluge, and was saved, with his wife Pyrrha, by building himself an ark.

*Pind. Olymp.* 9.

*——ἵν' αἰολο-*
*βρόντα Διὸς αἶσα*
*Πύῤῥα Δευκαλίων τε Παρ*
*-νασσῷ καταβάντε*
*δόμον ἔθεντο πρῶτον——*

They are fabled to have made men and women by throwing stones behind their backs.

*Pind. Olymp.* 9.

*——ἄτερ*
*δ' εὐνᾶς ὁμόδαμον*
*κτισάσθην λίθινον γόνον.*

*Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

*——Quo tempore primum*
*Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem*
*Unde homines nati, durum genus.*

*Juv. Sat.* 1, v. 81.

*Ex quo Deucalion nimbis tollentibus æquor,*
*Navigio montem ascendit, sortesque poposcit,*
*Paulatimque animâ caluerunt mollia saxa,*
*Et maribus nudas ostendit Pyrrha puellas.*

That this fable has its foundation in the scripture account of the universal deluge is too obvious to need any comment, and is one of the numberless testimonies which profane history furnishes in confirmation of the truth of Holy Writ. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 5; *Hygin. Fab.* 193; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Luc. de Dea Syria.*

DEVEREUX, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself in the service of the Black Prince, in the wars in France and Spain.

DEVEREUX, *Sir Walter*, vide *Ferrars*.

DEVEREUX, *Walter*, vide *Hereford*.

DEVEREUX, *Walter*, vide *Essex*.

DEVEREUX, *Robert*, vide *Essex*.

DEVEREUX (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family, which derives its origin from Walter de Ewrus, a Norman, who, in consideration of his services to William the Conqueror, obtained the grant of Salisbury and Amesbury, in Wilts. His great grandson Patrick was created earl of Salisbury. Sir Walter Devereux, a descendant from his second son, Robert, was summoned to parliament in 1461, as a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Ferrars; and Walter, the third lord Ferrars, was, in 1549, advanced to the dignity of viscount Hereford; and his grandson Walter, the second viscount Hereford, was created in 1572, by queen Elizabeth, earl of Essex. At the death of the third earl of Essex, without male issue, the earldoms of Essex and Eu became extinct; the baronies of Ferrars, Bouchier, and Lorraine, continued in abeyance, till Charles II revived them in the person of sir Robert Shirley, afterwards earl Ferrars; but the title of viscount Hereford devolved on sir Walter Devereux, grandson of the first viscount.

DE VESCI, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Vesey, which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Vesey, viscount de Vesci, of Abbey Leix, Queen's county; baron Knapton, and a baronet of Ireland.

*Arms.* Or, on a cross *sable*, a patriarchal cross of the field.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a hand in armour, holding a laurel branch, both *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two Hercules, with clubs over their shoulders *proper*, crined and habited about the middle *or*.

*Motto.* "Sub hoc signo vinces."

DEVIZES (*Geog.*) the *Devizes*, or *the Vies*, a town in Wiltshire, situated on the Kennet and Avon canal, 24 m. N. W. Salisbury, 88½ W. by S. London. Lon. 1° 58′ E. lat. 51° 21′ N. A strong castle was built here in the reign of Henry I by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, which underwent a memorable siege in the reign of Stephen. The town itself was besieged during the rebellion by sir William Waller, who experienced a signal defeat from a detachment of the royalist army under lord Wilmot on Roundway Down, in Wiltshire.

DEVONSHIRE, *first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1590, and died in 1625, after having enjoyed the favour of his majesty, James I. He was one of the first adventurers who settled a colony and plantation in Virginia; and on the first discovery of the Bermudas had, with the earl of Northampton, the earl of Pembroke, the lord Paget, the lord Harrington, and others, a grant of these islands from the king, whereupon they soon made them into a flourishing plantation.

DEVONSHIRE, *William, second Earl of*, son of the preceding, was beloved and admired in both houses of Parliament, where he was a great speaker. He also upheld the dignity of his family in all public transactions, in which he was

deeply engaged during his short life, which was ended in 1628.

Devonshire, *Christian, Countess of*, wife of the preceding, daughter of Edward, lord Bruce, of Kinlosse, and sister to Thomas, earl of Elgin, distinguished herself no less by her prudent management of her husband's estates at his death, than by her loyalty, which shone conspicuous in a degenerate age. So steadfast was she in the cause of the king, that the politic general Monke sent her, by a considerable officer, a private signal, by which she might know his intentions of restoring the monarchy. This countess died in 1674, enjoying to the last the most unequivocal testimonies of regard from the royal family, who expressed without reserve their sense of her constant zeal in their service.

Devonshire, *William, third Earl of*, and son of the preceding, was not backward in testifying the loyalty which was so distinguished in his parents, and opposed every approach to the rebellion, which afterwards broke out and destroyed the monarchy. He withdrew from England when his services could be of no avail; and, although he suffered much for his loyalty, yet he sought no employment at court. Nevertheless, he enjoyed the confidence of his majesty, Charles II, until his death in 1684.

Devonshire, *William, first Duke of*, and son of the preceding, signalized his courage as a warrior by going, in 1665, as a volunteer in the fleet in attendance on the duke of York, when he was present at the desperate engagement of the third of June. He was afterwards a leading member of opposition by the title of lord Cavendish; and at the revolution one of the most strenuous supporters of king William, with whom he was in high favour, as also with queen Anne, by whom he was continued in his high offices until his death in 1707. He was the author of 'An Ode on the Death of Queen Mary,' and 'An Allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer.'

Devonshire, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Cavendish. [Vide *Cavendish*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, marquis of Hartington, earl of Devonshire, baron Cavendish, of Hardwicke. The title of the eldest son, marquis of Hartington.

*Arms.* Quarterly. 1. *Sable*, three harts' heads caboshed *argent*, attired *or*, for Cavendish. 2. Per bend embattled *argent* and *gules*, for Boyle. 3. Checky *or* and *azure*, a fess *gules*, for Clifford. 4. As first.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a snake noue *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two harts *proper*, each gorged with a garland or sprig of roses *argent* and *azure*, attired *or*.

*Motto.* "Cavendo tutus."

Devonshire (*Geog.*) in Latin *Devonia*, a county of England, lying on the Bristol Channel. It was originally inhabited by the Danmonii, and afterwards formed part of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its principal towns are Exeter, Plymouth, Tavistock, Oakhampton, Barnstaple, and Dartmouth, &c. Its rivers are the Exe, Teign, Dart, Taw, Tamer, &c.

DEUSINGIUS, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a physician of Meurs, in the duchy of Juliers, was born in 1612, and died in 1666, leaving among his works, 1. 'Canticum Avicennæ de Medicina ex Arab. Lat. reddit.' 4to. 1649. 2. 'Dissertationes Duæ: prior de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis; altera de Lacte ac Nutrimento Fœtus in Utero,' 4to. 1651.

D'EWES, *Sir Symonds* (*Biog.*) an historian and antiquary of Coxden, in Dorsetshire, was born in 1602, and died in 1650, leaving 'The Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' &c. fol. 1682.

DE WITT, *John* (*Hist.*) pensionary of Holland, was born in 1625, chosen a pensionary of Dort in 1650, and, after having distinguished himself in his management of public affairs, was murdered, with his brother, in prison in 1672. [Vide Plate IX]

DE WITT, *James* (*Biog.*) a painter of Amsterdam, was born in 1695, and died in 1754. His principal piece was 'Moses appointing the 70 Elders,' executed for the burgo-masters of Amsterdam.

DEYSTER, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver of Bruges, who died in 1711, aged 55. His 'Death of the Virgin,' is his best piece. His daughter Anna was also celebrated as a paintress, and died in 1746.

DEZALLIER, *D'Argenville, Anthony Joseph* (*Biog.*) a naturalist and biographer of Paris, in the last century, was the author of, 1. 'La Theorie et la Pratique du Jardinage,' 1747. 2. 'Conchyliologie,' &c. 2 vols. 4to reprinted in 4to. 1757. 3. 'L'Oryctologie, ou Traité des Pierres,' &c. 4to. 1755. 4. 'Abrégé de la Vie de quelques Peintres célébres,' 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 8vo.

DIACONUS, *Paulus* (*Biog.*) vide *Paulus*.

DIADUMENIANUS, *Marcus Opelius* (*Hist.*) the son of the emperor Macrinus, was proclaimed Cæsar by his father, and was afterwards slain with him in the 12th or 16th year of his age.

Diadumenianus (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this prince, bearing his effigy as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, M. OPELIUS ANTONINUS DIADUMENIANUS CAES.—IMP. CAES. ANTON. PIUS DIADUMENIANUS and in the Greek, Μ. ΟΠ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟϹ ΚΑ.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. Ο. ΔΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ. Medals were struck of this prince in most cities of Greece, and the neighbouring countries.




DIAGORAS (*Biog.*) an Athenian philosopher, who was noted for his impiety and blasphemy, which provoked his countrymen to set a price on his head. He, however, escaped his pursuers, and flourished A. C. 416. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Lactant. de Irâ Dei*, l. 4.

Diagoras, an athlete, who flourished about the same period, and is celebrated by the verses of Pindar, saw his three sons crowned the same day at Olympia, and died through excess of joy. *Cic. Tusc.* l. 1; *Plut. in Pell. Gell.* l. 8; *Paus.* l. 6.

DIANA (*Myth.*) daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and goddess of hunting, is supposed to be the same as the goddess Isis among the Egyptians; bearing the name of Proserpine or Hecate, in the lower regions; Luna, Phœbe, or the moon in heaven; and Diana, in the woods; from which circumstance she was called *triformis*; she was also designated by the epithets of Lucifera, Ephesia, Delia, Cynthia, Britomartis, &c. The most famous of her temples was that at Ephesus, which was one of the seven wonders of the world; she was on that account called by distinction Diana Ephesia, and represented with many breasts, to denote fertility, as may be seen under *Numismatics*. The Lacedæmonians, and some other people, used to offer her human victims, before the time of Lycurgus; but the Athenians generally offered her goats; and others a white kid, and sometimes a boar pig, or an ox. Among plants, the poppy and the ditany were sacred to her. According to Cicero, there were three of this name; viz. the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, of Jupiter and Proserpine, and of Upis and Glauce. *Hom. in Apoll.*; *Hesiod. Theog.* 918; *Eurip. in Iph.*; *Callimach. in Hymn.*; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Horat.* l. 3, od. 22; *Virg. Georg.* l. 3; *Manil.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 36.

Diana (*Numis.*) this deity is represented on medals with a crescent on her head; a torch, or bow and arrows in her hands, and a quiver on her back. The crescent and the

torch are the emblems of *Diana Lucifera*, as in fig. 2; the stag with the bow, &c. represent *Diana Venatrix*, or the huntress, as in fig. 1, 3, and 6; when depicted without feet

*Fig.* 1.


*Fig.* 2.


*Fig.* 3.


and many breasts, she is known by distinction to be Diana of Ephesus, as in fig. 4, where she is represented with Isis on one side, and Serapis on the other; when represented as in fig. 5, with a triple body, and bearing instruments of torture in her hands, she is supposed to be the infernal Diana, or

*Fig.* 4.


*Fig.* 5.


*Fig.* 6.


Hecate; when carried on a bull, she is distinguished by the appellation of Diana Icaria, or Tauripolia, which answers to Europa.

DIARBEC (*Geog.*) or *Diar Bechir*, a country of Asiatic Turkey, the ancient *Mesopotamia*, which is situated between the Tigris and Euphrates, by the waters of which last river it is annually inundated.

DIARBEC, the capital of this Pachalic, or government, otherwise called *Caramit*, the ancient *Amida*, is situated on a fine plain on the west bank of the river Tigris, 60 miles distant from Merdin, 172 from Malatia, and 287 from Orfa. Lon. 39° 32′ E., lat. 37° 55′ N.

DIAZ, *Bartholomew* (*Hist.*) a Portuguese navigator, who in 1466 discovered the most southern cape of Africa, now called the Cape of Good Hope.

DIAZ, *John* (*Biog.*) a Spaniard, who having embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, was assassinated at the instigation of his brother Alphonsus, who had endeavoured to convert him from the Protestant faith.

DICEARCHUS (*Biog.*) a disciple of Aristotle, and native of Messina, in Sicily, wrote many things on History, Mathematics, and Geography, of which nothing remains but the fragment of a treatise on the latter subject; which was first published by Henry Stephens in 1589, with a Latin version and notes; and afterwards by Hudson, among the 'Veteris Geographiæ Scriptores Græci minores,' &c. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1703.

DICETO, *Ralph de* (*Biog.*) author of 'Abbreviationes Chronicorum,' or an epitome of English History, was dean of St. Paul's in 1210.

DICK, *Sir William, Bart.* (*Biog.*) a physician, and son of sir William Cunningham, was born in 1703, and died in 1785. He was for many years a faithful and vigilant manager of the Royal Infirmary, at Edinburgh, and was in 1774 honoured with a medal from the London Society of Arts, for his culture of rhubarb, the rearing of which was first attempted by him.

DICKINSON, *Edmund* (*Biog.*) a physician and chemist, was born at Appleton, in Berkshire, in 1624, and died in 1707; leaving, 1. 'Delphi Phœnicizantes,' &c. 12mo. 1655, to which were added 'Diatriba de Noæ in Italiam Adventu,' &c.; it was reprinted at Francfort in 1669, and at Rotterdam in 1691 by Crenius, in the first volume of his 'Fasciculus Dissertationum,' &c. 2. 'An epistle of E. D. to T. M. an Adept concerning the Quintessence of the Philosophers,' &c. 8vo. 1769. 3. 'Physica vetus et vera, sive Tractatus de naturali Veritate Hexameri Mosaici,' &c. 1702, 4to. Rotterd. 1703, and 12mo. Loeburg. 1705.

DICKSON, *David* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, was born at Glasgow in 1583; and died in 1622. His works are, 1. 'A Commentary on the Hebrews,' 8vo. 2. 'On Matthew,' 4to. 3. 'On the Psalms,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1655. 4. 'On the Epistles, Latin and English,' fol. and 4to. 5. 'Therapeutica Sacra, or Cases of Conscience Resolved,' 4to. Latin, 8vo. English. 6. 'A Treatise on the Promises,' 12mo. Dublin, 1630. 7. 'Prælectiones in Confessionem Fidei,' fol. which have been translated, and frequently printed under the title of 'Truth's Victory over Error.'

DICTÆ (*Geog.*) or *Dictæus Mons*, a mountain of Crete, whence the island itself is called by the poet Dictæa arva. *Virg. Ecl.* l. 6.

DICTYNNA (*Myth.*) a nymph of Crete, who first invented hunting nets, and was one of Diana's attendants.

DICTYS (*Myth.*) a king of the island of Seriphus, who was set on the throne by Perseus. *Apollod.* l. 1.

DICTYS, *Cretensis* (*Biog.*) the supposed name of an ancient historian, who is said to have accompanied Idomeneus to the Trojan war, of which he wrote an account; but that which is now extant under his name is generally admitted to be a spurious production of much later date.

DIDAS (*Hist.*) a Macedonian, who was employed by Perseus to slander his brother Demetrius, and render him suspected to his father Philip. He was afterwards one of the favourite generals of the latter. *Liv.* l. 40, c. 23.

DIDEROT, *Denys* (*Biog.*) one of the French encyclopedists, and son of a cutler of Langres, was born in 1713, and died in 1784. Besides the Encyclopedia, which contributed greatly to bring about the French Revolution, he wrote likewise on History and Morals, &c.

DIDIA, *Clara* (*Numis.*) the daughter of Didius Julianus, is said to have been exceedingly beautiful. She received the title of AUGUSTA from her father, as appears from medals bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure.




DIDIER (*Hist.*) in Latin *Desiderius*, *Duke of Thoulouse*, distinguished himself as a general in the service of Chilperic I, king of Neustria, and was killed in battle with the Visigoths in 590.

DIDIUS (*Hist.*) a governor of Spain, conquered by Sertorius. *Plut. in Sert.*

DIDIUS, a man who brought Cæsar the head of Pompey's eldest son. *Plut.*

DIDIUS, a governor of Macedonia, who triumphed over the Scordisci.

DIDIUS, a governor of Britain, under Claudius.

DIDIUS, *Julianus*, a rich Roman, who at the death of Pertinax, purchased the empire of the soldiers, by whom, after a reign of two months, he was slain.

DIDIUS, *Julianus* (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this emperor, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions, IMP. CÆS. M. DID. JULIAN. AUG. &c.



DIDO (*Myth.*) daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, and wife of Sichæus, fled from her brother Pygmalion, with a number of Tyrians, to whom his cruelty was odious, and was driven by a storm to the African coast, where she built the city of Carthage; but being, according to the fictions of the poets, afterwards deserted by Æneas, whom she had hospitably entertained, she killed herself in despair. *Virg. Æn.* l. 1, &c.; *Ovid. Met.*; *Pater.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 18.

DIDO (*Numis.*) some medals of Messana and Panormus represent, as is supposed, the head of Dido, which a Victory is in the act of crowning; on the reverse, an inscription in Phœnician, but unknown characters, within a crown of laurel.

DIDYMUS (*Bibl.*) vide *Thomas.*

Didymus (*Hist.*) cousin of the emperor Honorius, was put to death by Constans, the son of the usurper Constantine, after he had made himself master of Spain in 408. *Sozomen.* l. 9; *Cassiodor. et Prosper. in Chron.*; *Oros.* l. 7.

Didymus (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Alexandria, to whom are attributed scholia on the Odyssey, now extant, the best editions of which are that in 2 vols. 8vo. Venet. apud Ald. 1528, and that of Paris, 8vo. 1530.

Didymus, a musician of Alexandria, in the reign of Nero, who wrote upon Grammar, Medicine, and Music, but none of his works are extant.

Didymus *of Cnidus*, a mathematician, who made Commentaries on Aratus.

Didymus, an ecclesiastical writer of Alexandria, in the fourth century, of whose works nothing remains except a treatise upon the Holy Spirit, to be found in the writings of St. Jerome, by whom it was translated.

Didymus, a name common to several grammarians.

DIECMAN, *John* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine of Stade, was born in 1647, and died in 1720. He wrote, 1. 'De Naturalissimo cum Aliorum, tum maxime Joannis Bodini, ex Opere ejus Manuscripto Anecdoto de Abditis Rerum Sublimium Arcanis, Schediasma,' 12mo. Lipsic. 1684. 2. 'Specimen Glossarii Latino-Theodisci.' 3. 'Dissertationes de Sparsione Florum.' 4. 'De Dissensu Ecclesiæ Orientalis et Latinæ circa Purgatorium.' 5. 'Enneades Animadversionum in diversa Loca Annalium Cardinalis Baronii,' &c.

DIEMEN, *Anthony Van* (*Hist.*) a native of Kurlenberg, and governor of the Dutch territories in the East Indies, sent Tasman in 1642 on a voyage of discovery; and the land which was discovered on the south of New South Wales was called in honour of him Van Diemen's Land. He died in 1645.

DIEMERBROCK, *Isbrand de*, a physician of Montfort, near Utrecht, was born in 1609, and died in 1674. His works, including his 'Anatomia Corporis Humani,' were published in fol. Ultraj. 1685.

DIEPENBRECK, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a landscape painter of the Hague, died in 1675, aged 67. His 'Temple of the Muses,' is considered his master-piece.

DIEPPE (*Geog.*) a town of Upper Normandy, in France, situated between two rocky mountains at the mouth of the river Arques, or *Bathune*, 35 m. N. Rouen, 45 N. E. Havre de Grace, and 100 N. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 44′ E., lat. 49° 55′ N. This town, called in Latin *Deppa*, was frequently taken and retaken during the wars between the English and French in the 11th and 12th centuries. It was plundered by the Huguenots in the 16th century, and at that period was surprised by the English, who also bombarded it in 1694.

DIESPITER (*Myth.*) a surname of Jupiter as being the fountain of light. *Aul. Gell.* l. 5.

DIEST, *Abraham van* (*Biog.*) a painter of the Hague, was born in 1655, and died in 1704. He was principally known in England, where he chiefly resided.

DIETERIC, *John Conrad* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran and professor of Greek at Butzbach, his native place, was born in 1612, and died in 1669. He wrote, 1. 'Breviarium Historicum et Geographicum.' 2. 'Breviarium Pontificum.' 3. 'Discursus Historico-Politicus,' &c. 4to. Marpurg. 1640. 4. 'Græcia Exularis, seu de Infelicitate Superioris Sæculi in Græcarum Literarum Ignoratione.' 5. 'Antiquitates Romanæ.' 6. 'Iatræum Hippocraticum,' 4to. Ulm. 1661. 7. 'Breviarium Hæreticorum et Conciliorum. 8. 'Index in Hesiodum.' 9. 'Lexicon Etymologico-Græcum.' 10. 'Antiquitates Biblicæ,' &c. fol. Giessen. 1671. 11. 'Antiquitates Nov. Test.' &c. fol. Francf. 1680; besides editing a work by Henry of Bunau, entitled 'Historia Imperatorum Germanicorum Familiæ Saxonicæ,' &c.

DIETRICH, *John William Ernst*, a painter of Weimar, who died in 1774, aged 62, left many landscapes and portraits which were much admired.

DIETRY (*Biog.*) a painter of Dresden, who died in 1730, aged 45, left two views near Rome, which procured him great credit.

DIEU, *Louis de* (*Biog.*) a Protestant minister of Leyden, was born in 1590, and died in 1642. His works are, 1. 'Compendium Grammaticæ Hebraicæ,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1626. 2. 'Apocalypsis S. Joannæ Syriaci, ex MS. Exemplari Bibliotheca Jos. Scaligeri edita.' &c. 4to. ibid. 1627. 3. 'Grammatica Trilinguis, Hebraica Syriaca et Chaldaica,' 4to. ibid. 1628. 4. 'Animadversiones in Quatuor Evangelia,' 4to. ibid. 1631. 5. 'Animadversiones in Acta Apostolorum,' 4to. ibid. 1634. 6. 'Historia Christi et S. Petri Persicè conscripta,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1639. 7. 'Rudimenta Linguæ Persicæ,' 4to. ibid. 1639. 8. 'Animadversiones in Epistolam ad Romanos et Reliquas Epistolas,' 4to. ibid. 1646. 9. 'Rhetorica Sacra,' &c.

DIGBY, *Everard* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, fell, with his three sons, in 1440 at the battle of Towton-field, in the county of York, fighting against Edward IV on the part of Henry VI.

Digby, *Sir Everard*, and his six brothers, fought valiantly at the battle of Bosworth-field, on the Lancastrian side.

Digby, *Sir Simon*, the second brother of the preceding, was knighted by Henry VII as well as his brothers, and was the next year commander for the king at the battle of Stoke against the famous impostor Lambert Simnel, who was entirely routed. He died in 1519, after having been actively and honourably engaged in several public posts.

Digby, *Sir John*, the third brother of the preceding, was knighted by Henry VII for his services at the field of Bosworth; after which he signalized himself in the service of Henry VIII, at the battle of Terouenne.

Digby, *Sir Everard*, a lineal descendant of the same family, and an accomplished gentleman memorable for the share he took in the Gunpowder Plot, and his consequent suffering for the offence, was, according to his sentence, hanged, drawn, and quartered in 1606 at the west end of St. Paul's Church.

Digby, *Sir Kenelm*, son of the preceding, was born in 1603, educated at Oxford under the direction of Laud, distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour at Algiers; and, after taking an active part on the side of the king during the rebellion, died in 1665. [Vide Plate XXXVII] He was reputed to be a philosopher in his day, and left, among his works, 1. 'A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion,' Paris, 1638, and London 1654. 2. 'Observations upon Dr. Browne's Religio Medici,' 1643. 3. 'Observations on the Twenty-second Stanza in the Ninth Canto of the Second Book of Spenser's Fairy Queen.' 4. 'A Treatise of the Nature of Bodies,' which, as well as 'A Treatise declaring the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul, out of which the Immortality of Reasonable Souls is evinced,' was printed at Paris in 1644, and frequently reprinted in London. 5. 'Institutionum Peripateticorum Libri Quinque,' &c. Paris. 1651, which piece, joined with the two former, and translated into Latin, was printed at London, 4to. 1669. 6. 'Controversial Letters,' 1651.

Digby, *Kenelm*, eldest son of sir Kenelm, was killed at St. Neots in 1648, fighting on the side of his sovereign.

Digby, *Robert, Lord*, eldest son of sir Robert Digby, of Coleshill, distinguished himself in Ireland against the rebels, and died in 1642.

Digby, *Simon* (*Ecc.*) youngest brother of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, promoted successively to the sees of Limerick and Elphin, and died in 1720.

Digby (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and honourable family mentioned under *History*, which was originally called

*Tilton,* from their place of residence in the county of Leicester. The family removing in the reign of Henry III to Digby, in the county of Lincoln, received their name from that place. This family has enjoyed the peerage in two several branches; namely, from the second and third sons of John Digby, esq. who was descended from sir Simon Digby, second son of sir Everard above-mentioned, who was killed at Towton-field. Robert, the son of his second son Robert, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland in 1620; and Henry, the seventh lord Digby, was in 1765 created lord Digby, of Sherborne, and earl of Digby, in England. John, the youngest brother, was created in 1622 earl of Bristol [vide *Bristol*], which title became extinct at the death of John, the third earl of Bristol in 1698. The titles, arms, &c. of the first and remaining branch are as follow:

*Titles.* Digby, earl Digby, viscount Coleshill, and baron Digby, in England; also lord Digby, baron of Geashill, in Ireland.

*Arms.* *Azure,* a fleur-de-lis *argent.*

*Crest.* On a wreath, an ostrich *argent,* holding in its beak a horse-shoe *or.*

*Supporters.* Two monkeys *proper,* collared round their loins, and chains fixed thereto *or.*

*Motto.* "Deo non fortunâ."

Digby, *Everard* (*Biog.*) of Drystoke, in Rutland, father of the celebrated sir Everard mentioned under *History,* was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1592, leaving, among his works, as an author, 1. 'Theoria Analytica Viam ad Monarchiam Scientiarum demonstrans,' 4to. 1579. 2. 'De Duplici Methodo Libri Duo, Rami Methodum refutantes,' 8vo. 1580. 3. 'De Arte Natandi Libri Duo,' 1587. 4. 'A Dissuasive from taking away the Goods and Livings of the Church,' 4to.

DIGGES, *Sir Dudley* (*Hist.*) grandson of Leonard, and son of Thomas Digges mentioned under *Biography,* was born in 1583, educated at University College, Oxford, sent ambassador to the czar of Russia in 1618, and died in 1639, after having shown too strong a leaning to the rebellious faction of that day.

Digges, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Barham in the 16th century, wrote, 1. 'Tectonicum; briefly showing the exact Measuring and speedy Reckoning of all Manner of Lands,' &c. 4to. 1556, 1592, and 1647. 2. 'A Geometrical Practical Treatise named Pantometria, in Three Books.' 3. 'Prognostication everlasting of right good Effect, or choice Rules to judge the Weather by the Sun, Moon,' &c. 4to. 1555, 1556, 1564, and 1592.

Digges, *Thomas,* son of the preceding, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1595, was the author of, 1. 'Alæ, sive Scalæ Mathematicæ, &c. 4to. 1573. 2. 'An Arithmetical Military Treatise,' &c. 4to. 1579. 3. 'A Geometrical Treatise, named Stratioticos, Requisite for the Perfection of Soldiers,' 4to. 1579; they were both reprinted together in 1590, under the title of 'An Arithmetical Warlike Treatise named Stratioticos,' &c. 4. 'A Perfect Description of the Celestial Orb, according to the most Ancient Doctrine of the Pythagoreans,' &c. placed at the end of his Father's 'Prognostication,' &c. 4to. 1592. 5. 'Humble Motives for Association to maintain the Religion established,' 8vo. 1601. 6. A Letter printed before Dr. John Dee's 'Parallaticæ Commentationis Praxeosque Nucleus quidem,' 4to. 1573.

Digges, *Leonard,* a younger son of the preceding, was born in 1588, educated at University College, Oxford, and died in 1635, leaving some commendatory verses to Shakespear prefixed to that poet's works, and 'Claudian's Rape of Proserpine rendered into Verse.'

Digges, *Dudley,* third son of sir Dudley Digges before-mentioned, was born in 1612; and, after being educated at Oxford, died in 1643, leaving, 1. 'An Answer to a printed Book, entitled Observations upon some of his Majesty's late Answers and Expresses,' Oxon. 1642. 2. 'The Unlawfulness of Subjects taking up Arms against their Sovereign in what Case soever, with Answers to all Objections,' 4to. Lond. 1643.

DILLENIUS, *John James* (*Biog.*) a botanist of Darmstadt, in Germany, was born in 1681, and died in 1747, leaving, 1. 'Catalogus Plantarum circa Gissam nascentium,' 8vo. Francof. 1719. 2. 'Hortus Elthamensis,' 2 vols. fol. 1732. 3. 'Historia Muscorum,' 4to. Oxon. 1741.

DILLON, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *History,* distinguished himself in the reign of Henry VI at the battle of Wernell or Vernevil, fought in 1464, when, with 600 Irish select troops, whom he opportunely brought into the field, and valiantly lead on, he turned the scale in favour of the duke of Bedford, regent of France, who gained the victory. For this piece of service, he was made a knight-banneret, and received the *falcon volant* for his crest, instead of a *demi-lion;* adding to his coat-armour "a fess *azure* over the lion rampant," alluding to his command of the said troops; generals or chief commanders usually wearing belts or girdles of honour.

Dillon, *Sir Robert,* ancestor to the earls of Roscommon, was appointed by queen Mary in 1553 second justice of the Queen's Bench, and one of her Privy Council; in 1558 Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and was also employed on several important commissions in Ireland.

Dillon, *Sir James,* first earl of Roscommon. [Vide *Roscommon*]

Dillon, *Sir Theobald, Viscount,* was employed both in a civil and military capacity in the service of queen Elizabeth and king James I, by whom he was rewarded with the peerage for his fidelity.

Dillon, *Thomas, fourth Viscount,* distinguished himself during the rebellion, wherein he rendered essential assistance to the marquis of Ormond.

Dillon (*Her.*) the name of a noble family which traces its descent from Lochan, or Logan, son of the monarch O'Neile. Gerald Dillon, a descendant of this Lochan, had four sons, from the eldest of which sprung the viscounts Dillon, and from the third son the earls of Roscommon. Sir James Dillon before-mentioned was created in 1619 lord Dillon, baron of Kilkenny, and in 1622 earl of Roscommon. [Vide *Roscommon*] Sir Theobald Dillon, the fourth son of Thomas Dillon, of the elder branch before-mentioned, was created in 1621 viscount Dillon, of Costello Gallen, in the kingdom of Ireland. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent,* a lion passant between three crescents *gules,* for Dillon; 2d and 3d *argent,* fess between three crescents *sable,* for Lee.

*Crest.* A demi-lion *gules,* holding between his paws an etoile *argent.*

*Supporters.* Two angels *proper,* vested *argent,* with wings elevated, the dexter having a sash over his shoulder *azure,* each holding in his dexter-hand a palm branch *proper.*

*Motto.* "Dum spiro spero."

Dillon, *Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon* (*Biog.*) vide *Roscommon.*

DILWORTH, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a schoolmaster, well known for his spelling-book, and other school-books, died in 1780.

DIMSDALE, *Thomas, Baron* (*Biog.*) a surgeon, was born in 1712, and died in 1800, after having distinguished himself in the practice of inoculation for small-pox, on which he wrote several tracts. He received his title from the empress Catherine II, of Russia; at whose court he had introduced inoculation. The title has since been made hereditary, by permission of his majesty, George IV.

DINANTO, *David de* (*Ecc.*) a heretic of the 13th century, and a disciple of Amauri, or Almaric, published some books

of a deistical character, which were ordered to be burnt by the second council of Paris.

DINARCHUS (*Biog.*) an orator of Greece, the son of Sostratus, and a disciple of Theophrastus, being accused of receiving bribes from the enemy, was obliged to fly from his country, to which he returned A. C. 340. Of 64 harangues, three only are extant, in the collection of Stephens, fol. 1575; or in that of Venice, 3 vols. fol. 1513.

DINGLEY, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an active partisan on the side of puritanism and rebellion, was born in 1619, and died in 1659. Among his works are 'The Deputation of Angels, or the Angel Guardian,' &c.

DINIAS (*Biog.*) a man of Pheræ, who seized the supreme power at Cranon. *Polyæn.* l. 2.

DINO (*Hist.*) vide *Dinon.*

Dino (*Biog.*) vide *Dinus.*

DINOCHARES (*Biog.*) an architect, who finished the temple of Diana at Ephesus, after it had been burnt by Erostatus.

DINOCRATES (*Hist.*) a Messenian, who defeated Philopœmen, and put him to death, A. C. 183. *Liv.* l. 39; *Plut. in Flam.*

Dinocrates (*Biog.*) an architect of Macedonia, who proposed to Alexander to lay out Mount Athos in the form of a man, holding in his left hand the walls of a city, and receiving in his right the rivers which flow from the mountain. Although the king did not enter into his scheme, he employed his talents in beautifying Alexandria. *Plin.* l. 5; *Solin.* c. 45; *Plut. in Alex.; Auson. Id.* 3, v. 313.

DINOMENES (*Hist.*) Δεινομένης, the father of Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse. *Paus.* l. 6.

Dinomenes, a governor of Syracuse, who was one of the conspirators against Hieronymus. *Liv.* l. 24.

DINOSTRATES (*Biog.*) a geometrician who was cotemporary with Plato.

DINOUART, *Anthony Joseph Toussaint* (*Biog.*) a canon of St. Bennet, at Paris, was born in 1715, and died in 1786, leaving, 1. 'Embriologie sacrée traduite du Latin de Cangiamila,' 12mo. 2. 'Hymnes Latines.' 3. 'Manuel des Pasteurs,' 3 vols. 12mo. 4. 'La Rhetorique du Predicateur,' &c.

DINUS (*Biog.*) or *Dino,* a jurist of Bologna in the 13th century, was the author of, 1. 'Commentarium in Regulas Juris Pontificii,' 8vo. 2. 'De Glossis contrariis,' 2 vols. fol.

DIO (*Biog.*) vide *Dion.*

DIOCLES (*Biog.*) an historian, and the first Græcian who wrote on the origin of the Romans, and the history of Romulus. *Plut. in Rom.*

DIOCLETIANUS, *Caius Valerius Jovius* (*Hist.*) a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia, rose from the ranks to the post of a general, and at the death of Numerian was invested with the imperial purple. After a reign of 21 years, in which he had exercised great cruelty towards the Christians, he abdicated the throne, A. D. 304, and died nine years after his abdication. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 8; *Aurel. Vict.* 39; *Cassiodor. in Fast.; Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 8; *Vopisc. in Caro,* &c. *Procop.* l. 7.

Diocletianus (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bear his effigy on the obverse [vide Plate II], with the inscriptions, IMP. C. VAL. DIOCLETIANUS P. F. AUG.—JOVIO DIOCLETIANO AUG.—DN. DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO SEN. AUG.—DN. DIOCLETIANO BEATISSIMO SEN. AUG.; to which are added, to designate his offices, TR. P. I. II. III. IV. V. &c. to XXI.; P. M. COS. DES. II. or COS. II—IX. and IMP. I—X. On the reverse are found the inscriptions, ABUNDANT. AUGG.—ADVENTUS AUG. or AUGUSTORUM.—ANNONA AUG.—APOLLINI SANCTO.—AUSPICI FEL.—CLEMENTIA TEMP.—COMES AUGG. COMITATUS AUGG.—CONCORDIA CAES. AUGG. NN.—CONCORDIA MILITUM, &c.—CONSERVAT. or CONSERVATOR AUG. &c.—DEO SERAPIDI.—FIDES MILITUM.—FORTUNA RED. or FORTUNAE REDUCI AUGG.—GENIO POP. ROM.—HERCULI COMITI, or PACIFERI, &c.—JOVI CONSERVATORI ORBIS, or FULGATORI, &c.—MONETA AUG. or MONETA JOVI et HERCULI AUGG.—PAX AETERN. or PAX AUG. &c.—PROVIDENTIA AUG. or DEOR. &c.—QUIES AUG. or QUIETORI AUGG. &c.—SACRA MONETA AUG. NN. &c.—LAETITIA AUG. &c.—SECURIT. PERP. or PERPET. &c.—SALUS. AUGG. et CAES. AUCTA.—VICTORIA AUG. &c.—VOTA PUBLICA.—VIRTUTI AUG. &c.—VICTORI.—UTILITAS PUBLICA, &c. *Vaill. Præst. Imp. Num.; Patin. Imp.; Trist. Comment. Histor.; Morel. Thes.; Beg. Thes.; Bandur. Num. Imp.*

DIODATI, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine, of a noble family of Lucca, was born in 1576, and died in 1649. He translated into French, father Paul's 'History of the Council of Trent;' and also sir Edward Sandy's book on the 'State of Religion in the West;' besides other things, but he is principally known by his Annotations on the Bible.

DIODORUS (*Hist.*) Διοδώρος, son of Echeanades, assisted by his two brothers, Anaxagoras and Codrus, cut off the head of Hegesias, tyrant of Ephesus, and afterwards escaped from prison by a stratagem. *Polyæn.* l. 6.

Diodorus, one of the generals of Demetrius, who took Sicyon; but being afterwards detected in holding correspondence with Lysimachus, he was put to death. *Polyæn.* l. 4; *Comm.* 4, *in Demet.*

Diodorus (*Ecc.*) bishop of Tyre in the fourth century, who was the friend and supporter of S. Athanasius. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l 6, &c.; *Rufin. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Hist. Tripart.* l. 8, &c.

Diodorus, a bishop of Tarsus, who wrote much against heretics; it is doubtful whether he be the same as the preceding or not. *S. Epiphan. de Hæres.; S. Basil.* ep. 16; *Socrates, Sozom, &c.*

Diodorus (*Biog.*) the name of several writers of antiquity, as an orator of Sardis, in the 173d Olympiad; a philosopher of the Megaric school, who flourished A. C. 280, surnamed *Chronos,* is said to have been the inventor of the famous argument against motion; a grammarian who wrote on the wars of Attica; a disciple of Aristophanes; an historian of Ephesus, &c.; but the principal was Diodorus Siculus, an historian, who flourished about A. C. 44, so called from Argyra, in Sicily, where he was born. He wrote a History of Egypt, Persia, Greece, &c. in 40 books, of which only 15 are extant. The best edition of his works is that of Wesseling, 2 vols. fol. Gr. and Lat. 1745. *Plin. in Præf. Hist. Nat.; Euseb. in Chron.; Phot. Biblioth.; Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

DIODOTUS (*Biog.*) a stoic, who was preceptor to Cicero. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2, ep. 20.

DIOGENES (*Hist.*) a stoic of Babylon, was sent with Carneades, the academician, and Critolaus, the peripatician, on an embassy to Rome, from the Athenians, U. C. 599, A. C. 155. *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 1; *Aul. Gell.* l. 6; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1, c. 8.

Diogenes, a man of distinction in Judæa, whom Alexander, widow of Alexander Jannæus, put to death at the instigation of the Pharisees, on account of his fidelity to her husband. *Joseph.* l. 13.

Diogenes, a cynical sophist, who declaimed with such vehemence and so openly against Titus for his intercourse with Berenice, as to provoke the resentment of the emperor. *Dio.* l. 66.

Diogenes, a prince of Chersonesus Taurus, assisted Constantine against the Goths, and was loaded with presents by the emperor. *Constant. Porphyrog. de Administ. Imper.*

DIOGENES, *Romanus*, vide *Romanus IV.*

DIOGENES (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Apollonia, and pupil to Anaxagoras, was celebrated for his knowledge of physic and philosophy. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1, c. 29; *Diog. Laert. in Vit.*

DIOGENES, a cynic philosopher of Sinope, who, being banished from his native place for false swearing, turned philosopher, and by the eccentricity of his manners, and his doctrines, managed to procure for himself more distinction than he really deserved. He died A. C. 324, in the 96th year of his age, and his effigy, which has been preserved by statues of him, is given in Plate XXI. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Diogen. in Vit.*; *Plut. in Apoph.*

DIOGENES, a philosopher of Smyrna, and preceptor to Anaxarchus, lived about the same time as the preceding. *Clemens Alexand. Strom.* l. 1.

DIOGENES, *Antonius*, a Greek historian in the time of Alexander the Great, wrote an account of the island of Thule. *Porphyr. in Vit. Pythag.*; *Phot. Cod.* l. 66; *Serv. in Virg.*

DIOGENES, an epicurean, quoted by Athenæus. *Athen.* l. 4.

DIOGENES, a grammarian of Cyzicum, left an account of his native country in seven books, often quoted by Stephanus, of Byzantium.

DIOGENES, a Sicyonian, wrote an account of the Peloponnesian war.

DIOGENES, of Tarsus, was the author of poetical questions.

DIOGENES, *Laertius*, an historian, who flourished in the reign of Alexander Severus, and at the end of the second century wrote the Lives of the Philosophers, in 10 books, still extant. The best editions of Diogenes are that of Meibomius, 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1692; and that of Leipsic, 8vo. 1759.

DIOGENIANUS (*Biog.*) a grammarian of Heraclea, in the reign of Adrian, who wrote a Dictionary and other things on the Art of Grammar.

DIOGNETUS (*Hist.*) an archon of Athens, and successor to Megacles, in whose time Homer is said to have flourished. *Euseb. in Chron.*

DIOGNETUS, a general of the Erythræans, whose life was saved through the interposition of his slave Polycrete. *Polyæn.* l. 8.

DIOGNETUS, a leader of the Megarians, whom Gelo contrived to circumvent by a stratagem. *Polyæn.* l. 5.

DIOGNETUS, an architect, and engineer of Rhodes, rendered great services to his country when attacked by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who was obliged in consequence to raise the siege of the city, which he had commenced in the 119th Olympiad.

DIOGNETUS (*Biog.*) a writer in the time of Alexander the Great, who composed an Itinerary. *Plin.* l. 6.

DIOGNETUS, a painter, who instructed the emperor M. Aurelius in his art.

DIOGNETUS, a philosopher, who instructed the same emperor in philosophy and writing dialogues. He is supposed to have been the same Diognetus to whom a letter extant in the works of St. Justin was addressed on the worship of the false gods. *Ital. Capitol. in Mar. Aurel. Anton.*

DIOMEDES (*Myth.*) Διομήδης, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, and king of Ætolia, was one of the most illustrious heroes who went to the Trojan war. Homer distinguishes him by the epithets, ἀγαθὸς, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς, δουρικλυτος, κρατερὸς, ὑπέρθυμος Τυδείδης, &c. His wife, Ægiale, having proved unfaithful during his absence, he left his native country and settled in Apulia, where he built Arpos. It is fabled that his companions lamenting his death, were in their grief changed into the birds called Diomedea. *Hom. Il. passim*; *Apollodor.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 97; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14.

DIOMEDES, a king of Thrace, son of Mars and Cyrene, who is said to have fed his horses on human flesh. *Ovid. in Ib.*

*Ut qui terribiles pro gramen habentibus herbis,*
*Impius humano viscere pavit equos.*

*Lucan.* l. 2, v. 163.

*—— non Thracia tantum*
*Vidit Bistonii stabulis pendere tyranni.*

*Claudian. in Rufin.* l. 1.

*O mites Diomedis equi! Busiridos aræ*
*Clementes!*

It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy this Diomedes. *Apollodor.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Hygin. Fab.* 30; *Paus.* l. 3.

DIOMEDES (*Biog.*) a grammarian, who is supposed to have lived before Priscian. His work on grammar, which is extant, is entitled, 'Diomedes Linguæ Latinæ perscrutator de Arte Grammatica,' fol. Venet. 1491, 1495, 1511, Paris, 1507; and also among the 'Grammatici Latini Veteres,' of Putschius, 1605.

DIOMEDON (*Hist.*) an Athenian general, put to death for his negligence at Arginusæ.

DION (*Hist.*) Δίων, a Syracusan, son of Hipparinus, expelled his relation, Dionysius the tyrant, from the throne; and taking possession of the government was in his turn murdered by one of his friends, named Callicrates, A. C. 354, in the 58th year of his age. The Syracusans looking on him as a liberator paid great honours to his memory. *Diod.* l. 16; *C. Nep. in Vit.*

DION, *Cassius*, or *Dio Cassius*, a native of Bithynia, who held high offices in the state under Pertinax and his three successors, is better known by his History of Rome, which originally consisted of 80 books; but of these the first 34 are entirely lost; the 20 following are mutilated, and fragments only of the remainder are extant. Xiphilinus, of Trebizond, brother to the patriarch of Constantinople in the 11th century, abridged the works of Dion from the 35th to the 80th book; the best edition of which is that of Reimarus, Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. fol. 1750; but it was printed in the Greek only by Stephens, fol. Paris, 1548.

DION, *Chrysostom* (*Biog.*) the son of Pasicretes, a sophist, and orator of Prusas, in Bithynia, in the reigns of Nero, Vespasian, and Trajan, whose orations are still extant. The first edition of Dion Chrysostom was published in 4to. Mediol. 1476; the principal subsequent editions are 8vo. Venet. 1541; 4to. Paris, 1533; and fol. Paris, 1604. This Chrysostom is frequently confounded with St. John Chrysostom before-mentioned, under *Chrysostom.*

DIONE (*Myth.*) a daughter of Nereus and Doris, and mother of Venus by Jupiter. *Hom. Il.* l. 5; *Virg. Æn.* l. 5.

DIONIS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a surgeon of Paris, who died in 1718, was the author of, 1. 'Histoire anatomique d'une Matrice extraordinaire,' 1683. 2. 'Anatomie de l'Homme suivant la Circulation du Sang,' &c. 3. 'Cours d'Operations de Chirurgie demontrée au Jardin Royal de Paris,' 8vo. 1707; published in Latin by Heister, with notes, and translated into most of the European languages. 4. 'Dissertation sur la Mort subite,' &c. 12mo. 1709. 5. 'Traité general des Accouchmens,' 8vo. 1718; which has been translated into most European languages.

DIONIS, *du Sejour, Achilles Peter*, a French astronomer, was born at Paris in 1734, and died in 1794, leaving, 1. 'Traité des Courbes algebraiques,' 12mo. 1756. 2. 'Methode generale et directe pour resoudre les Problèmes relatifs aux Eclipses,' read in the Academy. 3. 'Recherches sur la Gnomonique et les Retrogradations des Planetes,' 8vo. 1761. 4. 'Traité analytique des Mouvemens apparens des Corps Célestes,' 2 vols. 4to. 1774. 5. 'Essai sur les Comètes en general,' &c. 8vo. 1775. 6. 'Essai sur les Phénomènes relatifs aux Disparitions periodiques de l'Anneau de Saturne,' 8vo. 1776.

DIONYSIA (*Ecc.*) a Christian matron, who, in the persecution of Hunneric, king of the Vandals, suffered martyrdom in 483. *Greg. Turon. Hist.* l. 2.

DIONYSIUS (*Bibl.*) Διονύσιος, the Areopagite, was made a convert to Christianity by the preaching of St. Paul. *Acts* xvii. 34. Subsequent writers state that this Dionysius, who was made bishop of Athens, suffered martyrdom A. D. 95. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Martyrol. Roman. &c.*

Dionysius (*Myth.*) one of the surnames of Bacchus.

Dionysius (*Hist.*) a commander of the Ionian fleet against the Persians, who went to plunder Phœnicia. *Herod.* l. 6.

Dionysius, a tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, in the age of Alexander the Great, who married Amestris, the niece of Darius, and assumed the name of king. He died in the 55th year of his age, much lamented by his subjects. *Phot. Bibl.* 224.

Dionysius I, otherwise styled the *Elder*, the son of Hermocrates, having signalized himself in the wars of the Syracusans against the Carthaginians, contrived to obtain the supreme power at Syracuse, and died after a reign of 38 years, A. C. 368, in the 63d year of his age. *Xenophon. Hellen.* l. 2; *Diodor.* l. 13; *C. Nep. in Timol.*; *Justin.* l. 20; *Plut. in Dion.*

Dionysius II, or the *Younger*, son and successor of the preceding, was expelled from Syracuse by his relative, Dion, whom he had banished; and recovering his power ten years after, he was a second time expelled by the Corinthians under Timoleon. He retired to Corinth, where he is said to have kept a school. *Diodor.* l. 15; *Cic. in Tusc.* l. 5; *C. Nep. in Dion.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 9.

Dionysius, a king of Egypt. [Vide *Ptolemy XII*]

Dionysius, a king of Portugal, succeeded his father Alphonso III in 1279, and died in 1325, after a happy reign of 46 years.

Dionysius (*Numis.*) the few medals of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, which are extant, bear, as is supposed, the head of Mars, and not his own head, and also half a horse, with the triangle, the common symbol of Sicily; the inscription, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ and Σ for ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΙΩΝ. One medal is ascribed to the younger Dionysius, bearing, as in the annexed cut, his effigy; inscription on the reverse, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. *Goltz. Sicil. T.* 13; *Parut. Sicil. Descritt.*

Dionysius (*Ecc.*) succeeded S. Sixtus as pope on the martyrdom of the latter, A. D. 258, and was succeeded by Felix I, in 272, after having held a synod, in which the heresies of Sabellius were condemned. *S. Athanas. ad Arian. &c.*; *St. Basil.* ep. 220; *Anastas. de Rom. Pont.*; *Baron. Annal.*; *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

Dionysius, *St.*, a patriarch of Alexandria, succeeded Heraclas in 248, and after being expelled his see, and again restored, he died in 265, leaving many works, mentioned by St. Jerom, which are lost. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6; *Athanas. de Sent. Dion. &c.*; *S. Basil. de Spir. S. Ep. ad. Amphil.*; *Hieron. Cat.*

Dionysius, *St.*, first bishop of Paris in the third century, suffered martyrdom by having his head cut off in the reign of Decius. His life was written by Gregory of Tours, Fortunatus, and Usuard.

Dionysius, bishop of Milan in 350, was banished in 355 to Cappadocia, for refusing to sign the condemnation of St. Athanasius, and died soon after. *S. Athanas. ad Solit.*; *S. Ambros.* ep. 82; *S. Hilar. Frag.* l. 1; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 1; *Sozom.* l. 1; *Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sacr.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 350.

Dionysius, a native of Peloponnesus, was reduced to captivity on the taking of Constantinople in 1453; but being afterwards released, he was elevated to that see, which he abdicated after governing the church for eight years. *Spondan. Annal. Contin.* ann. 1461.

Dionysius (*Biog.*) an historian of Miletos, anterior to Herodotus, whose works are spoken of by Suidas.

Dionysius, an epic poet of Mitylene, who wrote some fables. *Suidas.*

Dionysius, a philosopher of Heraclea, and disciple to Zeno, who starved himself to death, A. C. 279. *Diogen. Laert. in Vit.*

Dionysius, the Theban, a poet and musician, who taught music to Epaminondas.

Dionysius, a grammarian, who taught rhetoric at Rome, in the time of Pompey the Great.

Dionysius, surnamed *Halicarnassensis*, an historian of Halicarnassus, who went to Rome A. C. 30, is well known by his Roman Antiquities, which originally consisted of 20 books; but of these the first 11 only are extant. He also wrote on Rhetoric, and other subjects, part of which still remains. The best editions of his works are that of Oxford, 2 vols. fol. 1704; and that of Reiske, 6 vols. 8vo.

Dionysius, a slave of Cicero, who, after plundering his master's library, fled and joined the opposite faction in the civil wars. *Cic. ad Att.* l. 9.

Dionysius, *M. Pomponius*, a slave or freedman of Atticus, whom Cicero employed in disposing his library. *Cic. ad Att.* l. 4.

Dionysius, surnamed *Periegetes*, a geographer in the Augustan age, wrote, besides other pieces which are lost, a geographical treatise, still extant, entitled 'Periegesis,' consisting of 1186 verses, in Greek hexameters. The best editions of this treatise are that of Henry Stephens, 4to. 1577, with the Scholia of Eustathius; and that of Hill, 8vo. Lond. 1688.

Dionysius, a sophist of Halicarnassus, and a descendant of the historian before-mentioned, composed, among other things, a treatise on Music; he is also believed to be the author of the 'Interpretation,' which is generally attributed to Demetrius Phalereus.

Dionysius, a sophist of Miletus in the reign of Adrian, by whom he was promoted to be governor, and was afterwards disgraced. *Philost. Soph.* 22.

Dionysius, priest of the sun, at Rhodes, is mentioned by Tertullian. *Tert. de Anima*, c. 46.

Dionysius, surnamed *Exiguus*, or the *Little*, on account of his stature, a monk in the sixth century, is principally known as a chronologer. He introduced the present vulgar æra, or mode of reckoning time from the birth of our Saviour; and also invented a cycle of 95 years; besides making a collection of canons.

Dionysius, a name common to many other ancient writers.

DIOPHANTUS (*Hist.*) an Athenian general, of the Greek mercenary troops in the service of Nectanebus, king of Egypt. *Diodor.* l. 16.

Diophantus, secretary to Herod the Great, being skilled in imitating the hand-writing of others, was bribed by Antipater to write a letter in the name of Alexander against his father, which was the cause of his death, and that of his brother Aristobulus.

Diophantus (*Biog.*) or *Diophanes*, an orator of Mitylene in the 158th Olympiad, A. C. 148, was preceptor to Tiberius Gracchus. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 27.

Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, who is supposed to have flourished in the reign of Nero, or his immediate successors, was the author of thirteen books of Arithmetic, which has given rise to the present system of algebra. Of this work no more than six whole books, with part of a seventh, have been published, although, according to Regiomontanus, the work is still preserved entire in MS. in the Vatican Library; but this has been contradicted by Bombelli, in the preface to his Algebra. These books were

published at Basil, by Xylander, in 1575; but in a Latin version only, with the Greek Scholia of Maximus Planudes on the first two books; the same books were afterwards published in Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1621, by Bachet. From this author certain questions relating to square and cubic numbers, and to right-angled triangles, have been called Diophantine Problems.

Diophantus, of Sparta, author of a book of antiquities. *Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 1.

DIOSCORIDES (*Biog.*) a Greek author, who wrote a treatise on the Republic of Sparta, quoted by Athenæus. *Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

Dioscorides, *Pedacius*, a physician of Anazarba, in Cilicia, was the author of a book on Materia Medica; of which the best edition is that of Saracenus, fol. Francof. 1598. He is supposed to have flourished in the time of Anthony, or, according to others, in the reign of Nero. [Vide Plate XXXIII] *Galen. Præf. Med. Simpl.* l. 4; *Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 178.

DIOSCORUS (*Hist.*) a consul and colleague of Eudoxius, U.C. 1195.

Dioscorus (*Ecc.*) the name of two patriarchs of Alexandria.

Dioscorus I, followed the errors of Eutychius; and, after causing much trouble to the church, was at length banished to Paphlagonia, where he died in 458. *S. Leo.* ep. 7; *Idat. et Prosp. in Chron.; Nicephor. Hist. Eccles.* l. 14; *Concil. II. Ephes.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 439, &c.

Dioscorus II, surnamed the *Younger*, succeeded in 517 John, surnamed *Machiota*, in the patriarchate; but, being regarded as a heretic, his election caused a sedition; nevertheless he governed the church until 519. *Liberat. Brev.* 19.

Dioscorus, an antipope, opposed to Boniface II, had a supporter in Athalaric, king of the Goths; but his death, a few days after his election, opportunely prevented the schism which must have taken place. He is supposed to be the Dioscorus sent by pope Hormisdas as a legate into the east to the emperor Justinian. *Justinian. Edict.; Anastas. in Agapat.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 530.

DIOSCURI (*Myth.*) Διόσκουροι, a name given to Castor and Pollux.

Dioscuri (*Numis.*) are represented very frequently together on coins or medals, particularly on those struck by the consuls, either standing naked, or on horseback, having their heads covered with a cap or a helmet, and spears in their hands, as in the annexed figures. [Vide *Castor* and *Pollux*] Their heads are frequently surmounted by two stars.






DIOSCURIAS (*Geog.*) a town of Colchis, which was said to have been built by Castor and Pollux. *Mel.* l. 1, c. 19; *Plin.* l. 6, &c.

Dioscurias (*Numis.*) the inhabitants of this town commemorated their supposed origin from the Dioscuri, by the two caps and the stars, which were symbolical of Castor and Pollux; the inscription ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΑΔΟ.

DIOSHERIS (*Numis.*) or *Dioshieris*, a town of Lydia, principally known by the medals of the emperors Augustus, Trajan, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus; and also while an independent state, bearing the inscription ΔΙΟCΙΕΡΙΤΩΝ. *Mus. Pemb.* t. viii. p. 2.

DIOSPOLIS (*Geog.*) the name of two towns; namely, one in Egypt, and one in Palestine; in the latter of which a council was held in 415 against Pelagius. *S. August. Retract.* l. 2; *S. Hieron.* ep. 79; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 415.

Diospolis (*Numis.*) the name of these two towns is preserved on medals, particularly of the former town, bearing the inscription ΔΙΟCΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, vel ΔΙΟCΠΟΛΙ. Medals struck by the latter in honour of Julia Domna bear the inscription ΔΙΟCΠΟΛΙC, together with the number of their epocha ΕΡ, &c. anno 105, or A. U. C. 951, dated from the reign of Domitian.

DIOTIMUS (*Hist.*) a naval commander of Athens, who gained many victories over the Lacedæmonians. *Polyæn.* l. 5.

DIPHILUS (*Biog.*) an architect remarkable for his slowness in finishing his works; whence *Diphilo tardior* became proverbial. *Cic. ad Q. Fr.* l. 3, ep. 1.

DIRÆ (*Myth.*) another name for the Furies.

DIRCE (*Myth.*) Δίρκη, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, whom Amphion and Zethus, in revenge for the cruelties inflicted by her on their mother Antiope, tied to the tail of a wild bull, and caused to be dragged over rocks and mountains till the gods pitying her fate changed her into a fountain in the neighbourhood of Thebes.

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 15, v. 37.

*Tu reddis pueris matrem, puerique trahendam*
*Vinxerunt Dircen sub trucis ora bovis.*

*Lucan.* l. 3, v. 175.

*Fatidicæ Cephissos aquæ, Cadmeaque Dirce.*

*Paus.* l. 9; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12.

DISCORDIA (*Myth.*) a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and sister to Nemesis, the Parcæ and Death. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 225; *Virg. Æn.* l. 8; *Horat.* l. 1, sat. 4.

DISNEY, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Lincoln in 1677, and died vicar of St. Mary, Nottingham, in 1729, leaving, 1. 'Primitiæ Sacræ, or the Reflections of a Devout Solitude,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1701 and 1708. 2. 'Flora,' 8vo. 1705, the third edition in 1728. 3. 'An Essay upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness,' &c. 8vo. 1708 and 1710, &c. 4. 'The Genealogy of the most Serene and most Illustrious House of Brunswick,' &c.

DITHMAR (*Ecc.*) *Ditmar*, or *Diethmar*, bishop of Mersburgh, in Misnia, and son of Siegfrid, count of Saxony, was born in 976, and died in 1028. He wrote a Chronicle in seven books, including the History of the Emperors Henry I, Otto I, II, III, and Henry II, fol. Francof. 1584, published by Rinecius, and reprinted in 1600 and 1604; but the best is that of Leibnitz. It was also translated into German in 4to. 1605.

Dithmar, *Justus Christopher* (*Biog.*) a jurist, was born at Rottenburgh, in Hesse, in 1677, and died in 1737, leaving, 1. 'Maimonidis Constit. de Jurejurando,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 2. 'Gregorii VII Pontif. Romani Vita,' 8vo. Francof 3. 'Historia Belli inter Imperium et Sacerdotium,' 8vo. ibid. 4. 'Teschenmacheri Annales Cliviæ, &c. Notis, Tabulis, Genealogicis, et Codice Diplomatico illustrati,' &c. fol. ibid. 5. 'Summa Capita Antiq. Judaicarum et Romanarum in Usum Prælectionum privatarum,' 4to. ibid. 6. 'Chytræi Marchia Brandenburgensis,' 8vo. ibid. 7. 'Delineatio Historiæ Præcipuorum Juris,' &c. 8. 'C. Corn. Taciti Germania,' &c. 8vo. ibid. twice reprinted in 1724, &c.

DITTON, *Humphry* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Salisbury, was born in 1675, and died in 1715, leaving, 1. 'An Institution of Fluxions, containing the First Principles,' &c. 1706, and republished by Mr. John Clarke in 1726. 2. 'A Treatise on the Laws of Nature and Motion,' 1706. 3. 'An Edition of the 'Synopsis Algebraica' of John Alexander Bernatus Helvetius, with many Additions,' &c. 1709. 4. 'A Discourse upon the Resurrection of Christ,' the truth of which he endeavoured to demonstrate. This sermon went through four editions, and was translated into several modern languages, 1714. 5. 'The New Law of Fluids,' &c. 1714; to which is annexed a Method for Discovering the Longitude proposed by him and Mr. Whiston.

DIVIO (*Geog.*) or *Divionum*, now *Dijon*, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, a Roman military station which was either founded or enlarged by the emperor Aurelian.

DIVITIACUS (*Hist.*) one of the chiefs of the Ædui, who went to Rome to solicit assistance against Ariovistus. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1.

DIVODURUM (*Geog.*) Διόδυρον, now *Metz*, a town of the Mediomatrici, in Gallica Belgica, *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1, c. 63; *Ptol.* l. 1; *Anton. Itin.*; *Tab. Peutering.*

DLUGOSS, *John Longinus* (*Biog.*) an historian of Brzeznich, a town in Poland, of which his father was governor, was born in 1415, and died in 1480, previous to his consecration to the archbishopric of Leopold. His principal historical work is entitled 'Historia Polonica,' the first volume of which was published in fol. 1615, the remainder at Francfort in 1711, together with the first part, under the title of 'I. Duglossi Historiæ Polonicæ Libri Duodecim,' &c. and a continuation was published at Leipzig, fol. 1712. He wrote likewise, 1. 'Vita St. Stanislui Episcopi et Martyris,' Cracov. 1611 and 1666. 2. 'Plocensium Episcoporum Vitæ,' which is inserted in 'Stanislai Lubienski Opera Posthuma,' fol. Antv. 1643. 3. 'Vitæ Episcoporum Postnaniensium,' 4to. 1624.

DOBSON, *William* (*Biog.*) a painter, was born in London in 1616, and died in 1647. He copied Titian and Vandycke with great success, and was much patronized by Charles I.

DOD, *John* (*Biog.*) a non-conformist called by Fuller "The last of the Puritans," was born in 1547, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1645. His 'Plain and Familiar Exposition of the Ten Commandments,' 4to. Lond. 1606, procured for him the name of the Decalogist.

DODART, *Denys* (*Biog.*) physician to Lewis XIV, was born at Paris in 1634, and died in 1707, leaving 'Medicina statica Gallica.'

DODD, *Charles* (*Biog.*) an historian of the Romish persuasion, who died in 1745, was the author of 'Church History of England,' 3 vols. fol. 1737.

DODD, *William*, an unhappy divine of the church of England, was born in 1729 at Bourne, in Lincolnshire; and, after being educated at Cambridge, he officiated in the ministry very successfully for a number of years, until he was involved in pecuniary difficulties, from which he was led in an evil hour to endeavour to extricate himself by committing an act of forgery on lord Chesterfield. For this crime he was tried, found guilty, and suffered the sentence of the law in 1777. He wrote many things, of which his 'Thoughts in Prison,' have procured him the most honourable fame as a poet and a Christian.

DODDINGTON, *George Bubb* (*Hist.*) vide *Melcombe*.

DODDRIDGE, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, descended from a Devonshire family, was born in 1555, educated at Oxford, appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench in 1613, and died in 1628.

DODDRIDGE, *Philip* (*Biog.*) great grand-nephew of the preceding, and a minister of some celebrity among the dissenters, was born in 1702, and died in 1751, leaving, among his works, his 'Family Expositor,' 6 vols. 4to. which has been translated into the Dutch, German, Danish, and French languages, and frequently reprinted in England.

DODOENS (*Biog.*) or *Dodonæus, Rambert*, a physician and botanist of Mechlan, in West Friesland, was born of a good family in 1517, and died in 1585. His chief fame at present rests on his 'Pemptades,' or 30 Books of the History of Plants, in fol. Antv. 1533, 1612, and 1616. He likewise wrote previously, 1. 'Frugum Historia,' Ant. 1552. 2. 'Herbarium Belgicum,' published in the German in 1553 and in 1557; which last was translated by Clusius into the French. 3. 'Florum et Coronariarum Odoratarumque nonnullarum Herbarum Historia,' 8vo. Antv. 1561.

DODONA (*Geog.*) Δωδώνη, a town of Threspotia, in Epirus, said to have been built by Deucalion, after the deluge, which was famous for the oracles of Jupiter Dodonæus, reported to be delivered from the sacred oaks in the grove that surrounded Jupiter's temple.
*Ovid. Inst.* l. 4, el. 8.

*Hæc mihi si Delphos, Dodonaque diceret ipsa,*
*Esse videretur vanus uterque locus.*

*Prop.* l. 2.

*Sed tibi jam videor Dodona verior augur.*

*Claudian de Rapt. Proserpi.*

*Cesserit inventis Dodona quercus aristis.*

Kettles were suspended from these oaks, which kept up a continual clattering, whence the term "Dodonæum æs," for a sort of kettle drum.
*Virg. Æn.* l. 3.

*—— Dodonæosque lebetas.*

*Auson.*

*Nec Dodonæi cessat tinnitus aheni.*

*Hom. Odyss.* l. 14; *Herod.* l. 2; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Mel.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plut. in Pyrrh.*; *Paus.* l. 7.

DODONÆUS (*Myth.*) an epithet for Jupiter, on account of the famous oracles which were delivered from the sacred oaks. [Vide *Dodona*]

DODSLEY, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a bookseller, poet, and miscellaneous writer, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, was born in 1703, and died in 1764; leaving among his works, 1. A volume of Poems entitled 'The Muse in Livery, or the Footman's Miscellany,' 8vo. 1732, written while he was in the condition of a footman, and containing 'Epistle to Stephen Duck;' 'Kitty,' a pastoral; 'Rome's Pardon;' 'The Epithalamium,' &c. 2. 'The Toyshop,' a dramatic piece, which was acted at Covent Garden Theatre in 1785, and met with great success. 3. 'The King and Miller of Mansfield,' a Farce performed in 1736. 4. 'Sir John Cockle at Court,' a sequel to the preceding, 1737. 5. 'The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green,' a ballad and farce, acted in 1741; these were all published in 1747, under the title of 'Trifles.' 6. 'The Public Register, or Weekly Magazine,' 1741, which was dropped after the 24th number. 7. 'The Museum, or the Literary and Historical Register,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1746. 8. 'Preceptor,' 1748. 9. 'The Triumph of Peace,' a masque, performed in 1748. 10. 'The Economy of Human Life,' 1750, which being published anonymous, was by a strange singularity, attributed to lord Chesterfield. 11. 'Melpomene, or the Regions of Terror and Pity, an ode, 1758. 12. 'Cleone,' a tragedy performed with success in 1758. 13. 'Annual Register,' 1758. 14. 'Select Fables of Esop, and other Fabulists,' 1760. In 1772, a second volume of his works were published under the title of 'Miscellanies,' including Cleone, Melpomene, Agriculture, &c.

DODSON, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a barrister, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1732, and died in 1799. He displayed his legal knowledge in editing the work of Mr. justice Foster, entitled 'A Report of some Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of the Rebels in the year 1746, in the County of Surrey,' &c.; a second edition of which was published in 1776, and a third in 1792. Besides which, he wrote a Life of sir Michael Foster, published in 8vo. 1811, and also some pieces of Biblical Criticism.

DODSWORTH, *Roger* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and topographer of Yorkshire, was born at Newton Grange in 1585, and died in 1654, leaving MSS. partly written by his own hand, and partly collected from others, amounting to 161 folio volumes, which were deposited in the Bodleian. The Monasticon, though published under his name, and that of Dugdale, conjointly, is said to have been written totally by him.

DODWELL, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born at Dublin in 1641, and died in 1711, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Dissertations on Irenæus,' 8vo. 1689. 2. 'Prælectiones Academicæ in Schola Rhetorices Camdeniana,' Oxon. 1692.

3. 'An Invitation to Gentlemen to acquaint themselves with History,' being a preface to Degory Whear's 'Method of Reading History,' besides his Annals of Thucydides, Xenophon, Velleius Paterculus, Quintilian, and Statius, which he published altogether in one volume 8vo. 1698; Dissertations on the minor Geographers, prefixed to Hudson's Edition of the 'Geographiæ veteris Scriptores;' and several Controversial Tracts in Favour of the Nonjurors.

DODWELL, *William* (*Biog.*) youngest son of the preceding, was born in 1709, educated at Oxford, and died in 1785, leaving, 1. 'A Free Answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry,' and 'A Full and Final Reply to Mr. Toll's Defence of Dr. Middleton,' 1749, 1751. 2. 'The Sick Man's Companion, or the Clergyman's Assistant in Visiting the Sick,' 1767. 3. 'Three Charges on the Athanasian Creed,' published by his son in 1802, besides a number of single Sermons, &c.

DOES, *Jacob Vander* (*Biog.*) an artist of Amsterdam, was born in 1623, and died in 1673. His etchings from compositions of his own, ornamented with animals, were executed in a free and masterly style.

DOES, *Jacob Vander*, son of the former, was born in 1654, and died in 1693, leaving the reputation of a ready designer.

DOES, *Simon Vander*, brother to the preceding, who was born in 1653, and died in 1717, was also an artist of considerable skill in his way, particularly in the correctness of his cattle.

DOGGET, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an author and an actor, who died in 1721, left 'The Country Wake,' a comedy, 4to. 1696; which, in the shape of a ballad farce, entitled 'Flora,' has been since frequently acted. As an actor, Dogget acquired a high reputation in his day.

DOGHERTY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a special pleader and law writer of Ireland, who died in 1805, was the editor of the 'Crown Circuit Companion,' 1786; to which he added, an original composition entitled 'The Crown Circuit Assistant,' by way of supplement. He also edited Hale's 'Historia Placitorum Coronæ,' 2 vols. 8vo. with an abridgment of the Statutes relating to felonies.

DOLABELLA (*Hist.*) the surname of some Romans of the Cornelian family, who distinguished themselves in the state.

DOLABELLA, *P. Cornelius*, a consul, defeated the Tuscans and the Boii, U.C. 471, A.C. 283.

DOLABELLA, a proconsul of Africa, who conquered Tacfarinas, and killed him. He was nevertheless refused the honour of a triumph.

DOLABELLA, *Cneus*, a governor of Cilicia, when Verres was quæstor. *Cic. in Verr.* l. 1, c. 15.

DOLABELLA, a consul with Decula, who triumphed over the Thracians, but was accused of extortion by Cæsar, and defended by Cotta and Hortensius. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 92.

DOLABELLA, *P. Corn.*, married Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, from whom he was afterwards divorced. He joined the party of Cæsar and Anthony, but being besieged by Cassius, in Laodicea, he killed himself to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 2, ep. 15; *Liv. Ep.* l. 113; *Flor.* l. 4; *Dio.* l. 41; *Plut. in Cic.*; *Appian. de Civ. Bell.* l. 4; *Sueton. in Aug.*

DOLABELLA, a consul, who was put to death by Vitellius. *Tac. Hist.* l. 1, c. 87.

DOLBEN, *John* (*Ecc.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, after serving as a military officer, and having been twice severely wounded in the service of Charles I, during the rebellion, entered into the church, and after several promotions at the Restoration, was finally translated to the archbishopric of York in 1683, and died in 1686.

DOLBEN (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of the county of Denbigh, one branch of which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1704 on Gilbert Dolben, the son and heir of the archbishop before-mentioned, who was one of the Justices of the court of Common Pleas, in Ireland.

DOLCE, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a poet of Venice, who died in 1568, wrote among other things, 1. 'Dialogo della Pittura, intitolato l'Aretino,' 8vo. Venice, 1557, reprinted with the French in the opposite page, at Florence, 1735. 2. 'Cinque Primi Canti di Sacripante,' 8vo. 1535. 3. 'Primaleone, 4to. 1570. 4. 'Achilles & Æneas,' 4to. 1570. 5. 'La Prima Imprese del Conte Orlando,' 4to. 1572, &c.

DOLCE, *Carlo*, or *Carlino*, an artist of Florence, was born in 1616, and died in 1686. His picture of St. Sebastian, in the Palazzo Corsini, at Florence, is among the best of his pieces.

DOLET, *Stephen* (*Ecc.*) a voluminous writer of Orleans, was born of a good family in 1509, and condemned to be burnt in 1546, for atheism and blasphemy. Among his writings of the more creditable sort, were, 1. 'S. Doleti Orationes duæ in Tholosam,' &c. 8vo. 1534. 2. 'Dialogus de Imitatione Ciceroniana adversus Desiderium Erasmum,' &c. 4to. Lugd. 1535. 3. 'Commentariorum Linguæ Latinæ Tomi Duo,' fol. Lugd. 1536 and 1538, an abridgment of which was published in 8vo. Basil. 1537. 4. 'De Re navali Liber ad Lazarum Baytium,' &c. 4to. Lugd. 1537, and inserted by Gronovius in his Thesaurus, Vol. XI. 5. 'S. Doleti Galli Aurelii Carminum Libri Quatuor,' 4to. Lugd. 1538. 6. 'Genethliacon,' &c. 4to. 1539. 7. 'Formulæ Latinarum Locutionum,' &c. fol. Lugd. 1539, and with additions by Sturmius and Susannæus, 4to. Argentorat. 1596. 8. 'Francisci Valesii, Gallorum Regis, Fata,' &c. 4to. Lugd. 1539. 9. 'A French translation of Plato's Axiochus and Hipparchus,' 16mo. Lyons, 1544. 10. 'Second Enfer d'Etienne Dolet,' 8vo. Lyons, 1544, consisting of nine poetical epistles. His first 'Enfer,' which was never published, contained an account of his imprisonment.

DOLLOND, *John* (*Biog.*) the inventor of the achromatic telescope, was born in 1706, and died in 1761. He contributed some papers on optical subjects, to the "Philosophical Transactions."

DOLMAN (*Biog.*) vide *Parsons*.

DOLOMIEU, *Deodate Guy-Silvain-Tancred Gratet de* (*Biog.*) a mineralogist of Dauphiny, was born in 1750, and died in 1801, leaving, 1. 'Voyage aux Isles de Lepari,' 8vo. 1783. 2. 'Memoire sur les Tremblemens de Terre de la Calabre en 1783,' 8vo. 1783. 3. 'Memoire sur les Isles Ponces, et Catalogue raisonne de l'Etna,' 8vo. 1788. His last Journey to the Alps was published in 8vo. by Brun Neergard.

DOLON (*Myth.*) Δόλων, son of Eumedes, a Trojan, was sent by Hector to spy the Grecian camp, by night, but being seized by Diomedes and Ulysses, he was put to death, after having revealed his intentions, and the schemes of his countrymen. *Hom. Il.* l. 10; *Virg. Æn.* l. 12; *Ovid. Met.* l. 13.

DOLOPES (*Geog.*) Δόλοπες, a people of Thessaly, near Mount Pindus, who accompanied the Greeks on their expedition against Troy.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 2.

> —— *Quis talia fando*
> *Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulyssei*
> *Temperet a lacrymis?*

*Liv.* l. 36; *Strab.* l. 9; *Ptol.* l. 3, &c.

DOMAT, *John* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, of a good family at Clermont, in Auvergne, was born in 1625, and died in 1696, leaving 'Les Lois Civiles dans leur Ordre naturel,' 4 vols. 4to. 1689, and 1777; translated into English by Dr. William Strahan, 2 vols. fol. 1721, reprinted and enlarged in 1741. His 'Legum Delectus,' which is a part of this great work, was printed separately by Wetstein, and in 1806, a first volume of a translation was published by d'Agard, with notes, &c.

DOMBEY, *Joseph* (*Biog.*) a botanist and traveller of Maçon,

was born in 1742, and died in 1796, leaving an herbarium, collected during his travels in Chili, which was entrusted after his death to L'Heritier.

DOMENICHINO (*Biog.*) or *Domenico Zampieri*, an artist of Bologna, was born in 1581, and died in 1641, not without suspicion of poison. His 'Adam and Eve,' 'Communion in St. Jerome,' 'Death of St. Agnes,' and other performances, have placed him in the first rank of Italian masters.

DOMIDUCUS (*Myth.*) a god who presided over marriages. *August. de Civit. D.* l. 12, c. 3.

DOMINGO, *St.* (*Geog.*) *Hispaniola*, or, in the language of the natives, *Hayti*, one of the largest of the West India islands, lying between Jamaica and Cuba on the west, and Porto Rico on the east, extending from about 17 to 20 north latitude, and from 67 to 74 west longitude. This was discovered by Columbus, who landed at a small bay called St. Nicholas, in 1492. The Spaniards remained undisputed masters of this island until about the 16th century, when the Buccaneers, a predatory tribe, consisting of French and English adventurers, gained a footing, and became the subjects of France at the peace of Ryswick, when a portion of the territory was ceded to it. At the French Revolution, the Black population rose in a mass against their masters, and after a desperate struggle, obtained not only their liberty, but also entire possession of the whole island; which was for a time governed by Dessalines, a military chief, who being put to death, two other chiefs, namely, Petion and Christophe, succeeded in establishing a government, for which a democracy has since been substituted. St. Domingo, the capital of this island, which was originally built by Columbus, on the western bank of the river Ozama, in 1496, was destroyed by a hurricane in 1502, and rebuilt on the opposite bank. Lon. 69° 50′ W., lat. 18° 25′ N.

DOMINIC, *de Gusman* (*Ecc.*) a Spaniard of Arragon, born in 1170, is known as the founder of the Order of the Dominicans; and is said by some to have been the establisher of the Inquisition in Languedoc. He was also the first master of the sacred palace, an office, which at his suggestion, was created by Honorius III; and after his death in 1221, he was enrolled among the number of the saints.

DOMINICO (*Biog.*) vide *Burchiello*.

DOMINIS, *Mark Anthony de* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Spalatro, in Dalmatia, was born in 1561, and died in 1625. His principal work was entitled 'De Republica ecclesiastica,' 3 vols. fol. Lond. 1617, in which he assailed the papal power; besides which he wrote, 1. 'De Radiis Visus et Lucis in Vitris perspectivis et Iride Tractatus,' 4to. 1611. 2. 'Dominis suæ Profectionis a Venetiis Consilium exponit,' 4to. London, 1616. 3. 'Predica fatta, la prima Domenica dell Avento,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1617, published in English in the same year, in 4to. 4. 'Sui Reditus in Angliam Consilium exponit,' 4to. Rom. 1623, and in English the same year. 5. 'De Pace Regionis, Epistola ad Josephum Hallum,' 4to. 1666.

DOMITIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) an illustrious family at Rome, the principal branches of which were the Calvini, Ahenobarbi, Afri, Labeones, Marsi, &c. [Vide *Domitius*]

Domitia, *Longina*, wife of the emperor Domitian, was noted for her debaucheries, of which she made a boast. She entered into the conspiracy of Parthenius, which rid her of a husband whose resentment she had justly provoked. [Vide *Domitia*, under *Numismatics*]

Domitia, *gens* (*Numis.*) coins or medals are extant of the Ahenobarbi and the Calvini of this family, bearing the inscriptions, CN. DO. DOM. vel DOMIT. CN. DOMIT. CN. F. AHENOBARB.—L. DOMIT. CN. F. CN. N. AHENOBARB.—CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBAR. IMP.—CN. DOMIT. CALVINUS—CN. CALVINUS. The principal types are a head of Rome adorned with a helmet, a head of Jupiter, Hercules, Diana, Vesta, &c. *Beg. Thes. Brand.* Vol. II; *Morell. Thes. Fam. Rom. &c.*



Domitia, *Longina*, had many medals struck in honour of her, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions—DIVI CAESARIS MATER.—DOMITIA AUG. or AUGUSTA.—AUGUSTA IMP. DOMIT.—DOMITIA AUGUSTA DOMITIANI IMP.—DOMITIA AUG. IMP. DOMITIANI AUG. GERM.—DOMITIA AUG. IMP. CÆS. DIVI F. DOMITIAN. AUG. &c.; in the Greek, ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. On the reverse, FORTUNA AUGUST.—PIETAS AUGUST. S C.—VESTA, &c. Medals were struck of her at Amastris, Amphipolis, Anemurium, Laodicea, Pergamus, Smyrna, Sardis, &c.

DOMITIANUS, *Titus Flavius* (*Hist.*) son of Vespasian and Domitilla, made himself emperor at the death of his brother Titus, whom he was suspected of having dispatched by poison; and, after an infamous and cruel reign of 15 years, he was assassinated by some conspirators, A. D. 96. *Sueton. in Vit.*; *Dio.* l. 67; *Eutrop.* l. 7; *Aurel. Vict. in Cæs.*

Domitianus (*Numis.*) the medals of this emperor bore on the obverse, besides his effigy [vide Plate II], the inscriptions, DOM. CAES.—DOMITIANUS AUGUSTUS GER.—D. CAES. AUG. vel AUG. F.—CAES. VESP. F DOM. AUG. GER.—IMP. CAES. DIVI VESP. F. DOMIT. AUG.; in Greek, ΔΟΜΕΤ. vel ΔΟΜΙΤ ΚΑΙΣ. ΓΕΡΜ.—ΔΟΜΕΤ. CEBACTOC—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, vel ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒΑΣΤΟC.—ΑΥΤ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ.—ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΔΟΜΙΤ. &c.; on the reverse—ADLOCUTIO COHORT.—ADVENT. AUGUSTI.—ÆQUITAS AUG.—ÆTERNITATI AUG.—ANNONA AUG.—CERES AUGUST. vel AUGUSTA.—CONCOR. vel CONCORDIA AUG.—CONSECRATIO.—DIANA AUGUSTA.—FIDES PUBL. CAES.—FIDES EXERCITUUM.—GERMANIA CAPTA. vel GERMANICUS. — JUPITER CONSERVATOR. — MARS VICTOR.—MONET. vel MONETA AUGUST.—PACI ORBIS TERR. AUG. vel PAX AUGUSTI.—PRINC. JUVENT. — PROVIDENTIA AUGUSTI.—VICTORIA GERMANICA, vel NAVALIS, &c.; to these were added the ordinary titles assumed every year by the emperors, as, TR. P. I—XV; COS. DES. and COS. I—XVII. IMP. I—XXII; also sometimes CENS. PERP., et P. P. Medals were struck in honour of this emperor by the principal cities in Greece, Syria, Bithynia, Caria, Phœnicia, Egypt, Macedonia, Palestine, Lydia, Sarmatia, &c. *Vaill. Num. Gr.*; *Vatin. Num. Imp. Vet.*; *Beg. Thes. &c.*

Domitianus, *Domitius*, vide *Domitius*.

DOMITILLA, *Flavia* (*Hist.*) the wife of Vespasian, and mother of Titus and Domitian, and a daughter of Domitilla, who died before he came to the empire. *Suet. in Vit. Vespas. &c.*



Domitilla (*Numis.*) medals were struck, as is supposed, by her sons, in honour of the memory of this princess, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, and also the inscriptions, DIVA DOMITILLA AUGUSTA.—DOMITILLÆ AUG. MATRI T. CÆS. VESP. AUG.

DOMITIUS, *Cn.* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, U. C. 423, A. C. 331, of the family mentioned under Domitia gens. *Liv.* l. 8.

Domitius, *Cn. Ahenobarbus*, a consul, U. C. 560, A. C. 194, gained signal advantages over the Boii. *Liv.* l. 33.

Domitius, a consul with C. Fannius, U. C. 631, A. C. 123, conquered the Averni and Allobroges, and erected a trophy of the victory. *Liv. Epit.* l. 61; *Suet. in Ner.*; *Flor.* l. 3.

Domitius Ahenobarbus, *Cneus*, son of the preceding, and a tribune of the people, was the author of a law for transfer-

ring the right of electing the priests from the college to the people. He was afterwards consul with Cassius Longinus, U. C. 657, and censor with L. Crassus, the orator. As Pontifex Maximus he was accused by the tribune, M. Scaurus. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 45, &c.; *Val. Max.* l. 6; *Vell. Paterc.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 17.

DOMITIUS, AHENOBARBUS, *L.*, son of the preceding, and a determined enemy to Cæsar, was slain as he was flying from the battle of Pharsalia. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 8, ep. 1; *Senec. de Benef.* l. 3; *Appian. de Bell. Civ.*

DOMITIUS, AHENORBARBUS, *Cn.*, son of the preceding, is supposed to have been one of Cæsar's murderers, although he afterwards joined Anthony, and, on his defeat, he made his peace with Augustus. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 6, ep. 22, &c.; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Dio.* l. 48; *Sueton. in Aug. et Ner.*

DOMITIUS CALVINUS, *Cn.* a consul, U. C. 700, espoused the cause of Cæsar against Pompey, and had the command of the centre of Cæsar's army at the battle of Pharsalia; after which he had the government of Asia. *Cic. in Flac.* c. 13, &c.; *Cæs. Bell. Gall.* l. 3, &c.; *Paterc.* l. 2; *Dio.* l. 40.

DOMITIUS, *L.*, son of Cneus Ahenobarbus above-mentioned, was an officer in the army of Tiberius against the Germans. He married Antonia, the daughter of Anthony and Octavia, by whom he had a son, Cneus, the father of Nero by Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus.

DOMITIUS, *Sabinus*, a military tribune in the army of Titus, who signalized himself by great acts of valour in the war against the Jews. He was afterwards killed by Vitellius.

DOMITIUS, *Afer*, vide *Afer*.

DOMITIUS, *Corbulo*, vide *Corbulo*.

DOMITIUS, *Domitianus*, a general in Egypt under Diocletian, who assumed the imperial purple, but was killed two years afterwards.

DOMITIUS (*Numis.*) vide *Domitia, gens*.

DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS, some few medals were struck of this usurper, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, and the inscriptions, DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS. — IMP. CÆS. L. DOMITIANUS AUG.; on the reverse, GENIO POPULI vel ROMANI. MEMORIA FELIX.




DOMITIUS (*Biog.*) a Latin poet, surnamed Marsus, who was contemporary with Horace. Only three of his verses remain. *Ovid. de Pont.* l. 4; *Mart. Ep.*

DOMITIUS, a grammarian in the reign of Adrian, remarkable for his gloomy temper. *Aul. Gell.* l. 6.

DOMNA (*Hist.* and *Num.*) vide *Julia*.

DOMNUS (*Ecc.*) or *Domnion I*, a Roman, and son of Mauritius, was elected to the papal chair in 676, and died in 678.

DOMNUS II, is supposed to have been elected pope after the expulsion of Boniface VII, but of his pontificate little is known that is authentic.

DOMNUS I, a patriarch of Antioch in the third century.

DOMNUS II, succeeded to the patriarchate in 436, and was deposed in 451.

DOMNUS III, was advanced to the see of Antioch in 546, and died in 561.

DOMVILLE (*Her.*) the name of a family of St. Alban's, in the county of Herts, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1814 on William Domville, during whose mayoralty the king, with the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, were entertained at Guildhall. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, supporting a sword erect, representing the sword of the city of London, *proper*; on a chief of honourable augmentation of the second, three oriental crowns (two and one), the points alternately radiated *or*, encircled by two branches of olive also *proper*.

*Crest.* Out of a mural crown *gules*, a demi-lion issuant *argent*, supporting between the paws an escutcheon *azure*, charged with three crowns, as in the arms.

*Motto.* "Pax alma redit."

DOMVILLE, the name of an Irish family, which also enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on Compton Domville, nephew of the right hon. sir Compton Domville.

DONALD (*Hist.*) the name of several Scottish kings in the early periods of their history. *Buch. Hist. Scot.*; *Buchan. Hist.*; *Dempst. Hist.*

DONALD I, who succeeded his brother Satrael in the third century, is said to have been the first Christian prince of that country, having been baptized by missionaries sent by pope Victor.

DONALD II, succeeded his brother Findoch, but was assassinated soon after.

DONALD III, a usurper, was killed about 217.



DONALD IV, third son of Eugene IV, succeeded his brother, Ferchard I, in 632, and was drowned in Loch Tay in 646, in the 15th year of his reign, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Ferchard II. His effigy, and that of the following kings, is given as in the annexed figures.



DONALD V, succeeded his nephew, or brother, Kenneth II, in 815, but, being imprisoned by his subjects, he killed himself in despair, in the fifth year of his reign, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Constantine II.



DONALD VI, son of Constantine III, succeeded Gregory the Great in 892, and died in 903, after a virtuous and successful reign. He was the cotemporary and ally of Alfred the Great; and was succeeded by Constantine III.

DONALD VII, *or Duncan I*, vide *Duncan*.



DONALD VIII, surnamed the *Bane*, succeeded his brother, Malcolm III, in 1093, to the exclusion of his nephew; but was expelled by Duncan II, another usurper, natural son of Malcolm; and, being afterwards taken prisoner by Edgar Atheling, he died in confinement about 1103, or 1105.

DONALDSON, *John* (*Biog.*) an artist and an author of Edinburgh, was born in 1737, and died in 1801. His historical drawing of the 'Tent of Darius,' was honoured with the prize by the Society of Arts; his painting of the 'Death of Dido,' and 'Hero and Leander,' also obtained prizes. As an author he was known by a volume of poems, and an 'Essay on the Elements of Beauty.'

DONALDSON, *Walter*, a scholar of Edinburgh, in the 17th century, was the author of, 1. 'Synopsis Moralis Philosophiæ,' which was printed in Germany, and went through several editions. 2. 'Synopsis Œconomica,' 8vo. Paris. 1620; Rostoch. 1624. 3. 'Synopsis Locorum Communium,' &c. Francof. 1612.

DONATELLO (*Biog.*) or *Donato*, a sculptor of Florence, was born in 1383, and died in 1466, leaving, among the productions of his chisel, 'Judith and Holofernes;' 'Annunciation;' 'St. George;' 'St. Mark;' &c.

DONATI, *Vitaliano* (*Biog.*) a botanist of a noble family of Padua, was born in 1717, and died in 1763, leaving 'Della Storia Naturale Marina dell Adriatico,' fol. 1750.

DONATO, *Jerom* (*Hist.*) a nobleman of Venice, who died in the beginning of the 16th century, rendered signal services to his country both in a civil and military capacity. He also published a translation of 'Alexander Aphrodisius de Anima;' and his letters were published after his death.

DONATO, *Bernardine* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Zano, in the diocese of Verona, who died about 1530, translated some pieces of

Galen, Xenophon, and Aristotle; besides publishing the first Greek edition of Chrysostom; the first edition of Œcumenius; also of Aretas on the Apocalypse; and two books of John Damascenus on Faith, &c.

Donato, *Alexander* a Jesuit of Sienna, who died in 1640, was the author of 'Roma vetus et recens, utriusque Edificiis illustrata,' 4to. 1639; also inserted in the third volume of Grævius' Thesaurus. He also wrote Latin Poems, 8vo. Colon. 1631.

DONATUS (*Ecc.*) a confessor in the third century, who endured extraordinary sufferings for the faith, which he boldly confessed before his persecutors. He is supposed to be the same to whom Lactantius addressed his excellent work on the death of Persecutors.

Donatus, *St.* a bishop of Besançon, in the seventh century, was the founder of a monastery.

Donatus, a schismatical bishop of Casæ Nigræ, in Numidia, was the original author of the sect afterwards called Donatists. He favoured the party of Majorinus, who was elected to the episcopal chair of Carthage, in opposition to Cæcilianus; but was afterwards condemned, deposed, and excommunicated, by pope Miltiades for the part he took in this concern.

Donatus, a schismatical bishop of Carthage, who succeeded Majorinus in 316, and died in exile in 355. He gave his name to the sect of the Donatists, whose heresy, respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, he upheld by his writings. *S. August. de Hær.; Hieron. de Script. Eccles. Optat.* l. 12, &c.

Donatus, *Ælius* (*Biog.*) a grammarian of the fourth century, and preceptor to S. Jerome, wrote a grammar, and commentaries on Terence and Virgil. The lives of Virgil and Terence have been attributed to him by some, but Vossius ascribes the first life to Tiberius Claudius Donatus, and the second to Suetonius. The grammar of Donatus has been frequently printed, and with different titles. The 'Editio tabularis sine ulla Nota,' is acknowledged by all bibliographers to be one of the first efforts at printing by means of letters cut on wooden blocks. This work is known by the titles of, 'Donatus Minor,' 'Donatus pro Puerulis,' 'Donati Ars,' 'Donatus Grammaticus,' &c. It has since been inserted in Putschius' edition of 'Grammaticæ Latinæ Auctores Antiqui,' 2 vols. 4to. Hanov. 1605. His 'Commentarii in quinque Comœdias Terentii,' was first printed in fol. without a date, probably executed with the types of John Mantellin, of Strasburg, before 1460; and reprinted, Rom. 1471; Mediol. 1476; and his 'Commentarius in Virgilium,' was printed in fol. Venet. 1529.

DONCASTER, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the duke of Buccleugh.

Doncaster (*Geog.*) a town of Yorkshire, in England, situated on the river Dun, or Don, 18 m. N. E. Sheffield, 30 S. York, 162 N. London. Lon. 1° W. lat. 53° 20′ N. It was a Roman station, called by Ptolemy, *Camudolanum*, and by others, *Camulodunum Colonia*, but by Nennius, one of the oldest writers of the island, *Caer Daun.*

DONDE (*Biog.*) or *Dondus, James*, a physician of Padua, who died in 1350, was the author of, 1. 'Promptuarium Medicinæ,' fol. Venet. 1481. 2. 'De Fontibus Calidis Patavini Agri,' in a treatise 'De Balneis,' fol. Venet. 1553. 3. 'De Fluxu et Refluxu Maris,' 1571.

DONDUCCI, *John Andrew* (*Biog.*) an artist of Bologna, and a pupil of Caracci in the 16th century, was distinguished by a great spirit of design.

DONEAU, *Hugh* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Donellus*, a civilian of the 16th century, whose works were collected under the title of 'Commentaria de Jure Civili,' 5 vols. fol. and reprinted in 12 vols. fol. 1770.

DONEGAL, *Arthur, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Chichester, mentioned under *Heraldry* [vide *Chichester*], distinguished himself by his loyalty and activity during the rebellion, which broke out in 1641 in Ireland, for which he was raised to the peerage by Charles I, and died in 1674.

Donegal, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Chichester; [Vide *Chichester*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Chichester, marquis and earl of Donegal, earl of Belfast, viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus, and baron Chichester of Belfast, and baron Fisherwick in England.

*Arms.* Quarterly, the first and fourth chequè *or* and *gules*, a chief vaire; the second and third *azure*, fretty *argent*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a stork *proper*, holding in its beak a snake *argent*, the head *or*.

*Supporters.* Two wolves *gules*, ducally gorged and chained *or*.

*Motto.* "Invitum sequitur honos."

DONERAILE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of St. Leger; [Vide *St. Leger*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* St. Leger, viscount and baron Doneraile.

*Arms.* *Azure*, fretty *argent*, a chief *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a gryphon passant *or*.

*Supporters.* Two gryphons *or*, with wings erect and fretty *azure*.

*Motto.* "Haut et bon."



DONGAL (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, who succeeded Achaius, and was drowned in 831, in crossing the Sprey, as he was on an expedition against Feret, king of the Picts. He was succeeded by Alpin. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



DONGARD (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, who succeeded Eugene, and died about 465, after having used his best endeavours to introduce Christianity into his dominions. He was succeeded by his brother, Constantine I. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.

DONI, *D'Attichi, Lewis* (*Ecc.*) a Florentine, was made successively bishop of Riez, and of Autun, by cardinal Richelieu, and died in 1664, aged 68, leaving, 1. 'Histoire generale de l'Ordre des Minimes,' 4to. Paris. 2. 'Tableau de la Vie de la bien heureuse Jeanne, Reine de France,' &c. 8. Paris, 1625. 3. 'De Vita et Rebus gestis Petri Berulli Cardinalis,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1649. 4. 'Flores Historiæ Sacri Collegii Cardinalium,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Paris. 1649, 1660, &c.

Doni, *Anthony Francis* (*Biog.*) a priest of Florence, who died in 1574, was the author of, 1. 'La Libraria,' 8vo. 1557. 2. 'Lazucca,' 4 parts, 8vo. 1565. 3. 'I Mondi celesti, terestri, ed infernali,' 4to. of which there is an old French translation. 4. 'I Marmi, civè Raggionamenti fatti a i Marmi di Fiorenza,' 4to. Venice, 1552; besides Letters, &c. in Italian.

Doni, *John Baptist*, another writer on music, who died in 1650, left, among other things, 1. 'Compend. del Trat. de Generi e de Modi della Musica.' 2. 'De Præstantiâ Musicæ Veteris.' 3. 'Discorso sopra le Consonanze.'

DONNE, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine and poet, was born in London in 1573, and died in 1631, after having left the religion of his parents to embrace protestantism. Among his prose works are, 1. 'The Pseudomartyr.' 2. 'Essays in Divinity,' &c. 12mo. 1651. 3. 'Paradoxes, Essays,' &c. 12mo. 1653. 4. 'Letters to several Persons,' 4to. 1654. His Poems, which consist principally of satires, were first published in 4to. 1633; afterwards in 12mo. 1635, 1651, 1669, and 1719.

Donne, *Benjamin*, a mathematician of Biddeford, in Devonshire, who died in 1798, was the author of Treatises on Geometry, Book-keeping, Trigonometry, &c.

DONOUGHMORE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles en-

joyed by the family of Hutchinson [vide *Hutchinson*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Hutchinson, earl of Donoughmore, viscount Suirdale, baron Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, The title of the eldest son viscount Suirdale.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth per pale *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant between eight cross-crosslets *argent*; second *azure*, a fess with three bucks' heads erased in chief *argent*, in base a demi-lion rampant *or*; third *azure*, a garb *or*, between three griffins' heads erased *argent*.

*Crest.* A cockatrice with wings expanded *azure*, combed, wattled, and membered, *or*.

*Supporters.* Two cockatrices *or*, collared *sable*, combed and wattled *gules*.

*Motto.* "Fortiter gerit crucem."

DOODY, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a botanist of Staffordshire, who died in 1706, is well known by having discovered a number of indigenous plants, of which Ray has given an account in the second edition of his Synopsis.

DOOLITTLE (*Biog.*) or *Doolittel, Thomas*, a nonconformist, was born at Kidderminster in 1630; educated at Cambridge; ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and died in 1707, leaving several religious treatises.

DOPPELMAIER, *John Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Nuremberg in the 17th century, was the author of several works in German on astronomy, geography, and mathematics; besides which he wrote in Latin, 1. 'Nova Methodus parandi Sciaterica Solaria,' 1720. 2. 'Physica Experimentis illustrata,' 4to. 3. 'Atlas Cœlestis,' fol. 1742.

DORAT (*Biog.*) vide *Daurat*.

DORCHESTER, *Dudley Viscount* (*Hist.*) a statesman, and son of Anthony Carleton, esq. of Baldwin Brightwell, near Watlington, Oxon, was born in 1573, and died in 1631, after having been sent twice as ambassador to Holland, and held the post of secretary of state. The works attributed to him as an author, are, 1. 'Balance pour peser en toute Equité et Droicture,' &c. 4to. 1618. 2. 'Harangue faite au Counseile de Mess. les Etats Generaux,' &c. printed with the former. 3. 'Letters to the Duke of Buckingham, to Vossius,' &c. 4. 'Memoirs for Dispatches of Political Affairs relating to Holland and England,' 1618. 5. 'Particular Observations of the Military Affairs of the Palatinate,' &c. 1621, 1622. 6. 'Letters from and to Sir Dudley Carleton during his Embassy in Holland, from 1615 to 1620, abridged and selected by the Earl of Hardwicke,' 4to. 1757.

DORCHESTER, *Guy Lord*, the descendant of another family of the name of Carleton, was born in 1724, and embracing a military life was nominated governor of Quebec in 1772; and after serving throughout the American war, and acting a second time as governor of Quebec, died in 1808.

DORCHESTER, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1792 on Joseph Damer, lord Milton, which became extinct in 1800, at the death of the second earl.

DORCHESTER, *Viscount*, a title conferred in 4 Charles I on sir Dudley Carleton, mentioned under *History*; which title became extinct at his death in 1651.

DORCHESTER, *Lord*, a title enjoyed by the family of Carleton [vide *Carleton*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Ermine*, on a bend *sable*, three pheons' heads *argent*.

*Crest.* An arm embowed, holding an arrow *or*.

*Supporters.* Two beavers collared.

*Motto.* "Quondam his vicimus armis."

DORCHESTER (*Geog.*) capital of the county of Dorset, situated on an ascent north of the river Frome, 15 miles from Bridport, and 119 W. London. Lon. 2° 25′ W. lat. 50° 43′ N. It was anciently known by the name of *Dunium, Dunium*, or *Dumovaria*; and from the numerous antiquities found here is supposed to have been a Roman station. One vestige, at a distance of half a mile from the town, is considered to be the remains of an amphitheatre.

DORCHESTER, a town in the county of Oxford, and nine miles distant from Oxford, was once a bishop's see, which was removed at the Conquest to Lincoln. It is believed to have been the *Dorocina* of the Romans.

DORIA (*Hist.*) an ancient Genoese family, which was distinguished as early as 1150, when Andrew Doria married Barrison, a daughter of the king of Sardinia.

DORIA, *James*, one of the four learned citizens appointed to write a History of the Republic, flourished in 1270.

DORIA, *Perceval* and *Simon*, were high in favour at the court of Sardinia. The first of whom, a great philosopher, and one of the best Provençal poets, was greatly esteemed by the queen Beatrix, and died in 1276.

DORIA, *Hilarius*, married a daughter of Emanuel, emperor of Constantinople, in 1397.

DORIA, *Andrew*, a great sea captain, rendered signal services to his country by delivering it from the French. He also established the government of this state, which remained till the late revolutions, and died in 1560, honoured with the title of "The Father and Deliverer of his Country." [Vide Plate XV]

DORIA, *Philippino*, his nephew, and also a great sea captain, defeated the naval armament of the Spaniards, before Naples in 1528.

DORIA, *Jeannetin*, a distant cousin of Andrew Doria abovementioned, was adopted by him as his heir; but was assassinated in 1547.

DORIA, *Andrew*, grand-nephew to the first Andrew, succeeded as heir to his uncle, on the death of the preceding, and acted an important part during the troubles that prevailed in the state at that time.

DORIA, *John Jerome*, was chosen generalissimo of the Genoese forces in the war that was carried on by Lewis XIV against that state.

DORIA, *Carlo*, a relation of the preceding, was appointed at the same time to command in the city.

DORIGNY, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver of St. Quentin, in France, was born in 1617, and died in 1665. Among his prints, which are said to have amounted to 105, were The Nativity of Christ; Venus at her Toilet; Venus, Hope, and Love, plucking the Feathers from the Wings of Time, &c.

DORIGNY, *Lewis*, an historical painter, and son of the preceding, was born in 1654, and died in 1742. His principal work is the Dome of the great Church at Trent.

DORIGNY, *Sir Nicholas*, an engraver, and brother of the preceding, was born in 1657, and died in 1746. His best pieces are, The Bark of Lanfranco; the Descent from the Cross, by Volaterra; the Transfiguration, by Raphael, &c.

DORINGK (*Biog.*) or *Thorinck, Matthias*, a writer of the 15th century, was the author of 'Chronica brevis et utilis ex Speculo historiali Vincentii,' &c. He was supposed by some to be the author of the scandalous chronicle, called the 'Miroir Historial,' or 'The Chronicle of Nuremberg,' against the clergy of the Romish church.

DORIS (*Geog.*) a country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania; so called, as was said, from Dorus, the son of Deucalion. The Dorians sent many colonies into different parts, which bore the name of their native country; the most celebrated of which was the Doris, in Asia Minor. *Herodot.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

DORISLAUS (*Hist.*) a Dutch revolutionist, who, coming to England in the time of the rebellion, joined the faction by whom he was sent as ambassador to Holland, where he was assassinated by some enthusiastic royalists.

DORMAN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church in the 16th century, wrote, among other things, 1. 'A Proof of certain Articles in Religion denied by Mr. Jewell,'

4to. Antv. 1564. 2. 'A Request to Mr. Jewell that he keep his Promise, made by solemn Protestation in his late Sermon, had at St. Paul's Cross,' 8vo. London, 1567. 3. 'A Disproof of Mr. Alexander Nowell's Reproof.'

DORMER (*Her.*) the name of a family long seated at West Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baron, conferred in 1615 on sir Robert Dormer, whose son Robert was advanced in 4 Car. I to the dignity of viscount Ascot, and earl of Carnarvon. [Vide *Carnarvon*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Dormer, lord Dormer, of Wenge, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Azure,* ten billets, four, three, two, and one, *or,* on a chief of the second, a demi-lion rampant-naissant *sable.*

*Crest.* On a wreath a right-hand glove *proper,* surmounted by a falcon *argent.*

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a falcon *proper,* armed, membered, and belled *or;* on the sinister, a falcon *argent,* armed, &c. as the dexter.

DORNAVIUS, *Gaspar* (*Biog.*) a physician, orator, and poet, was born at Zigenrick, in Voightland, and died in 1631. The most known of his works are, 1. 'Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ Socraticæ,' 2 vols. fol. Hanov. 1619. 2. 'De Incremento Dominationis Turcicæ,' &c.

DORSANE, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a French divine, who died in 1728, left 'An Historical Journal of all that had passed respecting the Bull Unigenitus,' published in 6 vols. 12mo. 1728, and 2 vols. 4to. 1756.

DORSET, *Thomas, Earl of* (*Hist.*) Lord High Treasurer of England, of the family of Sackville mentioned under *Heraldry,* was born in 1527; and, after having been high in the confidence and favour of queen Elizabeth and king James, he died suddenly at the council table in 1608. [Vide Plate VII] Among his works, as an author, are, 1. 'The Tragedie of Ferrex and Porrex,' 1571 and 1579; a surreptitious edition having previously appeared in 1563, under the title of 'Gorboduc.' 2. 'The Mirror for Magistrates,' 1559 and 1563, to which he was the principal contributor. 3. 'Induction.' 4. 'The Complaint of Henry, Duke of Buckingham;' both these works were appended to the second edition of the 'Mirror.'

DORSET, *Anne, Countess of,* of the family of Clifford, wife of the third earl of Dorset, and a lady of great spirit and talent, is well known by a laconic epistle of hers, which has been published in the 'World,' No. XIV. She wrote a History of her own Life; a manuscript in the Harleian collection, the title of which is, 'Summary of the Records, and a True Memorial of Me, the Lady Anne Clifford.' She was afterwards remarried in 1630 to Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and died his widow in 1675. [Vide Plate VI]

DORSET, *Edward, the fourth Earl of,* distinguished himself by his active loyalty in the time of the rebellion, and took so much to heart the murder of his sovereign that he never afterwards stirred out of his house, and died in 1658; the greatest part, if not all of his property, being under sequestration.

DORSET, *Richard, fifth Earl of,* followed the steps of his noble father above-mentioned, and was among the foremost to bring about the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy.

DORSET, *Charles, sixth Earl of,* entered a volunteer under his Royal Highness the duke of York in the first Dutch war in 1665, and displayed signal gallantry in the engagement, wherein the Dutch admiral Opdam was killed, and above 30 ships taken or destroyed. He took an active part in the revolution of 1688; and, after having been constituted one of the regents of the kingdom four times during the absence of his majesty, and honoured with many distinctions, he died in 1705, leaving some specimens of his skill in poetry, and a high reputation as the patron of learning. His poems have been inserted in Johnson's 'Collection of English Poets.'

DORSET, *Lionel, seventh Earl and first Duke of,* was early engaged in public concerns; and, after having filled the posts of Lord Steward of the Household, of Lord President of the Council, of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. he died in 1765, in the 79th year of his age.

DORSET, *Duke of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Sackville [vide *Sackville*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Sackville, duke and earl of Dorset, earl of Middlesex, baron of Buckhurst, and baron of Cranfield.

*Arms.* Quarterly *or* and *gules,* a bend *vaire.*

*Crest.* Out of a coronet adorned with fleurs-de-lis *or,* an etoile of twelve points *argent.*

*Supporters.* Two leopards *argent,* spotted *sable.*

*Motto.* "Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice."

DORSETSHIRE (*Geog.*) a county of England, bounded on the N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, on the E. by Hampshire, on the S. by the British Channel, and on the W. by the counties of Devon and Somerset. Its principal towns are Dorchester, Lyme, Shaftesbury, Pool, Weymouth, &c. This county was originally inhabited by the *Belgæ,* formed a part of the kingdom of Wessex during the heptarchy, when it was subject to frequent irruptions from the Danes. During the rebellion, it testified its loyalty in a signal manner.

DORSO, *C. Fabius* (*Hist.*) a Roman, who, when the city was in possession of the Gauls, passed through the enemy to the capital to perform a sacrifice, and returned without experiencing any molestation. *Liv.* l. 5, c. 46.

DORUS (*Myth.*) a son of Deucalion, who is said to have given his name to the country of Greece called *Doris.*

DOSITHÆUS (*Hist.*) a son of Bacenor, and a valiant soldier, rendered great service to the republic of the Jews in the time of Judas Maccabæus. 2 *Mac.* xii.

DOSITHÆUS (*Ecc.*) a monk of the 12th century, who managed to procure his election to the patriarchate of Jerusalem; but, being detected in his intrigues to get himself elected patriarch of Constantinople, he was deprived of both dignities. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 1189.

DOSSI, *Dosso* (*Biog.*) an artist of Dosso, in the territory of Ferrara, who died about 1560, left many specimens of his skill, which place him among the first class of Italian masters. His 'St. John of Patmos,' and 'Christ among the Doctors,' are among his most celebrated pieces.

DOUAY (*Geog.*) in Latin *Duacum,* a town of French Flanders, 15 miles N. W. Cambray, and 83 N. N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 5′ E. lat. 50° 22′ N. This old town, which is fortified, surrendered to the duke of Marlborough in 1710, after a siege of nearly two months, and was the scene of frequent engagements at the commencement of the revolutionary war. Its university has been the resort of English and Irish Catholics since the reformation.

DOUCIN, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Vernon, who died in 1716, wrote, 1. 'Histoire de Nestorianisme,' 4to. Paris, 1698. 2. 'Histoire d'Origenisme,' 4to. 3. 'Memorial abrégé touchant l'Etat et les Progrès de Jansenisme en Hollande,' 1697, &c.

DOVER (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Kent, in England, situated on a small stream, which falls into the harbour, 8 miles distant from Deal, 16 from Canterbury, and 72 S. S. E. London. Lon. 1° 20′ E. lat. 51° N. It was called *Dubris* by the Romans, by whom a watch-tower was erected in the time of Cæsar. It is defended by a strong and spacious castle, which has been ascribed by some antiquaries to the same origin.

DOUGHTY, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine of Marbley, near Worcester, was born in 1598, educated at Oxford, and died in 1672. He published, 1. 'The King's Cause ration-

ally, briefly, and plainly debated,' &c. 4to. Oxford, 1644. 2. 'Velitationes Polemicæ,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1651 and 1652. 3. 'Analecta Sacra,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1658 and 1660.

DOUGLAS (*Hist.*) or as it was anciently written *Duglas, William de*, of the illustrious family mentioned under *Heraldry*, commenced the career of military glory, which was run by this family through many generations; and, although not successful against Edward I of England, by whom he was besieged in Berwick, and taken prisoner, yet he acquired the surname of *Hardy* for his valour, and died in 1302.

DOUGLAS, *James de*, his eldest son, who acquired the appellation of the *Good Sir James*, was the associate of Robert Bruce in his arduous attempts to restore the liberties of Scotland, to which this sir James contributed in an extraordinary degree, and signalized himself on many occasions, particularly at the battle of Bannockburn, where he commanded the left wing of the Scottish army. He afterwards undertook a journey to Jerusalem with king Robert's heart, in conformity with a vow made by that monarch; and, having there joined the standard of the king of Arragon against the infidels, he was killed in 1331. For this service he had a man's heart added to his armorial bearings.

DOUGLAS, *Sir William*, natural son of the preceding, after performing many feats against the English, was taken, with his sovereign king David II, at the battle of Durham in 1346. He obtained his freedom upon dishonourable terms, and was slain by sir William Douglas, his father's nephew.

DOUGLAS, *Archibald*, brother of the preceding, was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers; but, making his escape, he settled at Bourdeaux, and was the founder of several families of that name in France.

DOUGLAS, *Archibald*, earl of Douglas and Marr, and brother of sir James Douglas before-mentioned, became regent of France in 1333; but having entered into England against Edward III, his forces were routed, and he himself, being mortally wounded, was taken prisoner.

DOUGLAS, *William de*, son of the preceding, who waylaid and assassinated his relation before-mentioned, was wounded at the battle of Poictiers in 1356; and, after being engaged in desultory warfare with the English borderers, he died in 1384.

DOUGLAS, *James, Earl of*, also earl of Marr, son of the preceding, signalized himself at the battle of Otterburn, where he fell in 1388.

DOUGLAS, *Archibald, third Earl of*, surnamed the *Grim*, after being taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, and making his escape, he distinguished himself by his prowess, which rendered him formidable to his enemies.

DOUGLAS, *Archibald, fourth Earl of*, and *Duke of Touraine*, obtained a signal victory over the earl of March and Henry Percy in 1401, but was taken prisoner by the latter at the battle of Homildon in 1402, after having been wounded in five places, and lost an eye. He afterwards assisted Charles VII in France, and fell at the battle of Verneuil, in Normandy, in 1424.

DOUGLAS, *William, sixth Earl of*, and *third Duke of Touraine*, was assassinated by the Chancellor Crichton in 1440.

DOUGLAS, *eighth Earl of*, having entered into a formidable league, with the earls of Crawford and Ross, against his king, James II, he was stabbed by the latter in consequence of his insolent behaviour during a conference, when sir Patrick Gray dispatched him with a battle axe.

DOUGLAS, *James, ninth Earl of*, set himself up in open rebellion against king James; but being deserted by all his followers, he fled into England. He was afterwards taken prisoner, and, being condemned to a religious retirement, he died a monk in 1488. His two brothers, the earls of Moray and Ormond, were taken and executed for having joined in his rebellion.

DOUGLAS, *William, first Marquis of*, and eleventh earl of Angus, was engaged in the royal cause during the rebellion, and died in 1660.

DOUGLAS, the name of several branches of the same family, who distinguished themselves both in a civil and military capacity.

DOUGLAS, *Sir William, the first Baron of Drumlanrig*, signalized himself in the wars against the English in 1411. He was sent in 1412 into England, as ambassador, to solicit the release of king James I.

DOUGLAS, *William, second Lord of Drumlanrig*, contributed by his valour to the victory gained over the English in 1448, at the battle of Sark.

DOUGLAS, *William, the third Lord of Drumlanrig*, displayed his valour on many occasions, particularly at the battle of Roxburgh, where king James lost his life.

DOUGLAS, *William, fourth Lord of Drumlanrig*, was slain in the service of his country at the battle of Kirkonel, fought by the duke of Albany, against his brother James II.

DOUGLAS, *James, seventh Lord*, was one of the barons who attempted to rescue king James V from the hands of Angus, by whom he was kept in a state of thraldom.

DOUGLAS, *James, eighth Lord of Drumlanrig*, was a happy instrument by his wisdom and prudence in reconciling the discords among the contending factions of the court, which disturbed the reign of James V, until his accession to the English throne.

DOUGLAS, *Sir William, Lord of Lidysdale*, who, for his bravery, was called *the Flower of Chivalry*, died without issue in 135[illegible]

DOUGLAS, vide *Queensbury*.

DOUGLAS, vide *Morton*.

DOUGLAS, *Gawin* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Dunkeld, and third son of Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, was born in 1475, promoted to the bishopric of Dunkeld through the interest of the queen-mother, and after having lived peaceably in troublesome times, he died at London in 1521 or 1522, leaving the reputation of a learned and temperate man. He translated the Æneid into Scottish heroics, which was printed under the title of 'The XIII Bukes of Eneidos, of the famous Poet Virgill, translated out of Latyne Verses into Scottish Meter,' &c. 4to. London, 1543, and fol. Edinburgh, 1710; to which was added, a Glossary and a Life, by Ruddiman. Besides this work, he also translated Ovid's 'De Remedio Amoris,' which seems to have been the first of all his works; and wrote 'The Palice of Honour,' 4to. London, 1553, and Edinburgh, 1579; 'King Hart,' published from the original MS. by Mr. Pinkerton, in his 'Ancient Scottish Poems,' 1786.

DOUGLAS, *John*, son of Archibald Douglas, a merchant of Pittenween, in Fifeshire, was born in 1721, educated at Oxford, and after having been some time in the army, took orders, and passing through various preferments, he was in 1791 promoted to the see of Salisbury, and died in 1807. Besides political pamphlets, of which he wrote a number, he published, 1. 'Milton Vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism,' &c. which had been brought against him by Lauder. 2. 'The Criterion, or Miracles Examined,' &c. in a letter to Dr. Adam Smith, 1754. 3. 'An Apology for the Clergy,' &c. 1755.

DOUGLAS (*Her.*) the name of a Scottish house, which for grandeur of alliances, and military prowess, is excelled by none, and equalled by few in that country. It was matched eleven times with the royal house of Scotland, and once with that of England; besides the high distinctions which it acquired in the state, and the brilliancy of its exploits in the field, it received numerous honours, both from its own sovereigns, and also from those of France. This family is descended from Theobald, a Fleming, who received a grant of some lands on Douglas-water, whence he is said to have

taken his surname. William de Douglas, his descendant, was created earl of Douglas, and by his marriage became also earl of Marr, in the reign of king David the second. Archibald, the fourth earl of Douglas, received a grant from Charles VII, of the duchy of Touraine, and at the death of the third duke of Touraine, the duchy reverted to the crown of France. George Douglas, only son of William, the first earl of Douglas, became earl of Angus, in right of his mother; William, the eleventh earl of Angus, was created in 1633, marquis of Douglas; and Archibald, the third marquis, was created duke of Douglas, which title became extinct at his death in 1761. Archibald Stewart, esq. nephew to the duke of Douglas, having been returned his lineal heir, this return was disputed by the duke of Hamilton, who gaining the cause, so well known by the name of the Douglas cause, succeeded to the marquisate of Douglas, and the other titles; whilst, on the other hand, his rival became entitled, by the judgment of the Scotch courts, to the estates and name of Douglas, and was created a British peer, by the title of lord Douglas, of Douglas Castle.

**Douglas**, *of Drumlanrig*, a branch of the same family, is descended from William, the son of James, second earl of Douglas, who gave him by charter the barony of Drumlanrig. Sir William Douglas, son of the eighth lord of Drumlanrig, was created in 1628 lord viscount Drumlanrig, and earl of Queensbury; and William, the third earl of Queensbury, was further advanced in 1682 to the dignities of lord Douglas, of Kirемont, Middlebie, viscount of Nith, and earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and marquis of Queensbury: and finally, in 1684, he was elevated to the honours of marquis of Dumfrieshire, and duke of Queensbury. The second duke of Queensbury was created a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of baron Rippon, marquis of Beverley, and duke of Dover; which honours were to descend to his second son, the earl of Galloway; but when the latter came of age, and claimed his seat in the English House of Peers, as duke of Dover, the House construed the articles of Union to restrain the king from conferring an English peerage on a Scotch peer; a construction which was reversed in the course of the last reign.

**Douglas** *of Lochleven*, another branch of the same family, descended from sir James Douglas, enjoys the title of earl of Morton, which was first conferred on sir James Douglas, by James II in 1457. [Vide *Morton*]

**Douglas**, the name of a branch of the Douglas family, lineally descended from the first earl of Douglas, which also enjoys the title of lord Glenbervie, conferred in 1800 on Sylvester Douglas. [Vide *Glenbervie*]

**Douglas**, other branches of the same family enjoyed for a time the titles of duke of Athol, earl of Belhaven, and earl of Buchan. The arms of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown *proper*, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first.

**Douglas**, the name of two branches of the above-mentioned family, which enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

**Douglas** *of Cars*, a branch which is immediately descended from the sixth earl of Morton, received this honour in the person of sir Charles Douglas, on whom it was conferred in 1777, for his meritorious services in the relief of Quebec.

**Douglas** *of Springwood Park*, first received this honour in the person of sir James Douglas, of the royal navy, on whom it was conferred in 1786, for his naval services in America. Both these branches bear the family arms of Douglas.

**Douglas**, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician and anatomist of Scotland, was born in 1675, and died in 1742, leaving, 1. 'Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen,' 12mo. 1707. 2. 'Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1715, Lugd. Bat. 1734. 3. 'A Description of the Peritonæum,' &c. 4to. London, 1730. 4. 'A History of the Lateral Operation for the Stone,' 8vo. 1726, and 1733, with an appendix.

**Douglas**, *John*, brother of the preceding, and a surgeon, published, 1. 'Remarks on a late Pompous Work,' 8vo. London, 1735; the work alluded to, was 'Chesselden's Anatomy of the Bones,' which he criticised with more severity than justice. 2. 'Some Account of the State of Midwifery in London,' 1736. 3. 'An Account of Mortifications,' &c. London, 1729, &c.

**Douglas**, *Sir Robert, of Glenbervie, Bart.* is known as the author of the 'Peerage of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1764; a second edition, revised and corrected by Philip Wood, esq. 2 vols. fol. Edinburgh, 1813.

**DOUJAT**, *John* (*Biog.*) an advocate and scholar of Toulouse, was born in 1609, and died in 1688, leaving among his numerous works, 1. 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Toulousaine,' 8vo. 1638. 2. 'Grammaire Espagnole Abrégée,' 12mo. Paris, 1644. 3. 'Moyen aisé d'apprendre les Langues,' &c. 12mo. ibid. 1646. 4. 'Historica Juris Pontificii Synopsis,' added to 'Lancelot's Institutions,' 12mo. ibid. 1670. 5. 'Synopsis Conciliorum,' &c. 12mo. ibid. 1671. 6. 'Specimen Juris Canonici apud Gallos Usu recepti,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1671; and often reprinted. 7. A French translation of Velleius Paterculus, with Notes, 12mo. ibid. 1672, and 1708. 8. 'Histoire du Droit Canonique,' 12mo. ibid. 1678. 9. 'Historia Juris Civilis Romanorum,' 12mo. 1678. 10. 'Francisci Florentii Opera Canonica et Juridica,' 2 vols. 4to. ibid. 1674. 11. 'The Delphin Livy,' 6 vols. 4to. ibid. 1679, &c.

**DOURO**, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the duke of Wellington.

**Douro** (*Geog.*) the ancient *Durius*, a river of Spain, which has its source in Old Castile, and flowing to the westward, traverses half the width of Spain, and the whole extent of Portugal; and receiving a number of tributary streams in its course, it discharges itself with a large volume of water into the Atlantic.

**DOUSA**, *James* (*Hist.*) a statesman and a scholar of Nortwick, in Holland, was born in 1545, and died in 1604, after having bravely defended Liege, of which he was made governor by the prince of Orange. He is better known by his works as an author, among which are, 1. 'Comm. in Catullum, Tibullum, et Horatium,' 12mo. Antv. 1580. 2. 'Libri Tres Precidaneorum in Petronium Arbitrum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1583. 3. 'Epodon ex puris Iambis,' 8vo. Antv. 1514. 4. 'Plautinæ Explicationes,' 16mo. Lugd. Bat. 1587. 5. 'Poemata,' 12mo. ibid. 1607. 6. 'Odarum Britannicarum Liber ad Elizabetham Reginam,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1586. 7. 'Elegiarum Libri Duo,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1586. He had four sons, all distinguished for learning.

**Dousa**, *James* (*Biog.*) eldest son of the preceding, although he died at the age of 26, acquired the reputation of being a better poet and scholar than his father. He wrote commentaries on Plautus at the age of 16, and published his book 'De Rebus Cœlestibus,' and his 'Echo sive Lusus Imaginis Jocosæ,' at the age of 19; when likewise his Commentaries on Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, appeared.

**Dousa**, *George*, second brother of the preceding, published in 1607 Cedrenus' book, entitled 'De Originibus Urbis Constantinopolitanæ,' with Meursius' notes.

**Dousa**, *Francis*, the third brother, published, 1. 'The Epistles of Julius Cæsar Scaliger,' 1600. 2. 'Annotations on Aristotle's History of Animals.' 3. Some Fragments of Lucilius, with Comments upon them.

**Dousa**, *Theodore*, the fourth brother, published, 1. The 'Chronicon' of George Logotheta, with notes, in 1614. 2. 'Farrago Echoica Variarum Linguarum,' &c. 1638.

**DOW**, *Gerhard* (*Biog.*) an artist of Leyden, was born in 1613, and died in 1674. His pieces, which are mostly so small,

that to be properly seen they must be viewed through a magnifying-glass, are distinguished for an exquisite delicacy and finishing. Among his most capital performances, is one representing two rooms, in one of which a woman is suckling a child, and in the other a school-room, &c. [Vide Plate XXXVI]

DOWN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Murray.

DOWNE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Burton, originally named Dawney, [vide *Dawney*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Burton Dawnay, viscount Downe, co. Downe, baron Dawnay, co. York, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a bend cottised *sable*, three annulets of the field.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a Saracen in armour, couped at the thighs, and wreathed about the temples *proper*, holding in his right hand a ring *or*, stoned *azure*, and in his left a lion's jamb erased *or*, armed *gules*.

*Supporters.* Two lions *or*, collared with the coat, and ducally crowned *argent*.

*Motto.* "Timet pudorem."

DOWNHAM, *George* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Derry, and son of William Downham, bishop of Chester, was educated at Cambridge, advanced to the see of Derry in 1616, and died in 1634, leaving among his works as an author, 1. 'A Treatise concerning Antichrist, in two Books,' 4to. Lond. 1603. 2. 'The Christian's Sanctuary,' 4to. ibid. 1604. 3. 'Papa Antichristus, seu Diatriba de Antichristo,' ibid. 1620.

DOWNHAM, *John* (*Biog.*) brother of the preceding, and an English divine, who died in 1644, is known as the author of the Christian Warfare.

DOWNING, *Calybute* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and a native of Gloucestershire, was born in 1606, educated at Oxford, and died in 1644. He was the author of some political discourses and sermons, &c. in favour of the rebellion.

DOWNMAN, *Hugh* (*Biog.*) a physician and poet, was born near Exeter in 1740, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1809, leaving, among other things, a didactic poem entitled 'Infancy,' first published in 1771, which went through seven editions.

DOWNSHIRE, *William, Marquis of* (*Hist.*) vide *Hillsborough*]

DOWNSHIRE, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Hill, [vide *Hill*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Hill, marquis of Downshire, earl of Hillsborough, viscount Kilwarlin, viscount Hillsborough, baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, in Ireland; earl of Hillsborough, viscount Fairford, baron Harwich, in England.

*Arms.* *Sable*, on a fess *argent*, between three leopards passant guardant *or*, spotted of the field, as many escollops *gules*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a rein-deer's head couped *gules*, attired and gorged with a plain collar *or*.

*Supporters.* The dexter a leopard, as in the coat, gorged with a ducal coronet and chained *gules*; the sinister a rein-deer *gules*, attired, collared, and unguled *or*.

*Motto.* "Per Deum et ferrum obtinui."

DOYLE (*Her.*) the name of a family of the island of Guernsey, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1805 on sir John Doyle, a general in the army; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, three stags' heads erased *gules*, within a border company *or* and *azure*; on a canton *sable*, a palm-branch in bend sinister, under it the word "Egypt."

*Crest.* 1st, An Arab on horseback, at full speed, in the act of throwing the djirid all *proper*; 2d, out of an eastern crown a stag's head *gules*, attired *or*, charged on the neck with a star issuant from a moon in crescent *argent*.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a light-infantry man of the 87th regiment, or royal Irish, leaning on his musket, bayonet fixed; sinister, a dragoon of the 12th regiment, holding in his exterior hand the tri-coloured flag; thereon the word "Libya."

*Motto.* "Fortitudine vincit."

D'OYLEY (*Her.*) the name of an ancient and honourable family in the county of Oxford, which originally came from Normandy with the Conqueror. Two branches of this family enjoy the dignity and title of a baronet.

D'OYLEY, a branch of this family, in the county of Norfolk, received this honour in 1663, in the person of sir William D'Oyley, who distinguished himself in Sweden.

D'OYLEY, another branch of the same family, of Chislehampton, in the county of Oxford, received this honour in 1666, in the person of sir John D'Oyley. The arms, &c. of the first branch are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, three bucks' heads caboshed *argent*.

*Crest.* Out of a crown *proper*, two eagles' wings endorsed perpendicularly *sable* bezanty.

*Motto.* "Do no yll, quoth D'Oyle."

The arms, &c. of the second branch are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, two bendlets *azure*.

*Crest.* A demi-dragon *proper*.

DRABICIUS, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an enthusiast of Moravia, was born in 1587, and after having prophesied destruction to the House of Austria, and published many pretended visions, he is supposed to have been burnt as an impostor.

DRACO (*Hist.*) Δράκων, a legislator of Athens, who exercised the office of archon in the 29th Olympiad, A. C. 623, and made a code of laws, which for their severity were said to be written in blood. *Aristot. Polit.* l. 2; *Plut. in Sol.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 8.

DRACO (*Biog.*) a physician who flourished before Hippocrates.

DRAGUT, *Rais* (*Hist.*) i. e. *Captain Rais*; the successor of Barbarossa, after distinguishing himself in Calabria, was killed in 1566, by the blow of a piece of stone from a cannon-ball, while assisting Solyman II against Malta.

DRAKE, *Sir Francis* (*Hist.*) one of the most distinguished naval commanders of Great Britain, was born near Tavistock, in Devonshire, in 1545, and after having sailed round the world, and performed many exploits, he died in 1596. [Vide Plate XV]

DRAKE (*Her.*) the family of which was sir Francis Drake, the navigator, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1622 on his nephew and god-son. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a fess wavy, between the two pole stars *argent*.

*Crest.* On a helmet, a ship under reef drawn round a globe with a cable rope, by a hand out of the clouds. Over it, this

*Motto.* "Auxilio divino;" and under it "Sic parvis magna."

DRAKE, *James* (*Biog.*) a physician, and political writer of Cambridge, was born in 1667, and died in 1707, leaving, 1. 'History of the Last Parliament of King William.' 2. 'Mercurius Politicus.' 3. 'Sham Lawyer,' a comedy. 4. 'A New System of Anatomy,' 1707.

DRAKENBORGH, *Arnold* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Utrecht, was born in 1684, and died in 1748, leaving editions of 'Silius Italicus,' 4to. 1717; and 'Livy,' 7 vols. 4to. 1738.

DRAN (*Biog.*) vide *Ledran*.

DRANT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and poet of the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'A Medicinable Morall, that is, the two Bookes of Horace his Satyres Englished,' &c. Lond. 1566. 2. 'Horace his Art of Poetry,' &c. 1567. 3. 'Sylva et Poemata Varia,' &c. 4to. 1572; the last printed at Paris. 4. 'Gregory Nazianzene his Epigrams,' &c. 8vo. 1568. 5. 'Shacklocki Epigrammatis in Mortem Cuthberti Scoti Apomaxis,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1565.

**DRAPER**, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) an English general, who, after a life of active service in the East Indies and elsewhere, died in 1787. He also employed his pen against the writer of Junius's Letters, in defence of his friend the marquis of Granby.

**DRAUDIUS**, *George* (*Biog.*) a German author, was born in 1573, and died in 1630, leaving 'Bibliotheca Classica,' the best edition of which is that of Francfort, 2 vols. 4to. 1625.

**DRAYTON**, *Michael* (*Biog.*) an English poet of Harshull, in Warwickshire, was born in 1563, and died in 1631. Among his works are, 'The Barons' Wars;' 'England's Heroical Epistles,' &c.; a folio edition of which was published in 1748.

**DREBEL**, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) an alchymist, of Alemaer, in Holland, was born in 1572, and died in 1634, leaving, among other things, 'De Natura Elementorum.'

**DRELINCOURT**, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a Calvinist minister of Paris, was born in 1595, at Sedan, and died in 1669, leaving many controversial works.

**Drelincourt**, *Charles*, third son of the preceding, and a physician, who died in 1671, was the author of many works, which, after passing through several editions separately, were collected and published in 4 vols. 12mo. 1671 and 1680; but the most complete edition in 4to. was published at the Hague in 1727.

**DREPANUM** (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, so called from its form like a scythe, now *Trepani*, which derived its origin from the earliest kings of Sicily, when the Carthaginians and the Romans disputed the dominion of that country. The latter, under Claudius Pulcher, were defeated near this town A. C. 249, by Adherbal, the Carthaginian general. *Cic. in Ver.* l. 2, c. 57; *Virg. Æn.* l. 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

**Drepanum** (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on some medals by the inscription, ΔΡΕΠΑΝΩΝ. *Dorvil. Sicul. &c.*

**DRESDEN** (*Geog.*) a city of Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Saxony, situated on both sides the Elbe, at the influx of the Weisseritz, 55 m. S. E. Leipzig, 81 N. N. W. Prague, and 100 S. E. Berlin. Lon. 13° 43′ E. lat. 51° 2′ N. Dresden has been exposed to frequent hostile attacks during the contests between Prussia and Austria, and also the revolutionary wars. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, 1756, and 1759; and it was bombarded by him in 1760 for nine successive days, when he was obliged to raise the siege. During Bonaparte's last campaign in Germany it was occupied by the French, but surrendered to the allies in 1813.

**DRESSERUS**, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a German writer of Erfurt, was born in 1536, and died in 1607, leaving, 1. 'Rhetoricæ Libri Quatuor,' 8vo. 1584. 2. 'Tres Libri Progymnasmatum Litteraturæ Græcæ,' 8vo. 3. 'Isagoge Historica,' 8vo. Lips. 1587. 4. 'De Festis Diebus Christianorum,' &c. 8vo. Lips.

**DREUX**, *du Radier, John Francis* (*Biog.*) an advocate of Chateauneuf, in Thimerais, was born in 1714, and died in 1780. Among his works are, 1. 'Bibliothèque Historique et Politique de Poitou,' 5 vols. 12mo. 1754. 2. 'L'Europe Illustre,' 1754. 3. 'Tablettes Anecdotes des Rois de France,' 3 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Histoires et Anecdotes des Reines,' &c. 6 vols. 12mo. 5. 'Recreations Historiques, Critiques, Morales,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 6. 'Vie de Witikind le Grand.'

**Dreux** (*Geog.*) in Latin *Drocum*, an old town of France, in the modern department of the Eure and Loire, situated at the foot of a hill, on the river Blaise, 45 m. W. by S. Paris, and 55 S. S. E. Rouen. Lon. 1° 21′ E. lat. 48° 44′ N. This place passed from the hands of its own counts to the crown of France in 1345; from which it was subsequently separated at different times. It was taken by Henry II of England in 1186, and again by Henry V in 1421; but it is still more celebrated for the victory obtained in 1562 by the catholic army over the Calvinists, whose leader, the prince of Conde, was taken prisoner. Henry IV, of France, took it in 1593, after a desperate siege.

**DREXELIUS**, *Jeremiah* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Augsburgh, was born in 1581, and died in 1638, leaving several works, which were collected in 2 vols. fol. Antv. 1658. One of them, entitled, 'Considerations on Eternity,' has been often printed in England, from a translation of S. Dunster, in 1710.

**DRIEDO**, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, who died in 1535, left many theological works, published in 4 vols. 4to. by Grævius, at Louvain.

**DROGHEDA**, *Sir Garret, first Viscount* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself by his loyalty and faithful services during the rebellion in Ireland, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James.

**Drogheda**, *Charles, second Viscount*, was an active officer during the rebellion in Ireland, on the first breaking out of which in 1634 he repaired immediately to Drogheda, and by extraordinary activity put the place in a state of defence, sufficient to withstand a siege, which, although driven to the utmost extremity of distress, he nevertheless compelled the rebels to raise. He continued afterwards to co-operate with the earl of Ormond, to whom he rendered the most essential assistance; but after performing many feats of valour, was killed by a cannon-shot, at Portlester, in Meath, while giving directions for the assault.

**Drogheda**, *Henry, first Earl of*, was recommended by the earl of Ormond to succeed in his father's employments as governor of the counties of Meath and Louth, &c. in which capacity he continued until the usurpation, when he was made to suffer for his loyalty; but at the restoration he was reinstated in his post as governor of Drogheda.

**Drogheda**, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Moore [vide *Moore*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Moore, marquis and earl of Drogheda, viscount Moore of Drogheda, and baron Moore of Melfont; also baron Moore, of Moore Place, in England.

*Arms.* *Azure*, on a chief indented *or*, three mullets pierced *gules*.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or*, a Moor's head *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two greyhounds *argent* and *azure*.

*Motto.* "Fortis cadere, cedere non potest."

**DROUAIS**, *Hubert* (*Biog.*) a painter of Normandy, who died in 1767, aged 68, left behind several specimens of his skill, which were highly esteemed.

**DRUMLANRIG**, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the marquis of Queensberry.

**DRUMMOND** (*Her.*) the present family name of earl Kinnoul.

**Drummond**, *Robert Hay* (*Ecc.*) second son of lord Kinnoul, was born in 1711, educated at Oxford, and after various promotions and translations died archbishop of York in 1771.

**Drummond**, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet, of the family of the Drummonds of Carnock, was born in 1585, at Hawthornden, his father's seat, and died in 1649, having employed his pen in behalf of the royal cause during the rebellion. An edition of Drummond's poems was printed in 8vo. London, 1656; and an edition of his works, in prose and verse, was published in fol. Edinburgh, 1711; a recent edition of his poems was printed at London in 1791.

**DRURY**, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet of the 17th century, was the author of three Latin plays, entitled, 'Aluredus,' or 'Alfredus,' a tragedy; 'Mors,' a comedy; and 'Reparatus sive Depositum, a tragi-comedy;' printed together at Douay, 12mo. 1628.

**Drury**, *Robert*, a sailor, who was shipwrecked, in 1702, on the south of Madagascar, where he remained in slavery

15 years; is known as the author of the most authentic account which has ever been given of that country.

DRUSIUS (*Biog.*) or *Drieche, John*, a critic of Oudenard, in Flanders, was born in 1550, and died in 1616, leaving many works on theology and biblical criticism.

DRUSIUS, *John*, son of the preceding, a prodigy of learning, who was born in 1588, and died in 1609, left several works, and many letters in Hebrew, and also verses, &c. in the same language. He had begun to translate into Latin the Itinerary of Benjamin Tudelensis, and the Chronicle of the Second Temple; and digested into an alphabetical order the Nomenclature of Elias Levita, &c.

DRUSILLA, *Livia* (*Hist.*) a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, infamous for her debaucheries, lived in an incestuous intercourse with her brother Caligula, and was by him deified after her death, A. D. 38.

DRUSILLA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this princess, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure; and on the reverse the inscription, DIVA DRUSILLA JULIA DRUSILLA, or DIVA DRUSILLA SOROR CAESARIS AUG. *Vaillant. Præst. Mediol. Num.*



DRUSO (*Biog.*) an unskilful historian, alluded to by Horace.

DRUSUS (*Hist.*) a surname of the family of the Livii, which was derived, as is said, from one Drausus, a Gaulish leader, who had been killed by one of them. This branch of the family, though plebeian, rose to distinction in the state, producing not less than eight consuls and two censors. It was likewise honoured with the dictatorship, and other posts of trust and honour.

DRUSUS, *M. Livius Salinator*, a consul, conquered Asdrubal, with his colleague Claudius Nero. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Horat.* l. 4, od. 4.

DRUSUS, *Marcus Livius*, the colleague of Caius Gracchus, as tribune of the people, was so warmly opposed to him in favour of the patricians, that he obtained the name of patron of the senate. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 28.

DRUSUS, *M. C. Livius*, son of the preceding, renewed the proposals of the agrarian law, which had proved fatal to the Gracchi; and was assassinated, as is supposed, by Q. Varus. *Cic. in Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 33; *Pater.* l. 2; *Plut. in Gracch.*; *Sueton. in Tib.*

DRUSUS, *Nero*, or *Decimus Claudius*, a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, who afterwards married Augustus, was the brother of the emperor Tiberius. After having signalized himself in Germany and Gaul, he died, as is said, of a fall from his horse, A. C. 9; and his death is commemorated by Albinovanus.

*Albin. Eleg. ad Liv.*

> *Mœnia quæ Drusi Fata tulere Duci,*
> *Ille lapsus equo, cum crus fregisset, in armis*
> *... occubuit, Luna pulchra, tuus.*

DRUSUS, a son of Tiberius and Vipsania, who gave extraordinary marks of his valour in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was poisoned at the instigation of Sejanus, by Livia, the wife of Drusus, A. D. 23.

DRUSUS, a son of Germanicus and Agrippina, enjoyed offices of the greatest trust under Tiberius; but was starved to death by order of the latter, A. D. 33. *Tac. Annal.* l. 4; *Sueton. in Tib.*; *Dion.* l. 57.

DRUSUS, *Nero*, vide *Claudius*.

DRUSUS, a son of the emperor Claudius, was killed by swallowing a pear thrown in the air.

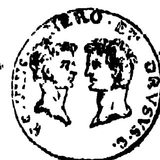
DRUSUS, *Major* (*Numis.*) the brother of Tiberius, had medals struck of him, particularly to commemorate his victories in Germany, as in the annexed figure, bearing on the obverse his effigy, inscription, NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS GERMANICUS IMP.; and on the reverse a triumphal arc, inscription, DE GERMANIS. Sometimes he is represented sitting on spoils, or the river Rhine is depicted, &c.



DRUSUS, *Minor*, the son of Tiberius, is also represented on medals, as in the annexed figure, struck by Alexandria, Cyprus, Smyrna, Tarraco, &c. bearing the inscription, DRUSUS CAESAR TI. AUG. F. DIVI AUG. N. PONT. TR. POT. or PONTIF. TRIBUN. &c.—Also sometimes DRUSUS COS. or COS. II. TR. P. &c.



DRUSUS, the son of Germanicus, is represented with his brother Nero on medals, as in the annexed figure, bearing the inscription, DRUSUS CAESAR NERO CAESAR; or NERO ET DRUSUS CAESARES. Sometimes NERO ET DRUSUS CAESAR. II. *Viri Coloniæ Cæsareæ Augustæ. Vaillant. Præst. &c.; Mediol. Num. &c.*



DRUSUS, *Caius* (*Biog.*) an historian, mentioned by Suetonius. *Sueton. in Aug.*

DRUTHMAN, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a monk of the abbey of Corby in the ninth century, was the author of a Commentary on St. Matthew, fol. Strasburg, 1514, or Hagenau, 1530.

DRYADES (*Myth.*) nymphs that presided over the woods. *Apollon. Argon.* l. 2; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Propert.* l. 1, el. 20; *Stat. Sylv.* l. 1.

DRYANDER, *John* (*Biog.*) an anatomist, whose real name was Eichmens, was born at Wetterau, in Hesse, and died in 1560, leaving, 1. 'Anatomiæ Pars Prior,' &c. 4to. Marpurg. 1537. 2. An edition of 'Anatomia Mundini ad Vetustissimorum aliquot Manuscriptorum Codicum, &c. 4to. with notes.

DRYAS (*Myth.*) a daughter of Faunus, who shunned the sight of men, and never appeared in public.

DRYDEN (*Her.*) the name of a family rendered illustrious by the poet, who was one of its members and its greatest ornament, enjoys also the dignity and title of a baronet, which was conferred first on Erasmus Dryden, esq. in 1619; and was also enjoyed by Erasmus Henry Dryden, the poet's third son. This baronetcy was revived in 1795, in the person of John Turner, brother of sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. who assumed the name and arms of Turner. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, a lion rampant, and in chief a sphere between two etoiles *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a demi-lion sustaining in his right paw a sphere, as in the arms.

DRYDEN, *John* (*Biog.*) the well-known English poet, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Aldwincle, near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, in 1631, and died in 1701. Among the recent editions of his works may be reckoned the prose works by Malone, 4 vols. 1800; his poetical works, with notes by Warton, and edited by Mr. Todd, 4 vols. 8vo. 1812; and the whole works by Walter Scott, 18 vols. 8vo. 1808. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

DRYDEN, *Charles*, eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster, and was drowned near Datchet, in 1704. He wrote some Latin poems, and also an English poem, entitled, 'On the Happiness of a Retired Life,' published in 1694, in his father's fourth miscellany.

DRYDEN, *John*, second son of the poet, was educated at Oxford; but retired to Rome, having become a Roman catholic, and died in 1701. He translated the 14th satire for his father's Juvenal; and wrote a comedy, entitled, 'The Husband his own Cuckold,' which was acted in London, and published with a preface by his father. His Account of Sicily and Malta, after remaining in MS. many years, was published in an 8vo. pamphlet in 1776.

DRYOPES (*Geog.*) a small country at the foot of mount Oeta, in Thessaly. *Herod.* l. 1; *Strab.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 4; *Paus.* l. 4, &c.

DRYSDALE, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine, was born in 1718, and died in 1788, leaving some Sermons, which have been printed, together with his Life by professor Dalzel, in 2 vols. 8vo.

DUAREN, *Francis* (*Biog.*) professor of civil law at Bourges, was born in 1509, and died in 1559. A collection of his works was printed at Lyons in 1554, and a more complete edition in 1579.

DUBLIN (*Geog.*) in Latin *Eblana*, or *Dublinum*, the metropolis of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, within a mile of a bay of the same name, and seven miles from the sea, 60 m. W. Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. London. Lon. 6° 15′ W. lat. 53° 21′ N. It was erected into a metropolitan see in 1151; with the title of primate, having nine suffragans. Its University, known by the name of Trinity College, was founded in the reign of Elizabeth; but the scheme had been formed as early as Edward II, by Bricknor, archbishop of Dublin, which the tumultuous state of the times prevented him and others from carrying into execution. Its castle was completed and flanked with towers in 1213.

DUBOIS, *Charles Francis* (*Biog.*) a French ecclesiastic, was born in 1661, and died in 1724. He published a continuation of the 'Conferences de Lucon,' of which the Abbé Louis had published 5 vols. 12mo. 1685. He also wrote a Life of his patron Barillon, 12mo. 1700.

DUBOS, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) a French critic of Beauvais, was born in 1670, and died in 1742. His principal works are, 1. 'Histoire des Quatre Gordiens,' &c. 12mo. Paris. 1695. 2. 'Animadversiones ad Nicolai Bergeri Libros de Publicis et Militaribus Imperii Romani Viis,' Ultraj. and Lugd. Bat. 1699. 3. 'Les Interêts de l'Angleterre, mal entendus dans la Guerre Presente,' Amst. 1704. 4. 'Histoire de la Ligne de Cambrai,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1709, and 1728. 5. 'Reflections Critiques sur la Poesie et la Peinture,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1719; often reprinted, in 3 vols. and also translated into English. 6. 'Histoire de l'Etablissement de la Monarchie Francoise dans les Gaules,' 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1734.

DUBOS, *Jerome*, a Dutch painter in the 16th century, whose picture of Hell was particularly terrific.

DU BOURG, *Ann* (*Ecc.*) or *Annas*, a native of Auvergne, was born in 1521, and condemned to be hanged, and his body to be burnt, for protecting the protestants; which sentence was executed upon him in 1559.

DU BRAW (*Ecc.*) or *Dubravius, Scala John*, bishop of Olmutz, in Moravia, in the 16th century, was the author of many works, the principal of which was a History of Bohemia, in 33 books. The best editions of this work are that of 1575, with chronological tables; that of 1688, Francfort, augmented by the history of Bohemia, by Æneas Sylvius. The first edition of 1552 is exceedingly scarce.

DUBRIS (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Dover*.

DUBY, *Peter Archer Tobiesen* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Soleure, in Switzerland, was born in 1721, and died in 1782. His works were published in 3 vols. imperial 4to. 1790, the first volume containing a collection of pieces struck in France during sieges, &c.; Vols. II and III a treatise on the coins struck by the peers, bishops, abbots, &c.

DUC, *Fronto du* (*Biog.*) or *Fronto Ducæus*, a Jesuit of Bourdeaux, was born in 1558, and died in 1624. He published notes on the text as well as the translations of many of the works of the Greek and Latin fathers; particularly St. Clemens Alexandrinus, St. Basil, St. Gregory de Nazianzen, and St. Gregory of Nyssa, &c.; but he is principally known by his edition of St. Chrysostom, 6 vols. fol. Paris, 1624, and 1636; and Francof. 1698.

DUC, *Nicholas le*, an ecclesiastic of Rouen, who died in 1744, was the author of 'L'Année Ecclesiastique,' 15 vols. 12mo.; besides a translation of Cardinal Bona's 'Way to Heaven, and shortest Way to go to God,' 12mo.

DU CANGE, *Charles* (*Biog.*) or *Charles du Fresne du Cange*, a French antiquary of a good family, was born at Amiens in 1610, and died in 1688. His principal works are, 1. 'Histoire de l'Empire de Constantinople,' &c. fol. Paris, 1657. 2. 'Joannis Cinnami Imperatorii Grammatici Historiarum Libri VI,' &c. fol. Paris. 1670. 3. 'Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis,' &c. 3 vols. fol. Paris. 1678; Francof. 1679; and 6 vols. fol. Paris. 1733. 4. 'Cyrilli, Philoxeni, aliorumque Veterum Glossaria Latina-Græca, et Græco-Latina,' &c. 5. 'Historia Byzantina, &c. fol. Paris. 1680. 6. 'Joannis Zonaræ Annales,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Paris. 1686. 7. 'Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Græcitatis,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Lugd. 1688: besides an edition of Nicephorus, and numerous other historical works in MS. which were preserved in the library of the king.

DUCAREL, *Andrew Coltee* (*Biog.*) an antiquary and civilian of Normandy, was born in 1713, and died in 1785, leaving, 1. 'A Tour through Normandy,' &c. 4to. 1754. 2. A series of Anglo-Gallic or Norman and Aquitaine Coins, &c. 4to. 1757. 3. 'Anglo-Norman Antiquities,' 1767. 4. 'History of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katherine, near the Tower,' 4to. 1782. 5. 'Some Account of the Town, Church, &c. of Croydon,' 4to. 1783. 6. 'The History and Antiquities of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth,' &c. 4to.; which was inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Typographica Britannica, No. XXII.'

DUCART, *Isaac* (*Biog.*) a flower-painter of Amsterdam, who died in 1697, at the age of 67, was very successful in painting flowers on satin.

DUCAS (*Hist.*) the name of an illustrious family at Constantinople.

DUCAS, *Constantine*, the intimate friend of the emperor Isaac Comnenus, succeeded him in the empire in 1059, and died in 1067.

DUCAS, *Michael*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father when he came of age, in 1071, but was compelled to abdicate the throne in 1078.

DUCAS, *Constantine*, son of the preceding, took the title of emperor some few years, but did not succeed in getting the power. At his death the elder branch of this family became extinct.

DUCAS, *Michael*, a diplomatist and an historian, is best known by his history of the Grecian empire, from the reign of the elder Andronicus to the fall of the empire. His work was printed at the Louvre, in fol. 1649, accompanied with a Latin version and notes by Ismael Bouillard. It was afterwards translated by the president Cousin into French, and concludes the 8th volume of his History of Constantinople, 4to. Paris, 1672, and 1674; 12mo. Holland, 1685.

DUCCIO, *di Boninsegna* (*Biog.*) an artist in the 13th century, is known by an altar-piece in the cathedral of Sienna, and also as the restorer of that inlaid kind of Mosaic called 'Lavoro di commesso.'

DUCHAL, *James* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister of Ireland, who died in 1761, was the author of three volumes of Sermons, published in 1764.

DUCHANGE, *Gaspard* (*Biog.*) a French engraver, who died in 1757, aged 97, is known by his engravings of Leda, Io, and Danae; also the Driving out of the Money Changers, &c.

DUCHAT, *Jacob le* (*Biog.*) a French editor of Metz, was born in 1658, and died in 1785, after having edited the Menippean Satires, the works of Rabelais, the Apology of Herodotus, by Henry Stephens, &c.

DUCHE, *de Vancy, Joseph Francis* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Paris, was born in 1668, and died in 1704. Besides his three tragedies of 'Jonathan,' 'Absalom,' and 'Deborah,' which were acted with success, he published some operas.

DU CHESNE (*Biog.*) vide *Chesne*.

DUCIE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Morton; [Vide *Morton*] the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three square buckles *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a demi-moor-cock displayed *proper*.

*Supporters.* On each side an unicorn *argent*, armed, maned, tufted, and hoofed *or*, and ducally gorged per pale *or* and *gules*.

*Motto.* "Perseverando."

DUCK, *Arthur* (*Hist.*) an English civilian, was born at Heavy-Tree, near Exeter, in Devonshire, in 1580, educated at Oxford, and made Chancellor of London at the commencement of the rebellion, during which he suffered much for his loyalty, and died in 1648 or 1649. He wrote, 1. 'Vita Henrici Chichele,' &c. 4to. Oxon. 1617; added to Bates's Lives, and translated into English in 1699. 2. 'De Usu et Auctoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in Dominiis Principum Christianorum,' frequently printed both at home and abroad; and added to 'De Ferriere's History of Civil Law,' 8vo. 1724.

DUCK, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) a self-taught poet, originally in the condition of a husbandman, was injudiciously promoted to the living of Byfleet, and in a fit of melancholy threw himself into the river Thames, near Reading, where he was drowned in 1756. His poems, which were the cause of his elevation, are now forgotten.

DUCKETT (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, and was originally called Jackson; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a saltire *argent*, quartered with those of Jackson, Mowbray, Windsor, Lancaster, Redman, and Baskerville.

*Crest.* A branch of lavender in pale *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two parrots *vert*.

*Motto.* "Je veux le Droit."

DUCKINGFIELD (*Her.*) in the old Saxon *Dokenvell*, or *Dokenfield*, an ancient family of Duckingfield Hall, co. Chester, which at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1665 on Robert Duckingfield. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a cross voided pointed *sable*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal crown *or*, a dexter arm and hand *proper*, clothed *gules*, holding the sun in glory.

*Motto.* "Ubi amor, ibi fides."

DUCKWORTH, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) admiral of the White, and of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was Commander-in-Chief jointly with the hon. sir Charles Stewart at the taking of the island of Minorca in 1798; and also Commander-in-Chief at Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, and Jamaica, from 1800 to 1805. He died in 1817.

DUCKWORTH (*Her.*) a family of Cornwall, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on admiral John Thomas Duckworth, recorded above; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a chevron *azure*, between two ducks *proper*, in chief, and a naval crown, the second in base; a bomb fired between two etoiles *or*, and on a chief wavy, also *azure*, the words 'St. Domingo,' within a branch of laurel entwined with another of oak *or*.

*Crest.* A tower, the battlements partly demolished, from the top flames issuant *proper*; on the sinister side a sea-lion erect *azure*, the paws pressing against the tower.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a human figure holding in the exterior hand a sword erect *proper*, pomel and hilt *or*, behind a halo composed of 17 etoiles of the last; across the dexter shoulder a belt *azure*, fimbriated and charged with 3 etoiles, &c.; on the sinister side, a British sailor habited *proper*, the exterior hand supporting a flag-staff, thereon hoisted the flag of a rear-admiral of the White squadron, also *proper*, with the word 'Minorca,' inscribed thereon in letters of gold.

*Motto.* "Disciplina fide perseverantiâ.'

DUCLOS, *Charles Dineau* (*Biog.*) historiographer of France, was born in Bretagne in 1705, and died in 1772. Among his works are, 1. 'L'Histoire de Louis XI,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1745, with an additional volume of authorities in 1746. 2. 'Memoires Secrets sur les Regnes de Louis XIV et Louis XV,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1791.

DUCLOS, *Mary Ann*, an actress of celebrity at Paris, who died in 1748, aged 78, was distinguished for personating queens and princesses with success.

DUDITH, *Andrew* (*Ecc.*) a prelate of Buda, was born in 1533, and died in 1589, after having taken an active part in the disputes of the times in favour of Protestantism. He left many works, among which are his 'Dissertationes de Cometis,' 4to. Ultraj. 1665; besides a Life of Cardinal Pole.

DUDLEY, *Edmund* (*Hist.*) a lawyer and statesman, was born in 1642; and, after having served king Henry VII during his reign, he was in the reign of Henry VIII, his successor, attainted and convicted with Empson of high treason, for which they suffered on Tower Hill in 1510. He wrote, during his imprisonment in the Tower, 'The Tree of the Commonwealth,' &c. of which several copies are still extant in MS.

DUDLEY, *John*, vide *Northumberland*.

DUDLEY, *Ambrose*, vide *Warwick*.

DUDLEY, *Robert*, vide *Leicester*.

DUDLEY, *Sir Robert*, son of the earl of Leicester by Lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen, in Surrey, in 1573; but his birth being concealed from the queen, its legitimacy was disputed by the lady dowager of Essex. He in consequence retired to the continent, where, assuming the title of duke of Northumberland, and earl of Warwick, he died at Florence in 1659, after having formed the plan for draining the morass between Pisa and the sea, and raised the town of Leghorn by the improvement of its port into a place of the first importance. He wrote, 1. 'An Account of his Voyage to the South Seas,' published in Hackluyt's Voyages. 2. 'Del Arcano del Mare,' fol. Fiorenze, 1630, 1646, a copy called the second edition, 1661, is in the British Museum. 3. 'Catholicon,' a medical book, according to Wood. 4. 'A Proposition for his Majesty's Service to bridle the Impertinence of Parliaments,' in Rushworth's Collection, for which the author has got no small share of abuse, it being thought exceedingly impertinent to talk of bridling parliaments He is better thought of by philosophers as the inventor of a powder known by the name of "Pulvis Comitis Warwicensis."

DUDLEY, *Lady Jane*, vide *Grey*.

DUDLEY (*Her.*) vide *Leicester*, *Northumberland*, and *Warwick*.

DUDLEY and WARD, *Viscount*, one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Ward [vide *Ward*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Ward, viscount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, and lord Ward, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.

*Arms.* Checky *or* and *azure*, a bend *ermine*.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or*, a lion's head *azure*.

*Supporters.* Two angels haired and winged *or*, their under robes *sanguine*, and their uppermost *azure*.

*Motto.* "Comme je fus."

Dudley, the name of a family of Cambridge which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on Henry Bate Dudley; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:
*Arms.* *Sable*, on a fess *argent*, between two lions passant in chief, and a sinister-hand couped at the wrist, and in bend dexter *or*, a buck current *gules*.
*Crest.* A buck's head erased *argent*, attired *sable*, transpierced with an arrow barbed and flighted *proper*, and gorged with a collar *gules*, thereupon pendant an escutcheon of the second, charged with a hand, as in the arms.

DUFF (*Hist.*) a king of Scotland, who succeeded Indulf, is said to have been murdered by a band of assassins, who broke into his chamber by night; when he was succeeded by Culen. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



Duff (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1813 on sir James Duff, whose son, sir William Duff Gordon, assumed the name and arms of Gordon to those of Duff. Their arms, &c. are as follow:
*Arms.* *Vert*, a fess dancette *ermine*, between a buck's head caboshed in chief, and two escallops in base *or*, charged on the fess with a mullet *gules*.
*Crest.* On a wreath of the colours, a demi-lion *gules*, holding in his dexter fore-paw a sword erect *proper*, hilted and pommelled *or*, and charged on the breast with a mullet *argent*.

DUFFE (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Fife.

DUFRESNE (*Biog.*) vide *Du Cange*.

DUGARD, *William* (*Biog.*) some time master of Merchant Taylor's School, was born at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, in 1605, and died in 1662, leaving a Greek Lexicon, and some other things, for the use of his schools. He also printed Salmasius' book in defence of Charles I; but was afterwards, not to the credit of his consistency, brought over by the usurping powers to print Milton's Answer to that book.

DUGDALE, *Sir William* (*Biog.*) an historian and antiquary, the only son of John Dugdale, of Shustoke, near Coleshill, in Warwickshire, gent. was born in 1605, and died garter-king at arms in 1690. He published, 1. 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' fol. 1655; vol. ii. fol. 1661, which was all written by Dodsworth, but digested by Dugdale. A third volume was published in 1673. Great additions were made to this work in the History of the Ancient Abbeys and Monasteries, &c. by John Stephens, gent. A fourth volume of the Monasticon was contemplated by Mr. Peck, who left some MS. volumes in 4to. now in the British Museum. A new edition of Dugdale's work has been lately published by the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinell, F. S. A. and principal librarian of the Bodleian. 2. 'The Antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated,' &c. fol. 1656, and in two volumes, 1730. 3. 'The History of St. Paul's Cathedral in London,' fol. 1658, 1726. Besides which there is an Account of the new building of St. Paul's in 1685, with a Catalogue of the several Benefactors, &c. 4. 'An Historical Account of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of York, Rippon, and Southwell,' &c. which are supposed not to have been written by Dugdale; the first of them being attributed to sir Thomas Herbert. 5. 'The History of Embanking and Draining of divers Fens and Marshes,' &c. 1662. 6. 'An edition of Spelman's Councils, published in 1664 under the title of 'Concilia, Decreta, Leges,' &c. in which archbishop Sheldon and lord Clarendon had a more important share. 7. 'Origines Juridicales,' or Historical Memoirs of the English Laws, &c. 1666, 1671, and a third edition, 1680. 8. 'Baronagium Angliæ,' &c. vol. i. fol. 1675, vol. ii. iii. 1676. 9. 'A Short View of the late Troubles in England,' &c. fol. 1681. 10. 'The Ancient Usage in bearing such Ensigns of Honour as are commonly called Arms,' &c. 8vo. 1681 and 1682. 11. 'A Perfect Copy of all Summonses of the Nobility,' &c. fol. 1685; besides an edition of Spelman's Glossary, which he did not live to complete, and some other things. His collections of materials for the antiquities of Warwickshire and Baronage of England, all written with his own hand, contained in 27 vols. in folio, he gave by will to the University of Oxford. [Vide Plate XXII]

DUGUET, *James Joseph* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, was born at Montbrisson in 1649, and died in 1733, leaving, among other things, 'Conferences sur les Auteurs, les Conciles, et la Discipline des premiers Siécles de l'Eglise,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1742; besides a number of theological works.

DU HALDE (*Ecc.*) a Jesuit missionary and historian, was born in 1674, and died in 1743. His principal works are, 1. 'Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses,' &c. 1708. 2. 'Description Geographique, Historique, Chronologique, et Physique de l'Empire de la Chine,' &c. 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1735.

DU HAMEL, *John Baptiste* (*Biog.*) a philosopher and divine, was born at Vire, in Lower Normandy, in 1624, and died in 1782, leaving, among his work, 1. 'Philosophia Vetus et Nova,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1678, and enlarged to 6 vols. 1681. 2. 'Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ Historia,' 4to. Paris. 1698. 3. 'Biblica Sacra Vulgatæ Editionis, una cum Selectis ex optimis quibusque Interpretibus Notis,' &c.

Du Hamel, *du Monceau*, *Henry*, *Sen.*, an agriculturist, was born at Paris in 1700, and died in 1782, leaving, 1. 'Traité de la Culture de la Terre,' 12mo. 1750. 2. 'Elemens d'Agriculture,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1764. 3. 'Traité des Arbres et des Arbutes qui se cultivent en France en pleine Terre,' 2 vols. 4to. 4. 'Physique des Arbres,' 2 vols. 4to. 1758. 5. 'Des Semés et Plantations des Arbres et de leur Culture.' 6. 'De l'Exploitation des Bois, ou Moyen de tirer Parti des Taillés demi Futayes et haut Futayes,' 2 vols. 4to. 1764. 7. 'Traité des Arbres Fruitiers,' 2 vols. 1765. 8. 'Du Transport, de la Conservation et de la Force du Bois,' 4to. 1767.

DUILIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, of which the consul Duilius, mentioned hereafter, was the most illustrious member.

Duilia, *gens* (*Numis.*) some medals or coins were struck by this family, bearing, on the obverse, commonly the head of Roma galeated, inscription ROMA; and on the reverse, the figures of Castor and Pollux, or Neptune, &c. inscriptions C. DUILI. M. F.—M. DUILI. M. F.

DUILIUS, *C. Nepos* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, gained the first naval victory in an engagement with the Carthaginians, A. C. 260, when he took 50 of the enemy's ships, and was honoured with a naval triumph, the first that was ever exhibited at Rome.

DUISBOURG (*Biog.*) or *Dusburg*, *Peter de*, an historian of the 14th century, was the author of 'Chronicon Prussicorum,' &c. published by Hartknock in 4to. 1679. In 1340 Nicholas Jeroschin, chaplain of the Teutonic order, translated this Chronicle into German verse.

DUKE, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a divine and poet, who died in 1710, was the author of some translations from Ovid and Juvenal, &c. which gave him a place in Johnson's Collection of the English Poets.

DUKER, *Charles Andrew* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Unna, in Westphalia, was born in 1670, and died in 1752, leaving editions of 'Florus,' 2 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1722; of 'Thucydides,' 2 vols. fol. Amstel. 1731; besides, 1. 'Sylloge Opusculorum Variorum de Latinitate Jurisconsultorum Veterum,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1711. 2. 'Oratio de Difficultatibus quibusdam Interpretationis Grammaticæ Veterum Scriptorum Græcorum et Latinorum,' 4to. Ultraj. 1716.

DULCINUS (*Ecc.*) the leader of a religious sect in the

duchy of Milan in the 14th century, who aimed at overturning the Romish hierarchy. He was taken and put to death, when his sect was dispersed.

DULICHIUM (*Geog.*) an island in the Ionian Sea, and one of the largest of the Echinades, which formed a part of the kingdom of Ithaca.

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 1, el. 4.

*Nec mihi Dulichium domus est, Ithacave Samave.*

DUMEE, *Joan* (*Biog.*) a female astronomer of Paris in the 17th century, published 'Entretiens sur l'Opinion de Copernicus touchant la Mobilité de la Terre,' &c. 4to. Paris, 1680.

DUMFRIES, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the marquis of Bute. [Vide *Bute*]

DUMNORIX (*Hist.*) a powerful Gaulish chief among the Ædui. *Cæs. de Bell. Gal.* l. 1.

DUMONT, *John* (*Biog.*) historiographer to the emperor, who died in 1726, was the author of, 1. 'Des Memoires Politiques, pour servir à l'Intelligence de la Paix de Ryswic,' 4 vols. 12mo. Hague, 1699; the authorities of which are comprised in 4 vols. 12mo. 1705. 2. 'Voyages en France,' &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1699. 3. 'Corps Universelle Diplomatique,' &c. 8 vols. fol. 1726. 4. 'Hist. Militaire du Prince Eugene de Sairre,' &c. 3 vols. fol. 1729—1747. 5. 'Lettres Historiques,' &c.

DUNALLEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) baron Dunalley, of Kilboy, co. Tipperary, a title enjoyed by the family of Prittie. [Vide *Prittie*]

DUNBAR, *Waldeve, fourth Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family of Dunbar and March, was one of the hostages for the performance of the treaty for the release of king William I of Scotland, from captivity, in 1174.

DUNBAR, *Patrick, sixth Earl of,* son of the preceding, was a guarantee for two treaties between Alexander II, of Scotland, and Henry II, of England; and died at Damietta, in Egypt, in 1248, while on the crusade with Louis IX of France.

DUNBAR, *Patrick, seventh Earl of,* was one of the English faction during the turbulent minority of Alexander III; and heading a party, surprized the Castle of Edinburgh, and got Alexander III and his queen out of the power of the Cumyns. He was afterwards one of the regents of the kingdom, and died in 1289, at the age of 76.

DUNBAR, *Patrick, eighth Earl of,* who is also styled *Earl of March,* was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, to which he entered a formal claim at Berwick in 1291, as the great-grandson of Ada, daughter of William the Lion; but his claim was soon withdrawn, and swearing fealty to Edward I, in 1291, he afterwards steadily adhered to the English interest during the wars of that time, until his death in 1302. His wife, favouring the Scots, retained the Castle of Dunbar for Baliol, until she was obliged to surrender that important place to Edward I.

DUNBAR and MARCH, *Patrick, ninth Earl of,* received Edward II after the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, into his Castle at Dunbar; but made his peace with his cousin, Robert I, until the successes of Edward III compelled him to seek the protection of the conqueror; for whom he engaged to repair his Castle of Dunbar, and garrison it with English. He however again renounced his allegiance to Edward III; and while he was engaged in the field against the English forces, his countess, the Black Agnes, daughter of Randolph, earl of Moray, defended the Castle of Dunbar against the earl of Salisbury, whom she compelled to retire after a siege of 19 weeks. The earl of Dunbar commanded the left wing of the royal army at the fatal battle of Durham in 1346, and after being one of the sureties for the release of David II, of Scotland, he died about 1368.

DUNBAR and MARCH, *George, tenth Earl of,* son of the preceding, was much engaged in border warfare; but the duke of Rothsay, son of king Robert III, having violated the contract of marriage, which he had entered into with lady Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of the earl of March, the latter renounced his allegiance to Robert, and put himself under the protection of Henry IV, for whom he was engaged at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1402. The earl of March returned to Scotland in 1409; was one of the commissioners for negotiating a truce with England in 1411; and died in 1420, at the age of 82.

DUNBAR, *Sir Patrick,* fourth son of the preceding, was taken prisoner at the battle of Halidon in 1402; was one of the hostages for James I, in England, in 1426; and ambassador with his brother, the earl of March, in 1429.

DUNBAR, *Sir David,* of Cockburn, sixth son of George, the tenth earl, was the first that came to the assistance of king James I, when attacked by his assassins in 1437; and after having slain one, he was overpowered and left disabled.

DUNBAR and MARCH, *eleventh Earl of,* succeeded his father; but after being employed on various public transactions, particularly in making the frequent truces with England at that time, he was in 1434 imprisoned for holding his earldom and estates, which had been forfeited by his father's guilt; and, notwithstanding the plea which he offered of his father's pardon by the regent Albany, the forfeiture was confirmed by parliament; and the family of Dunbar, which had hitherto enjoyed the greatest splendour, was reduced to comparative obscurity.

DUNBAR, *George Home, Earl of,* of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* was soon distinguished at the court of James VI, whose favour he gained by his extraordinary talent, which he displayed in whatever he undertook. He attended the king into England; was sworn of his Privy Council in 1604; appointed High Commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland in 1606; and died in 1611.

DUNBAR and MARCH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title long enjoyed by the descendants of Cospatrick, earl of Northumberland, until its forfeiture by George, the eleventh earl, as mentioned under *History;* when the title and estates of that family were vested in the crown.

DUNBAR, *Earl of,* this title was revived in the person of George Home, of Berwick above-mentioned, who in 1604 was created baron Home, of Berwick, and earl of Dunbar, of Scotland; which titles became dormant at his death.

DUNBAR, a family of Proath, in the county of Nairn, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1814 on sir James Dunbar, knt.; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules,* a lion rampant *argent,* within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first.

*Crest.* A dexter hand paumé *proper,* reaching to two earl's coronets, tied together in the *motto* "Sub spe."

DUNBAR, *William* (*Biog.*) a Scotch poet, was born in 1465 and died in 1530. Among his poems are 'The Thistle and the Rose;' 'The twa Marrit Wemen and the Wedo;' 'The Freirs of Berwick,' &c.; a collection of which was published in 1770, by sir David Dalrymple, with notes by way of illustration.

DUNCAN (*Hist.*) the name of two Scottish kings, Duncan I, otherwise called Donald VII, grandson of Malcolm II, mounted the throne in 1034, after the death of his grandfather, and was murdered by the usurper Macbeth, after a reign of seven years, in which he succeeded in expelling the Danes.

DUNCAN II, natural son of Malcolm III, usurped the throne from Edgar, the eldest legitimate son of the latter; but was killed soon after by one Malpedir the thane, or earl of Menteith. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



**Duncan**, *Adam, Viscount*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1731, and, being bred to the navy, he honourably rose through the several gradations of rank, until he reached that of admiral in 1789; after which, in 1795, he obtained a signal victory over the Dutch fleet, at Camperdown, off the coast of Holland, when the admiral's ship, and several others, were taken or destroyed; for which signal service he was rewarded with the peerage. [Vide Plate XVI]

**Duncan**, (*Her.*) the name of a family of Lundie, one branch of which enjoyed the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1764 on William Duncan, a physician, which title became extinct at his death. Adam Duncan, his nephew, the admiral above-mentioned, was created in 1795 a baron and viscount of Great Britain, by the titles of baron Camperdown and viscount Duncan; their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* In the centre of his paternal coat (being *gules*, two cinque-foils in chief, and a bugle-horn in base, stringed *azure*) pendant by a riband *argent* and *azure*, from a naval crown *or*, a gold medal, thereon two figures the emblems of Victory and Britannia, Victory alighting on the prow of an antique vessel, crowning Britannia with a wreath of laurel, and below the word "Camperdown."

*Crest.* A first-rate ship of war with masts *proper*, rigging torn and in disorder, floating on the sea all *proper*; and over the motto "Disce pati."

*Supporters.* On the dexter side an angel, mantle *purpure*; on the head a celestial crown, the right hand supporting an anchor *proper*, in the left a palm-branch *or*; on the sinister a sailor habited and armed *proper*, his left hand supporting a staff; thereon hoisted a flag *azure*, the Dutch colours wreathed about the middle of the staff.

*Motto.* "Secundis, dubiisque rectus."

**Duncan**, *Mark* (*Biog.*) a Scotchman, but a professor of philosophy at Saumur in the 17th century, was the author of 'Institutiones Logicæ;' and some works on theology.

**Duncan**, *Mark*, a son of the preceding, known by the name of *Cerisantes*, wrote, among other things, 'Carmen Gratulatorium in Nuptias Caroli R. Aug. cum Henrietta Maria Filia Henrici IV. R. Fr.'

**Duncan**, *Daniel*, a physician of the same family, was born at Montauban, in Languedoc, in 1649, and died in 1735, leaving, 1. 'Explication Nouvelle et Mechanique des Actions Animales,' Paris. 1678; a Latin edition of which was printed in London in 1679. 2. 'La Chymie Naturelle, ou Explication Chymique et Mechanique de la Nourriture de l'Animal,' 1683; and a second edition, with two other parts, was published at Paris in 1687. 3. 'Histoire de l'Animal, ou la Connoissance du Corps Animé par la Mechanique et par la Chymie,' Paris, 1687. 4. 'Avis Salutaire à tout le Monde, contre l'Abus des Liqueurs Chaudes,' &c. 1705; printed the year following in English.

**Duncan**, *Daniel*, son of the preceding, who died in 1761, was the author of 'Collects upon the Principal Articles of the Christian Faith, according to the Order of the Catechism of the Church of England,' 1754.

**Duncan**, *John*, son of the preceding, and a clergyman, was born in 1720; educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and in 1763 was presented to the college living of South Warmborough, which he held for 45 years. He wrote, 1. 'An Essay on Happiness,' a poem in 4 books. 2. 'An Address to the Rational Advocates of the Church of England.' 3. 'The Religious View of the present Crisis.' 4. 'The Evidence of Reason in Proof of the Immortality of the Soul,' collected from Mr. Baxter's MS.

**Duncan**, *William*, professor of philosophy in the Marechal College, Aberdeen, was born in that city in 1717, and died in 1760; he published, 1. A Translation of several select Orations of Cicero, with the Latin on one Side and the English on the other, of which a new edition appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1791. 2. A Treatise of Logic in Dodsley's 'Preceptor.' 3. A Translation of 'Cæsar's Commentaries,' fol. 1752.

**DUNCANNON**, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Besborough.

**DUNCOMBE**, *William* (*Biog.*) of Stocks, in Hertfordshire, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1689, and died in 1769, leaving, 1. A Translation of the 29th Ode of the First Book of Horace, in the Collection commonly known by the Name of the 'Wit's Horace.' 2. A Translation of Horace's 'Carmen Seculare,' fol. 1721; and inserted in 1731 in Concanen's Miscellany, entitled, 'The Flower Piece.' 3. A Translation of Racine's 'Athaliah,' 1722; and reprinted twice since. 4. 'Lucius Junius Brutus,' a tragedy, published in 8vo. 1734; and a second edition in 1747. 5. 'An Oration on the Usefulness of Dramatic Interludes in the Education of Youth.' 6. 'The complicated Guilt of the Rebellion,' 1745. 7. 'Prosperity and Adversity, an Allegory;' a single contribution of his to the periodical work entitled 'The World.' 8. Translations of different Parts of Horace, with Notes, &c. 8vo. 1757; and again in 1759; and a third edition in 4 vols. 12mo. in 1764, with additional imitations; besides editing several works, and contributing to the 'Whitehall Evening Post,' &c.

**Duncombe**, *John*, son of the preceding, was born in 1730, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1785, leaving, among other things, 1. 'The Prophecy of Neptune,' and three other Odes, 1753, &c. 2. 'Feminead,' 1754; which passed through two editions, and was also reprinted in the 'Poetical Calendar,' and in Pearch's Collection; besides a number of other occasional Poems, some Sermons, and some Papers, in 'The World,' and the 'Connoisseur.' He was also the editor of, 1. 'Letters from several Eminent Persons deceased,' &c.; of which the second edition was published in 3 vols. 2. 'Letters from Italy, by the late Right Hon. John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, with Notes,' 1773, and since reprinted. 3. 'Letters from the late Archbishop Herring to William Duncombe, Esq. deceased, from 1728 to 1757.'

**DUNDAS**, *Sir James* (*Hist.*) was appointed at the restoration a Judge of the Court of Session; but being called upon to sign a declaration importing that it was unlawful to enter into leagues and covenants on pretence of reformation, or to take up arms against the king, and in particular, abjuring the bonds entitled, the National and the Solemn League and Covenant, as seditious and illegal associations, he declined subscribing, unless with the subjoined clause, 'In so far as it had led to deeds of actual rebellion,' which being rejected, he retired from office, and died in 1679.

**Dundas**, *Robert*, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1685, and being bred to the law, he rose by his talents to be Lord President of the Court of Session in 1748, and died highly esteemed in 1753.

**Dundas**, *Robert*, of Arniston, son of the preceding, was born in 1713; and being also bred to the profession of the law, was appointed President of the Court of Session in 1760, in the honourable discharge of which office he died in 1787.

**Dundas**, *Henry*, vide *Melville*.

**Dundas** (*Her.*) the name of an ancient Scotch family above-mentioned, the first of which was Huttred, a younger son of Cospatric, grandfather to Cospatric, the first earl of Dunbar and March. Waldeve, son to Cospatric, having granted about 1124 to Helias, son of his brother Huttred, the lands of Dundas, the family henceforth assumed the surname of Dundas from these lands, taking the arms of Cospatricus Comes, to show their original, with a suitable difference, used at the time by the transmutation of the tinctures. From this family descended Henry Dundas, son of Robert Dundas, Lord President of the Court of Session,

who died as above-mentioned in 1753. He was created in 1802 a viscount and a baron. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Dundas, viscount Melville, co. Edinburgh, and baron Dunira, co. Perth.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, within a bordure *azure*, charged with three boars' heads couped.

*Crest.* A lion's head full-faced looking through a bush of oak *proper*.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a leopard regardant; on the sinister, a stag.

*Motto.* 'Quod potui, perfeci.'

DUNDAS, another branch of the same family, enjoys the title and dignity of the peerage, conferred in 1794 on sir Thomas Dundas, second baronet, who was created a peer by the title of lord Dundas, of Aske, in Yorkshire. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*.

*Crest.* As above.

*Supporters.* Two lions crowned, each charged with a shield, on the shoulder, of which the dexter contains the arms of Bruce, and the sinister the arms of — —

*Motto.* "Essayez."

DUNDAS, another branch of the same family, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir David Dundas. The arms, &c. of this branch are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a lion rampant, holding between the paws a human heart *gules*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a dexter hand holding a star *azure*.

*Motto.* "Essayez."

DUNDEE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Scrimgeour, which became extinct at the death of the last earl.

DUNDEE, *Viscount of*, a title formerly enjoyed by the family of Graham, which was forfeited by David, the third viscount.

DUNDONALD, *William, Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, one of the foremost in the service of king Charles during the rebellion; was sent over in 1648 to Ireland to fetch the Scotch troops in aid of the royal cause, and after the restoration he was sworn one of the Privy Council, and constituted one of the Commissioners of the Treasury and Exchequer.

DUNDONALD, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Cochrane [vide *Cochrane*]; the titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Titles.* Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, lord Cochrane, of Dundonald, Paisley, and Ochiltree.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three boars' heads erased *azure*.

*Crest.* A horse passant *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two greyhounds *proper*, collared and leished *or*.

*Motto.* "Virtute et labore."

DUNELMUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for Durham.

DUNGANNON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Trevor [vide *Trevor*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Hill-Trevor, viscount Dungannon, co. Tyrone, baron Hill, of Olderfleet, co. Antrim.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth party per bend, sinister *ermine* and *erminois*, a lion rampant armed *gules* for Trevor: second and third *sable*, on a fess *argent*, between three leopards, passant guardant *erminois*, three escallops *gules*, for Hill.

*Crest.* A wyvern *sable*, armed *gules*.

*Supporters.* Two lions rampant *erminois*, ducally gorged *proper*.

*Motto.* "Quid verum atque decus."

DUNGARVON (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Cork.

DUNGLAS, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Hume.

DUNKELD, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title formerly enjoyed by the family of Galloway, which is now extinct.

DUNKELLIN, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Clanricarde.

DUNKIRK (*Geog.*) i. e. "The Church on the Downs," (so called from sand-banks on the coast) a sea-port of French Flanders, 25 m. N. E. Calais, 40 N. W. Lisle. Lon. 2° 23′ E. lat. 51° N.

*History of Dunkirk.*

This town was at first possessed by the counts of Hainault, but was taken by the French in 1558, and retaken by the duke of Parma in 1583. Louis II, prince of Conde, became master of it in 1646, and the Spaniards got possession of it in 1652; but having fallen into the hands of Turenne, it was transferred to the English in 1658; and sold by Charles II, to France, in 1662. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon it in 1793 by the English troops.

DUNLO, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Clancarty.

DUNLOP, *William* (*Biog.*) regius professor of divinity, &c. at Edinburgh, who died in 1720, at the age of 28, left, besides some Sermons, 'An Essay on Confessions of Faith.'

DUNLOP, *Alexander*, brother to the preceding, and professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, published in 1736 a Greek Grammar, which has gone through several editions. He died in 1742, at the age of 58.

DUNLUCE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the countess of Antrim.

DUNMORE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Murray [vide *Murray*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Murray, earl of Dunmore, viscount Fincastle, and baron Murray, of Blair, Moulin, and Tillemott.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three stars *argent*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *or*, for Murray; second and third quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a fess cheque *azure* and *argent* for Stewart, earl of Atholl; second and third paly of six; over all, the arms of the Isle of Man.

*Crest.* A demi-savage, holding in his right hand a sword, in his left a key, all *proper*.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a lion *gules*, collared *azure*, and charged with three stars; sinister, a savage, having his legs in fetters, holding in one hand the chain, in the other a shield.

*Motto.* "Furth fortune, and fill the fetters."

DUNNING, *John, Lord Ashburton* (*Hist.*) vide *Ashburton*.

DUNOIS, *John* (*Hist.*) count of Orleans and Longueville, and the natural son of Louis, duke of Orleans, who was assassinated by the duke of Burgundy, was born in 1407; and after distinguishing himself as a brave and skilful officer against the English, he died in 1468.

DUNS, *Scotus* (*Biog.*) or *John Duns*, a scholastic divine in the 14th century, who, differing from his master, Thomas Aquinas, on the question concerning the efficacy of divine grace, formed a sect called, after him, Scotists, in distinction from the Aquinists, or the followers of Aquinas, who were engaged for centuries in eager and trifling disputes.

DUNSAY, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Plunket [vide *Plunket*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a bend, in the sinister chief a castle *argent*.

*Crest.* A horse passant *argent*.

*Supporters.* The dexter, a pegasus per fess *or* and *argent*; the sinister, an antelope *argent*, collared, chained, armed, and hoofed *or*.

*Motto.* "Festina lente."

**DUNSTABLE**, *John* (*Biog.*) a musician of the 15th century, was the author of the musical treatise, 'De Mensurabili Musicâ,' cited by Franchinus, Morley, and Ravenscroft; but though this work is lost, there is still extant in the Bodleian library, 'A Geographical Tract,' by this author.

DUNSTAN, *St.* (*Ecc.*) nephew to Aldhelm, archbishop of Canterbury, rebuilt the abbey of Glastonbury; by the favour of Edmund, the successor of Athelstan, succeeded to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury in 959; and, after having governed with absolute sway both in church and state during the greater part of his life, he died in 988 of grief, as is said, at the decline of his influence.

DUNTON, *John* (*Biog.*) a bookseller and miscellaneous writer, of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, was born in 1659, and died in 1733, leaving, 1. 'Athenian Mercury;' a periodical work, continued to 20 vols. and afterwards reprinted by Bell, under the title of the 'Athenian Oracle.' 2. 'Athenianism,' &c. a farrago of low stuff. 3. 'Dunton's Life and Errors.'

DU PAN, *James Mallet* (*Biog.*) a political writer, was born in Geneva in 1749, and died in 1800, leaving, 1. 'Annales Politiques,' in conjunction with Linguet. 2. 'Mercure Britannique,' a well-known periodical publication written against the revolutionary proceedings in France and Switzerland.

DU PATY (*Biog.*) president à mortier in the parliament of Bourdeaux, and a native of Rochelle, in the 18th century, was the author of, 1. 'Reflexions Historiques sur les Lois penales.' 2. 'Lettres sur l'Italie,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1788, of which two rival translations were published in England in the same year.

DUPHOT, *N.* (*Hist.*) a French general, and ambassador to the pope, whose assassination at Rome in 1797 afforded the revolutionary government a pretext for invading the Ecclesiastical States.

DU PIN, *Lewis Ellis* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical historian, descended from a noble family in Normandy, was born in 1657, and died in 1719, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques,' &c. 47 vols. 8vo. Paris. the first volume of which appeared in 1686; it was reprinted complete at Amsterdam, in 19 vols. 4to.; translated into English, in 7 vols. fol.; and a finer edition at Dublin, in 3 vols. fol. 2. 'De Antiqua Ecclesiæ Disciplina,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1686. 3. 'Liber Psalmorum cum Notis,' 8vo. ibid. 1691. 4. 'S. Optati de Schismate Donatistarum,' &c. fol. Paris, 1700. 5. 'Notæ in Pentateuchem,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1701. 6. 'Bibliotheque Universelle, des Historiens,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1707; translated into English in 1709. 7. 'Histoire Profane depuis son Commencement jusqu' à Present,' 6 vols. 12mo. 1714, 1716; besides many other works of less note.

DUPLEIX, *Scipio* (*Biog.*) a French historian, of a noble family of Languedoc, was born in 1569, and died in 1661. His works are, 1. 'Memoires des Gaules,' 4to. 1690. 2. 'L'Histoire de France,' published in 5 vols. fol. and also in 6 vols. fol. in 1621, 1631, 1634, and 1639. 3. 'Histoire Romaine,' 3 vols. fol. 1638. 4. 'La Genealogie de la Maison d'Estrade,' &c. 4to. Bourdeaux, 1655. 5. 'Cours de Philosophie, contenant la Logique, la Physique,' &c. 12mo. which was frequently printed; besides many other works. He also compiled a work in his old age on the liberties of the Gallican church, the MS. of which being burnt by the chancellor Sejeux, when he came to apply for a privilege, is said to have been the immediate cause of his death.

DUPORT, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine of Leicestershire, was educated at Cambridge, where, in 1580, he was one of the proctors, and died about 1617. He was one of the learned men employed by king James I in translating the Bible.

Duport, *James*, a Greek scholar of Cambridge, was born in 1606, and died in 1679, leaving, 1. 'Tres Libri Solomonis Græco Carmine donati,' 12mo. 1646. 2. 'Gnomologia Homeri,' 1660. 3. 'Metaphrasis Libri Psalmorum Versibus Græcis contexta,' &c. 4to. Cantab. 1666. 4. 'Musæ subsecivæ, seu Poetica Stromata,' 8vo. 1676.

DUPPA, *Brian* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Lewisham, in Kent, in 1589, educated at Westminster, successively translated to the sees of Chichester and Salisbury before the rebellion; and, being translated at the restoration to the bishopric of Winchester, he died in 1662. He left numerous legacies for charitable and public purposes; and among his works as an author, some sermons and theological tracts.

DUPPLIN, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Kinnoul.

DUPRAT, *Anthony* (*Ecc.*) a French cardinal, descended from a noble family of Issoire, in Auvergne, was raised successively to the bishoprics of Meaux, Alby, Valence, &c. to the archbishopric of Sens, and at last to the purple in 1527. He died in 1535, after having, in the character of legate à latere, performed the coronation of queen Eleonora of Austria.

DUPRE, *de St. Maur, Nicholas Francis* (*Biog.*) a poet, was born at Paris in 1696, and died in 1774, leaving, 1. A translation of Milton's Paradise Lost and Regained,' in 4 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Essai sur les Monnoies de France,' 4to. 1746, &c.

DU PUY (*Biog.*) a French historian, was born in 1582, and died in 1651, leaving, 1. 'Traité des Droits et des Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane avec les Preuves,' 3 vols. fol. 1639. 2. 'Traités concernant l'Histoire de France,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1654. 3. 'Traité de la Majorité de nos Rois,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1655. 4. 'Histoire des plus Illustres Favoris des Anciens et Modernes,' 4to. and 12mo. Leyden. 1659.

Du Puy, *James*, brother of the preceding, published, 1. 'Resolutio omnium Difficultatum,' 4to. Ratisbon. 1696. 2. 'Instructions et Missives des Rois de France,' &c. 4to. Paris. 1564.

Du Puy, *Lewis*, secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, who was born in 1709, and died in 1795, published, 1. 'Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions,' vols. 36 to 41. 2. 'Observations sur les infiniment Petits,' &c. 3. An edition of Anthemius' 'Fragment on Mechanic Paradoxes,' with a French translation and notes, 4to. Paris. 1777.

DURAND, *William* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Mende, who died in 1296, was the author of, 1. 'Speculum Juris,' fol. Rom. 1474. 2. 'Rationale Divinorum Officiorum,' fol. Mogunt. 1459. 3. 'Repertorium Juris,' fol. Venet. 1496, &c.

Durand, *William*, nephew of the preceding, who succeeded his uncle as bishop of Mende, and died in 1328, was the author of a treatise, entitled, 'De la Maniere de célébrer le Concile général,' 8vo. Paris. 1545.

Durand, *de St. Pourcain*, a French divine, and bishop of Meaux, who died in 1333, was the author of 1. 'Traité de l'Origine des Jurisdictions,' 4to.; besides Commentaries on the four Books of Sentences.

Durand, *David* (*Biog.*) a protestant minister of the Savoy, was born in 1679, and died in 1763, leaving, 1. 'La Vie et les Sentimens de Lucilio Vanini,' 12mo. Rotterdam. 1717. 2. 'Histoire de la Peinture Ancienne,' fol. London. 1725. 3. 'Histoire Naturelle de l'Or et de l'Argent,' fol. 1729. 4. 'C. Plinii Historiæ Naturalis ad Titum Imperatorem Præfatio,' 8vo. Lond. 1728; collated with ancient MSS. &c. 5. An edition of Telemachus, with notes, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 6. 'Histoire du XVI Siecle,' 6 vols. 8vo. 1725—29. 7. 'Onzieme et Douzieme Volumes de l'Histoire d'Angleterre par Rapin,' 2 vols. 4to. Hague, 1734; Paris, 1749. 8. 'Academica,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1748.

DURANT (*Hist.*) or *Durand Gilles, Sieur de la Bergerie*, an advocate to the parliament of Paris, is supposed by some to have been broken on the wheel in 1618; but others have

doubted whether this be the same person. He was the author of 'Imitations tirées du Latin de Jean Bonnefons,' &c. 12mo. 1727; besides other poems.

DURANTI, *John Stephen* (*Hist.*) president of the parliament of Toulouse in 1581, being strenuous in his opposition to the factious of those times, was killed by one of the rebels in 1589, while endeavouring to appease a tumult.

DURAZZO (*Geog.*) the ancient *Dyrrhachium*, a seaport of Albania, in the Gulf of Venice, in the neighbourhood of which a battle was fought between the Normans, under Robert Guiscard, and the Greeks, under the emperor Alexis Comnenus, in which the latter were defeated. Lon. 19° 36′ E. lat. 41° 35′ N.

DURBACH, *Anne Louisa* (*Biog.*) a German poetess, was born in 1722, and died in 1780. Her triumphal ode on the battle of Lowoschutz procured her the patronage of the king of Prussia, from whom she enjoyed an independance for the remainder of her life.

DURELL, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine of the island of Jersey, was born in 1625, educated at Oxford, and, after having suffered much for his loyalty, he was preferred to the living of Witney at the restoration, and died in 1683. He wrote, 1. 'The Liturgy of the Church of England asserted,' &c.; translated into English by G. B. 4to. London, 1662. 2. 'A View of the Government and Public Worship of God in the Reformed Churches of England,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1662. 3. 'Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus iniquas et inverecundas Schismaticorum Criminationes Vindiciæ.' 4. 'Theoremata Philosophiæ,' &c.

DURELL, *David*, a biblical critic of the Church of England, was born in 1728, and died in 1775, leaving, 1. 'The Hebrew Text of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the Twelve Tribes,' &c. 1763. 2. 'Critical Remarks on the books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles,' 4to. Oxford.

DURER, *Albert* (*Biog.*) a painter and engraver of Nuremburg, was born in 1471, and died in 1528, after having established his reputation as a master in the arts of painting and engraving, but particularly the latter. He also wrote several books in the German, which were afterwards translated into Latin, namely, 1. 'De Symmetria Partium in rectis Formis humanorum Corporum,' fol. Noremb. 1532; Paris. 1557; and an Italian version at Venice, 1591. 2. 'Institutiones geometricæ,' 1532. 3. 'De Urbibus, Arcibus, Castellisque condendis et muniendis,' Paris. 4. 'De Varietate Figurarum et Flexuris Partium et Gestibus Imaginum,' &c. Noremb. 1534. [Vide Plate XXXV]

DURET, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a physician of a noble family at Beaugé-la-ville, in Brescia, was born in 1527, and died in 1586. The most esteemed of his works was his 'Hippocratis magni Coacæ Prænotiones,' &c. Gr. et Lat. fol. Paris. 1621.

D'URFEY, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an author known by the familiar appellation of *Tom D'Urfey*, descended from an ancient family in France, died in 1723, leaving a number of ballads and sonnets, &c. in six volumes, 12mo. under the the title of 'Pills to Purge Melancholy;' besides dramatic pieces to the number of 31, the titles of which may be found in the 'Biographia Dramatica.'

DURHAM, *Simon of* (*Biog.*) vide *Simon*.

DURHAM, *William*, an English divine of Gloucestershire, was born in 1611, and died in 1686. He was ejected for nonconformity, but afterwards returned to the church, and was presented by sir Nicholas Crisp in 1684 to the rectory of St. Mildred's. He wrote a life of Dr. Harris, president of Trinity College, Oxford, besides some Sermons.

DURHAM, *James*, a Scotch divine, was born in 1622, and died in 1658, leaving some Sermons and Theological works.

DURHAM (*Geog.*) a county of England, formerly inhabited by the *Brigantes*.

*Boundaries.* It is bounded on the N. by Northumberland, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Yorkshire, and W. by Cumberland.

*Principal Rivers.* The Derwent, Skerne, Wear, Tees, and Tyne.

*Principal Towns.* Durham, the capital, Bishop Auckland, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Hartlepool, Stockton, Sunderland, South Shields, and Walsingham.

DURHAM, capital of the county of Durham, called in Latin *Dunelmum*, situated on the banks of the river Wear, 16 m. S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 132 S. Edinburgh, 259 N. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. lat. 54° 30′ N.

DURIUS (*Geog.*) now *Duero, or Douro*, a river of ancient Spain, which falls into the ocean near the modern Oporto. *Sil.* l. 1.

DUROCASSES (*Geog.*) now *Dreux*, the chief residence of the Druids in Gaul. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 6.

DURNOVARIA (*Geog.*) or *Durnium*, the Latin names for the modern Dorchester.

DURSLEY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl Berkeley.

DURY, *John* (*Biog.*) a Scotch divine of the seventeenth century, laboured with great zeal, but ineffectually, to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists. His works, which were all directed to this end, are, 1. 'Consultatio Theologica super Negotio Pacis Ecclesiasticæ,' 4to. Lond. 1641. 2. 'A Summary Discourse concerning the Work of Peace Ecclesiastical,' 4to. Cambridge, 1641. 3. 'Petition to the House of Commons for the Preservation of True Religion,' 4to. London, 1642. 4. 'Certain Considerations, shewing the necessity of a Correspondency in Spiritual Matters betwixt all Professed Churches,' 4to. ibid. 1642, &c.

DUSSAULX, *John* (*Biog.*) a French writer, was born at Chartres in 1728, and died in 1799, leaving, 1. A French translation of Juvenal, 8vo. 1770, and 1796. 2. 'De la Passion du Jeu,' 8vo. 1779. 3. 'Sur la Suppression des Jeux de Hazard.' 4. 'Eloge de l'Abbé Blanches.' 5. 'Memoires sur les Satiriques Latins.' 6. 'Voyage à Barrege,' &c, 8vo. 1796.

DUTENS, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a scholar descended from a French Protestant family, was born in 1729, and died in 1812, leaving, 1. 'Recherches sur l'Origine des Decouvertes,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1766. 2. 'Explications des quelques Medailles de Peuples, de Villes,' &c. 4to. 1773. 3. The same translated. 4. 'Itineraire des Routes les plus frequentées,' &c. 5. 'Histoire de ce qui s'est passé pour l'Establissement d'une Regence en Angleterre,' 8vo. 1789. 6. 'Recherches sur le Tems le plus reculé de l'Usage des Voutes chez les Anciens,' 1795. 7. 'The Manner of Securing all Sorts of Brick Buildings from Fire,' &c. translated from the French of count d'Espie. 8. 'Memoires d'un Voyageur,' &c.; containing an account of himself. He also wrote the French text of the second volume of the Marlborough Gems.

DUTTON (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family derived from the town of Dutton, in Cheshire. Of this family was Thomas Dutton, whose great grandson Digby Dutton, lord Gerard, had a daughter married to James duke of Hamilton, who was created baron Dutton, of Dutton. [Vide *Hamilton*] James Dutton, a descendant from the Duttons of Sherborne, the elder branch of this family, was created in 1784, lord Sherborne, baron Sherborne, in Gloucestershire. [Vide *Sherborne*]

DUVAL, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died in 1638, left among other things, 1. 'De Supremâ Romani Pontificis in Ecclesiam Potestate,' 4to. 1614. 2. 'A Commentary on the Summary of St. Thomas,' 2 vols. fol. &c.

DUVAL, *William*, a relation of the preceding, is known as the editor of Aristotle, published in 2 vols. fol. 1619.

DUVAL, *Valentine Jamerai*, the son of a labourer of Artonay, in Champagne, who died in 1775, aged 80; succeeded by his natural talents and extraordinary application in acquiring

such familiarity with the sciences, particularly geography, that he was nominated in 1751, preceptor to prince Joseph. His works, with Memoirs of his Life, were published at Paris in 2 vols. 8vo. 1784.

DYCHE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a clergyman and schoolmaster, who died in 1750, is well known as the author of an English Dictionary, Spelling-Book, and other School Books.

DYER (*Hist.*) *Dier*, or *Deyer*, *Sir James*, a lawyer, descended from an ancient and honourable family in Somersetshire, was born about the year 1512, appointed reader in the Middle Temple in 1530, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1552, one of the queen's serjeants in 1553, when he sat as one of the commissioners on the trial of sir Nicholas Throckmorton. In 1557 he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and Chief Justice in 1559, when he assisted at the trial of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk; and after having discharged his office with singular probity and talent, he died in 1582, leaving among his works as an author, a large book of Reports, published after his death, printed in 1585, 1592, 1601, 1606, 1621, and 1672, 1688, &c.; which last, translated from the French, was published under the title of 'Reports of several select Matters and Resolutions of the Reverend Judges and Sages of the Law,' &c. and enriched by the marginal notes of lord chief justice Treby. The best editions of these Reports, is that of John Vaillant, esq. 3 vols. 8vo. 1794, with a Life of the author, from an original MS., in the Inner Temple library. He also left behind him 'A Reading upon the Statute of 32 Hen. VIII. c. 1. of Wills, and upon the 34th and 35th Hen. VIII. c. 5, for the Explanation of the Statute,' printed at London in 4to. 1648.

Dyer, *Sir Edward*, a lawyer and poet, a descendant from the preceding, who died in 1581, aged 70, was successively serjeant at law, Speaker of the House of Commons, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas and King's Bench, and lastly, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Some of his pastoral Odes and Madrigals are in 'England's Helicon,' besides which he wrote 'A Description of Friendship,' a poem in the Ashmolean Museum, and some of his verses are in MS. in the Bodleian Library.

Dyer (*Her.*) the name of a family, probably a branch of that mentioned under *History*, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1678 upon William Dyer. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Or, a chief indented *gules*.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a goat's head *sable*, armed of the first.

Dyer, *John* (*Biog.*) a poet of Caermarthenshire, was born in 1700, and died in 1758. His 'Grongar-Hill,' 'The Fleece,' and 'The Ruins of Rome,' have given Dyer a respectable rank among English poets. [Vide Plate XXIX]

Dyer, *Samuel*, a writer, was born about 1725, and died in 1772. He edited Plutarch's Lives in 1758, but is more known as a member of the Literary Club, and the associate of the learned, than for any of his literary labours.

DYMAS (*Myth.*) a Trojan, who, having put on the armour of a Greek, was among the number of those slain by his own countrymen. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2.

DYMNUS (*Hist.*) one of Alexander's officers, who conspired against his master's life, and being discovered, stabbed himself before he was taken. *Curt.* l. 6.

DYRRACHIUM (*Geog.*) Δυῤῥάχιον, otherwise called *Epidamnus*, now *Durazzo*, a town of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic, was founded by a colony from Corcyra, A. C. 623. It was the common landing-place from Brundusium, and was therefore called *Hadriæ Tabernæ*, where Cicero was received during his exile.

*Lucan.* l. 6.

*Dyrrachii præceps rapiendas tendit ad arces.*

*Thucyd.* l. 1; *Cic. ad Att.* l. 3; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 6.

DYRRHACHIUM (*Numis.*) most of the medals of this city bear a square in the obverse, symbolical of the gardens of Alcinous; and on the reverse, a cow suckling a calf, which, from their resemblance with those on the medals of Corcyra, sufficiently testify their origin as a colony of the Corcyrians. Their medals also bear the head of Minerva, a club, or the head of Hercules; because Phalius, the Corinthian, who lead the colony to Dyrrachium, deduced his origin from Hercules. Their other types were the prow of a ship, or a plough, &c., which were also the common symbols of Corcyra. The inscriptions, besides ΔΥΡ, for Dyrrachium, consisted of the name of some person, either of a magistrate, or a monnoyer, &c.

DYSART, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Tollemache, [vide *Tollemache*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Tollemache, earl of Dysart, and baron Huntingdon, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Azure*, an imperial crown *or*, between three stars *argent*, within a double tressure, flowered, and counterflowered of the second.

*Crest.* A mermaid holding a mirror in her right hand, and in her left a comb, all *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two lions *gules*, collared *azure*, charged with three stars *argent*.

*Motto.* "Tout prest."

# E.

EACHARD, *John* (*Biog.*) master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, was born of a good family in the county of Suffolk, about 1636, and died in 1697, leaving, 1. 'The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into,' &c. 1670, which called forth answers and rejoinders. 2. 'Mr. Hobbes's State of Nature considered,' &c. 1671. 3. 'A Second Dialogue between Philantus and Timothy,' a sequel to the preceding, which followed it quickly. A complete edition of these works was published in 3 vols. 12mo. by T. Davies, in 1774. To him is also attributed, in the catalogue of the British Museum, a piece entitled 'A Free and Impartial Enquiry into the Causes of that very great Esteem and Honour that the Nonconformist Preachers are generally in with their Followers,' &c.

EADMER (*Ecc.*) the faithful friend and biographer of archbishop Anselm, was elected bishop of St. Andrew's in 1120, but claiming to be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, and Alexander, king of Scotland, refusing to admit the supremacy of the archiepiscopal see over that of St. Andrew's, he declined accepting the bishopric. He is now

best known by a History of the Affairs of his own Time, the best edition of which was published by Selden, under the title of 'Eadmeri Monachi Cantuerensis Historiæ Novorum sive sui Sæculi, Libri Sex,' fol. Lond. 1623. Besides which he wrote a Life of St. Anselm, St. Wilfred, and others, published in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra.'

EAGLESFIELD (*Biog.*) vide *Eggerfield.*

EANUS (*Myth.*) another name for Janus.

EARDLEY, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Eardley, which was conferred in 1789 on sir Sampson Eardley, who had been created a baronet in 1759.

EARLE (*Ecc.*) or *Earles*, an English prelate of York, was born in 1601, educated at Oxford, and after various preferments, was consecrated bishop of Worcester in 1662, and translated to the see of Salisbury the next year. He suffered for his steady adherence to the royal cause, and died in 1665, leaving a translation from the English into Latin, of the 'Ikon Basilike,' which was published under the title of 'Imago Regis Caroli, in illis suis Ærumnis et Solitudine,' Hag. 1649, and also Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, which was destroyed by the carelessness of his servants. But his principal work is his 'Microcosmographie, or a Peece of the World Discovered,' &c.; of which a sixth edition was published in 1630, and an edition was published in 1811 at Oxford, by Mr. Philip Bliss.

EARLE, *Jabez* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, who was born in 1676, and died in 1768, was the author of A Collection of Poems, in English and Latin; besides some Sermons, and 'A Treatise on the Sacrament,' 8vo. 1707.

EARLE, *William Benson*, a munificent benefactor of Shaftsbury, was born in 1740, and died in 1796, leaving a number of bequests to different charitable institutions. He also reprinted from a scarce pamphlet 'An exact Relation of the famous Earthquake and Eruption of Mount Ætna in 1699,' to which he added, a letter from himself to lord Lyttleton, containing a description of the 'Late great Eruption of Mount Ætna in 1766.'

EARLSFORT, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Clonmell.

EAST ANGLIA (*Hist.*) one of the kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, which was founded by Uffa, its first king, in 578. Earpwald, the fourth king, and great grandson of Uffa, was converted to Christianity; and his successor Sigebert, who had been educated in France, also introduced learning among his subjects. It is pretended by some, that he founded the university of Cambridge. Among his successors, were Eyric, Annas, Ethelbert, Ethelwald, Aldulf, Elfwald, Beorne, Ethelred, and Ethelbert, the last king of the East Angles, who being murdered by Offa, king of Mercia, in the year 792, his state was united with that of Offa.

EATON, *John* (*Biog.*) one of the first broachers of Antinomianism, if not its founder, was born in 1575, and died in 1641. He is one of Mr. Neale's puritans, in whose history an account of him may be found.

EBERHARD, *John Augustine* (*Biog.*) a Swedish divine, who died in 1796, at the age of 69; wrote a book in German, entitled 'An Enquiry into the Doctrine respecting the Salvation of Heathens,' or 'The New Apology for Socrates,' translated from the German into the French, by Dumas, and published at Amsterdam in 8vo. 1773.

EBERT, *John Arnold* (*Biog.*) a German poet and prose writer of Hamburgh, was born in 1725, and died in 1795. Besides many contributions to the periodical journals, he published two volumes of poems in 8vo., one in 1789, and the other in 1795; and translated Young's 'Night Thoughts,' and Glover's 'Leonidas.'

EBERTUS, *Theodore* (*Biog.*) a professor, at Francfort upon the Oder, in the 17th century, wrote, 1. 'Juvenilia Philosophica,' 4to. Franc. 1616. 2. 'Poetica Hebraica,' 8vo. Lips. 1628. 3. 'Elogia Juris-Consultorum et Politicorum Centum Illustrium, qui Sanctam Hebræam Linguam aliasque ejus Propagines,' &c. 8vo. Lips. 1628, &c.

EBERUS, *Paul* (*Biog.*) one of the early reformers, was born in 1511, and died in 1589. He wrote, 1. 'Expositio Evangeliorum Dominicalium.' 2. 'Calendarium Historicum,' 8vo. Wittem. 1550, and at Basil in the same year. 3. 'Historia Populi Judaici à Reditu Babylonico ad Hierosolymæ Excidium,' &c.

EBION (*Ecc.*) the supposed founder of the sect of the Ebionites, although, according to others, who derive their name from the Hebrew *Ebion*, a poor despicable man, this Ebion was an imaginary person, no other than Cerinthus, who held the same principles. *Origen. con. Cel.* l. 2; *Tertull. de Præscript.* c. 34; *S. Epiphan. de Hæres.* 30; *S. August. de Hæres.* l. 2; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 13; *S. Hieron. in Lucif.*; *Optat. Mil.* l. 4; *Theodoret. Hæret. fabular.* l. 2; *Baron. Annal.*; *Tillemont, Du Pin. &c.*

EBLANUM (*Geog.*) or *Dublinum*, the Latin names for the modern Dublin.

EBORACUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for the town of York.

EBRINGTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Fortescue.

EBRO (*Geog.*) the *Iberus* of the ancients, a river of Spain, having its source on the borders of Asturia, and falling into the Mediterranean, below Tortosa, in Catalonia.

EBRODUNUM (*Geog.*) the Latin name for *Ambrun*, a town of France.

EBROICUM (*Geog.*) *Ebrocca* or *Eburonicum*, *&c.*, the Latin names for *Evreux*, a town of France.

EBROIN (*Hist.*) mayor of the palace, under Clotaire III, and Thierri I, was assassinated by Hermanfroi in 681, after having committed the greatest atrocities in the administration of the government.

EBUDÆ (*Geog.*) the Hebrides, or western isles, in Scotland.

EBUSUS (*Geog.*) now *Ivica*, one of the Baleares, near the coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean. *Plin.* l. 3.

ECBATANA (*Geog.*) Ἐκβάτανα, now *Hamadan*, the capital of Media, and residence of Dejoces, king of Media, where Parmenio was put to death by Alexander, and Hephestion was buried. *Herod.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 17; *Strab.* l. 11; *Curt.* l. 4.

ECCARD (*Biog.*) or *Eckhard, John George*, a German historian and antiquary, was born at Duingen, in the duchy of Brunswick, in 1674, and died in 1730. He wrote, 1. 'Historia Studii Etymologici Linguæ Germanicæ,' 8vo. Hanov. 1711. 2, 'De Usu et Præstantia Studii Etymologici,' &c. 3. 'Corpus Historicum Medii Ævi,' &c. 2 vols. fol. Lips. 1723. 4. 'Origines Habsburgo-Austriacæ,' fol. Lips. 1721. 5. 'Leges Francorum,' &c. fol. ibid. 1730. 6. 'Historia Genealogica Principum Saxoniæ superioris,' &c. fol. 1722. 7. 'Catechesis theotisca Monachi Weissenburgensis Interpretatione illustrata.' 8. 'Leibnitzii Collectanea Etymologica.' 9. 'Brevis ad Historiam Germaniæ Introductio.' 10. 'Programma de antiquissimo Helmstadii Statu,' Helmstad. 1709. 11. 'De Diplomate Caroli Magni pro Scholis Osnaburgensibus,' &c. 12. 'Animadversiones historicæ et criticæ in Joannis Frederici Schannati Diœcesim et Hierarchiam Fuldensem.' 13. 'Annales Franciæ Orientalis,' &c. 2 vols. 1731. 14. 'De Origine Germanorum,' 4to. Gotting. 1750, besides some Numismatical Tracts, &c.

ECCHELLENSIS, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a Marionite of the 17th century, and professor of Syriac and Arabic in the Royal College at Paris, was employed in 1636 by the congregation 'De Propaganda Fide,' to assist in the translation of the Bible into Arabic. He also translated the fifth, sixth, and seventh Books of the Conics of Apollonius, from Arabic into Latin, in which he was assisted by Alphonso Borelli, who added commentaries to them; the whole is printed with

Archimedes' 'De Assumptis,' fol. Florent. 1661. He died in 1664, leaving other works, as, 1. 'Eutychius Vindicatus,' 4to. Rom. 1661, against Selden and Hottinger. 2. 'Remarks on the Catalogue of Chaldee Writers, composed by Ebed Jesu, and published at Rome,' 1653. 3. 'Chronicon Orientale,' fol. 1651, which is joined to the Byzantine Historians. 4. 'Institutio Ling. Syriacæ,' 12mo. 1628. 5. 'Synopsis Philosophiæ Orientalium,' 4to. 1640. 6. 'Versio Durrhamani de Medicis Virtutibus Animalium, Plantarum, et Gemmarum,' 8vo. Paris. 1647.

ECCLES, *Solomon* (*Biog.*) an English musician in the 17th century, who turned Quaker, and practised many fooleries, was brought by repeated imprisonment to confess his follies, and died, in all probability, without any religion.

ECCLES, *John*, son of the preceding, employed his life more usefully and honourably, in composing for the theatre. His air set to 'A Soldier and a Sailor,' is considered a masterpiece of its kind.

ECCLES, *Henry*, a brother of the preceding, was a performer on the violin, and also the author of 12 excellent Solos for his own instrument, printed at Paris in 1720.

ECCLES, *Thomas*, familiarly called *Tom Eccles*, another brother of John above-mentioned, though an excellent performer on the violin, yet preferred the life of a strolling fiddler, to that of a regular professor. He was known more as a lover of drink than any thing else.

ECDITIUS (*Hist.*) son of the emperor Avitus, defended the city of Auvergne against the Visigoths, and afterwards distinguished himself no less by his charity to the poor during a famine. *Marcellin. et Cassiodor. in Chron.*; *Sidon. Apollinar.* l. 2, ep. 1; *Gregor. Tur.* l. 2.

ECHARD, *James* (*Biog.*) a Dominican and biographer of Rouen, was born in 1644, and died in 1724, leaving 'Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum recensiti Notisque historicis et criticis illustrata,' 2 vols. Paris, 1719, an accurate account of the lives of distinguished persons of that order.

ECHARD, *Laurence*, an English divine and historian, was born at Cassan, near Beccles, in Suffolk, about 1671, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1730, leaving, 1. 'The Roman History, from the Building of the City to the Perfect Settlement of the Empire by Augustus Cæsar;' the fourth edition of which was published in 8vo. 1699. 2. 'The History, from the Settlement of the Empire by Augustus Cæsar to the Removal of the Imperial Seat of Constantine the Great;' second edition, 8vo. 1697, which was followed by two continuations of this work. 3. 'A General Ecclesiastical History, from the Nativity of our blessed Saviour to the first Establishment of Christianity by Human Laws,' &c.; sixth edition in 2 vols. 8vo. 1722. 4. 'The History of England, from the first Entrance of Julius Cæsar,' &c. which passed through several editions, but considerably sunk in reputation on the appearance of Rapin. 5. 'A History of the Revolution in 1688,' &c. 8vo.; besides several pieces of less note.

ECHECRATES (*Hist.*) Ἐχεκράτης, a Thessalian, who offered violence to Phœbas, the priestess of Apollo, at the temple of Delphi.

ECHEMUS (*Hist.*) Ἔχεμος, son of Erops, a king of Arcadia, who defeated the Dorians, and killed, with his own hand, their leader, Hyllus, the son of Hercules, 45 years before the capture of Troy. *Paus. in Arcad.*

ECHEMUS, a king of Arcadia, who succeeded his brother Polimetor, and joined Aristomenus against the Spartans. *Paus. in Arcad.*

ECHESTRATUS (*Hist.*) Ἐχεστράτος, a son of Agis I, succeeded his father on the throne of Sparta, A. C. 1058. *Herodot.* l. 7; *Paus. in Lacon.* c. 204.

ECHIDNA (*Myth.*) Ἔχιδνα, a monster sprung from the union of Chrysaor with Callirrhoë, who is represented as a woman in the upper parts of her body, but as a serpent below the waist. *Hesiod. Theog.* 295; *Herod.* l. 3, c. 108; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 8; *Ovid. Met.* l. 9.

ECHINADES (*Geog.*) Ἐχιναδες, or *Echinæ*, five small islands near Acarnania, at the mouth of the river Achelous, supposed by the mythologists to be five nymphs changed by Achelous into islands.

*Stat. Theb.* l. 2.

*Turbidus objectas Achelous Echinades exit.*

*Lucan.* l. 6.

*—— Et suus, Œneu*
*Pene gener crassis oblimat Echinades undis.*

*Senec. in Troad.*

*Quolibet vento faciles Echinæ?*

*Herod.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 2; *Dionys. Per.* v. 483; *Strab.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8.

ECHION (*Myth.*) one of those men who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, and assisted the latter in the building of Thebes. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Ovid. Met.* &c.

ECHO (*Myth.*) a nymph, the daughter of the Aer and Tellus, who chiefly resided in the vicinity of the Cephisus. *Ovid. Met.*

ECKEL, *Joseph Hilary* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit and antiquary, was born at Entezfeld, in Austria, in 1737, and died in 1798, leaving, 1. 'Nummi Veteres Anecdoti ex Museo Cæsareo Vindobonensi,' &c. 4to. Vindob. 1775. 2. 'Catalogus Musæi Cæsarei Vindobonensis Nummorum Veterum,' 2 vols. fol. Vindob. 1779. 3. 'Sylloge Nummorum Veterum,' &c. 4to. Vindob. 1786. 4. 'Descriptio Nummorum Antiochiæ, Syriæ,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1786. 5. 'Explanation of the Gems,' &c. 1788. 6. 'Doctrina Nummorum Veterum,' 8 vols. 8vo. 1792–8.

ECKIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, and a great controversialist, was born in Suabia in 1483, and died in 1543, leaving, among other things of a similar nature, a Manual of Controversies.

ECLUSE (*Biog.*) vide *Clusius*.

EDBALD (*Hist.*) a king of Kent, after his father Ethelred, who embraced paganism, but was afterwards brought back to the Christian church by Laurentius, archbishop of Canterbury, and died after a reign of 25 years in 640. *Bed. Hist.* l. 2, c. 2; *Polyd. Virg. Hist. Angl.* l. 3.

EDBERT (*Hist.*) twelfth king of Kent after his father Withred, reigned 23 years. *Polyd. Virg.* l. 4.

EDEFRID (*Hist.*) son of Ethelric, king of the northern Saxons, after obtaining many victories over the Bretons, was expelled from his throne by the usurper Edwin, and died in the seventh century. *Bed. Hist.* l. 1.

EDELINCK, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) an engraver of Antwerp, was born in 1641, and died in 1707. His engraving of the 'Holy Family,' by Raphael, and that of 'Alexander in the Tent of Darius,' by le Brun, are reckoned among his master-pieces.

EDEMA, *Gerard* (*Biog.*) a Dutch painter, and native of Friesland, as is supposed, who died about 1700, was held in high esteem as a painter of landscapes.

EDEN (*Bibl.*) עדן, a province of Asia, wherein was Paradise, otherwise called the Garden of Eden. *Gen.* ii. 8; *Kings* xix. 12, 13; *Isai.* xxxvii. 12; *Ezek.* xxvii. 23.

EDEN (*Her.*) the name of a family long situated in the county of Durham, which enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1672 on sir Robert Eden, of West Auckland. William Eden, the third son of the third baronet, was in 1789 raised to the dignity of the Irish peerage by the title of lord Aukland, and in 1793 to the English peerage by the title of lord Aukland, or Aucland, of Aucland, co. Durham. [Vide *Aukland*] William Eden, the youngest brother of the first lord Aukland, was raised to the Irish peerage by the title of baron Henley, of Chardstock. [Vide *Henley*]

EDEN, a branch of the same family, living at Truir, in the

county of Durham, also enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1776 on Robert Eden, the second son of sir Robert Eden, the third baronet above-mentioned.

EDER (*Hist.*) the 14th king of Scotland, defeated Bredius, a prince who invaded his territory, and burnt several of his vessels. *Boeth. et Buch. Hist. Scot.*

EDESUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr of Alexandria, who distinguished himself by his boldness in defending the Christian faith, suffered martyrdom in 306. *Euseb. de Martyr. Palest.; Baillet. Vies des Saints, &c.*

Edesius (*Biog.*) a Christian poet of Gaul in the fifth century, who commemorated the virtues of S. Hilarius in hexameter verse, of which only twelve verses are extant in the life of that saint by St. Honoratus.

EDESSA (*Geog.*) a town of Macedonia. [Vide *Ædessa*]

Edessa, Ἔδεσσα, a considerable town of Mesopotamia, which was sometimes taken for the country itself, whose kings bore the name of Abgarus. [Vide *Abgarus*]

Edessa (*Numis.*) medals are extant of both towns; those belonging to the town of Macedonia are known by the inscription ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ; those belonging to the latter town by the inscription ΕΔΕΣΣΗΝΩΝ; to this was sometimes added the titles of a metropolis and a colony, as ΕΔΕΣΣ. ΜΗ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. It was also called *Marcia Antoniana* as COL. MET. ANTONIANA, or ΜΑΡ. ΑΝ. ΚΟ. ΕΔΕΣΣΑ, which represents Edessa, as in the annexed cut, under the form of a turreted female setting her foot on the river Scirtus to denote its situation. *Vaillant. Col. &c.*



EDGAR (*Hist.*) surnamed the *Pacific*, succeeded his brother Edwin on the throne of England, and died in 975, after a reign of about 16 years, during which he obtained several victories over the Scots, and imposed a tribute of wolves' heads upon the Welch. *Gul. Malms.* l. 2; *Hovedon.; Brompton. et Chron. Sax. &c.*

Edgar, *Atheling*, vide *Atheling*.

Edgar, eldest son of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, was for some time deprived of his throne by the usurpers Donald, his uncle, and Duncan, his natural brother; but with the assistance of the English, he regained his inheritance, and died in 1107, in the 10th year of his reign. His sister, Matilda, was married to Henry I, of England. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



EDGCUMBE (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys a peerage; first conferred on Richard Edgcumbe, who was created in 1742 baron Edgcumbe; his second son, George Edgcumbe, third lord Edgcumbe, was created in 1781 viscount Edgcumbe and Valletort, and in 1789 earl of Mount Edgcumbe. [Vide *Mount Edgcumbe*]

EDGHILL (*Geog.*) a village in Warwickshire, 14 miles S. Warwick, memorable for the first battle fought by Charles I against his rebellious subjects in 1642.

EDINBURGH (*Geog.*) the metropolis of Scotland, situated about a mile and a half from the frith of Forth, and surrounded on all sides by hills, 42 miles E. Glasgow, and 396 N. N. W. London. Lon. 3° 12′ W. lat. 55° 50′ N. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, is generally supposed to be the *Alata Castra* of Ptolemy, and the *Castrum Puellarum* of Antoninus, so called from its castles, which are supposed to have afforded a safe residence to the daughters of the Pictish kings. The modern name is a corruption of Edwine's Burg, so called in all probability from Edwin, a Saxon prince, who built or rebuilt the castle in 626. Edinburgh was a place of some note in the 9th century, and was the royal residence in subsequent ages. Its university was founded in 1582.

EDITHA, *St.* (*Hist.*) daughter of Edgar, king of England, was offered the crown at the death of her father and her brother, Edward II; but she refused it, preferring to lead a religious life. She died in 984, at the age of 23, leaving a reputation for the most distinguished piety.

EDMER (*Ecc.*) vide *Eadmer*.

EDMONDES, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) a knight in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Plymouth, in Devonshire, about 1563, and employed on several embassies to France, and filled several posts under James I and Charles I. He died in 1639.

Edmondes, *Clement* (*Biog.*) son to sir Thomas Edmondes, who was patron to the sir Thomas mentioned under *History*, was born in 1566, and died in 1622, leaving, 1. 'Observations on the First Five Books of Cæsar's Commentaries,' fol. Lond. 1600. 2. 'Observations on Cæsar's Commentaries of the Civil Wars, in Three Books,' fol. Lond. 1609; both reprinted together in 1677, with the addition of an Eighth Commentary by Hirtius Pansa,' &c.

EDMONDS, *Joseph Mowbray* (*Biog.*) Herald extraordinary, and an heraldic writer, who died in 1786, was the author of, 1. 'Historical Account of the Greville Family,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1766. 2. 'A Companion to the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland,' 8vo. Lond. 1776. 3. 'A Complete Body of Heraldry,' 2 vols. fol. 1780. 4. 'Baronagium Genealogicum,' &c. 6 vols. fol. 1764–84.

EDMONSON, *Henricus* (*Biog.*) a scholar, who styled himin Latin *Edmunden ab Edmundo*, was born in Cumberland in 1607, and died in 1659, leaving, 1. 'Lingua Linguarum,' 8vo. Lond. 1655. 2. 'Homonyma et Synonyma Linguæ Latinæ Conjuncta et Distincta,' 8vo. Oxon. 1661.

EDMONSTONE (*Her.*) a family of Duntreath in the county of Stirling, of which mention is made as early as the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and his son David. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1774 on sir Archibald Edmonstone. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* Or, three crescents *gules*, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered.

*Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet a swan's head and neck *proper*.

*Supporters.* Two lions rampant *gules*.

*Motto.* "Virtus auget honorem."

EDMUND, *St.* (*Hist.*) king of the East Angles, more distinguished for piety than valour, was conquered by the Danes in 870; and, being taken prisoner, was bound to a tree, and shot to death with arrows by order of Ivar, king of the Danes, after a reign of six years. His body was interred in the town of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, which was called after him.

Edmund I, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded as king of England in 941, and was stabbed to death in 948 by a robber of the name of Leolf, after a reign of about six years, during which he had added Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland to his dominions. *Polyd. Verg. &c.*

Edmund II, surnamed *Ironside*, succeeded in 1016, and was assassinated by two of his servants in 1017, after having taken Canute as his partner to the throne.

Edmund, *Plantagenet*, vide *Kent*.

Edmund, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a native of Abingdon, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry II, was obliged to leave the kingdom in consequence of his quarrel with the latter; and, retiring to France, he died there in 1240.

EDOM (*Bibl.*) another name of Esau. *Gen.* xxv.

EDON (*Geog.*) a mountain of Thrace. *Herod.* l. 7; *Apollod.* l. 3, &c.

EDRED (*Hist.*) son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Edmund I in 948, and died after a reign of nine years and a half, during which he quelled the insurrections of the Danes, and received the homage of Malcolm, king

of Scotland. *Brompt.* p. 857; *W. Malmsb.*; *Chron. Sax.*; *Hoveden.* &c.

EDRIC (*Hist.*) the son of Egbert, was for a time dispossessed of his throne by his uncle Lothaire; but the latter being defeated, and slain in battle, Edgar succeeded, and died after a reign of two years in 686. *Bed. Hist.* l. 2; *Gul. Malmsb.*; *Brompton*; *Chron. Sax.*

EDRIC, surnamed *Streon*, a man of low birth, was made duke of Mercia by Ethelred II, but having caused the assassination of Edmund Ironside, he was put to death by order of Canute. *Bede.*; *Gul. Malmsb.* &c.

EDUSA (*Myth.*) the name of a goddess among the Romans, whose office it was to protect the food of young children. *Varr. de Vit. Rom.* l. 1; *August. de Civ. D.* l. 4.

EDWARD (*Hist.*) the name of several kings and princes, &c.

*English Kings of this Name.*

EDWARD *the Elder*, succeeded his father, Alfred the Great, in 901, and died in 925, after a warlike and successful reign, in which he conquered the Danes. *Gul. Malmsb.*; *Brompton. et Chron. Sax.*; *Polyd. Virg.*; *Hoveden.*; *Matth. West.* &c.

EDWARD, *St.*, surnamed the *Martyr*, the younger son of Edgar the Great, succeeded to the throne of England in 975, and was murdered at Corfe castle by Elfrida, his stepmother. *Hoveden.*; *Gul. Malmesb.*; *Brompton. et Chron. Sax.*; *Matt. West.*

EDWARD, surnamed the *Confessor*, succeeded his father Ethelred in 1041, and died in 1066, after a weak reign, in which he was governed by Godwin, his father-in-law.

EDWARD I, of the Norman line, was born at Winchester in 1239, succeeded his father, Henry III, in 1272, and died in 1307. He was appointed umpire between the competitors for the crown of Scotland, and conducted himself so politicly as to keep the power in his own hands. [Vide Plate III] He was succeeded by his son Edward. *Walsingham*; *Knyghton*; *Rymer's Fœd.* &c.

EDWARD II, surnamed *of Caernarvon*, succeeded his father Edward I, and was put to a cruel death in 1326, after a turbulent reign of 20 years [vide Plate III], when he was succeeded by his son Edward. *Froissard.* l. 1; *Thom. Walsingham*; *T. More in Vit.*; *Rymer. Fœd.* &c.

EDWARD III, was born at Windsor in 1312, succeeded his father in 1326, and died in 1377, after a glorious reign, in which the two celebrated victories of Cressy and Poictiers were gained in France, and other important successes against the Scotch. [Vide Plate III] He was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. *Froissard*; *Knyghton*; *Avesbury*; *Anon. Hist.*; *Thom. Walsingham*; *Rymer*, &c.

EDWARD IV, son of Richard, duke of York, succeeded to the throne of England after a long and desperate struggle with his rival Henry VI, which terminated in the death of the latter. He died in 1483, at the age of 41, after a reign of more than 20 years. [Vide Plate IV] He was succeeded by his son, Edward V. *Polyd. Virg.*; *Sir T. More, Hist. Ric. III*; *Philip de Comminez*; *Leland. Collect.*; *Holingshed*; *Hall*; *Grafton*; *Stowe*, &c.

EDWARD V, son of the preceding, being committed to the guardianship of Richard, duke of Gloucester, was murdered by his orders, together with his brother, the duke of York. *More, Comminez*, &c.

EDWARD VI, son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour, succeeded his father at the age of 10 in 1547, and died at the age of 16, after having displayed great prematurity of talent, and contributed very materially to the establishment of the Protestant religion. [Vide Plate IV] *Holingshed*; *Stowe*; *Goodwin*; *Fox*; *Wood*; *Burnet*, &c.

*Other Kings of this N.*

EDWARD, *Baliol*, king of Scotland. [Vide *Baliol*]

EDWARD, king of a part of Ireland, and brother to Robert Bruce, obtained his kingdom by his valour, but lost it, with his life, by the treachery of the primate of Armagh, and some other friends to the English.

EDWARD, king of Portugal, succeeded his father John I in 1433, and died after a reign of five years. *Marian. Hist. Hispan.*; *Garibai.* l. 135, &c.

*Princes of this Name.*

EDWARD, surnamed the *Black Prince*, from the colour of his armour, the eldest son of Edward III, distinguished himself by his prowess at the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and afterwards still more so by the generosity he displayed towards the captive John. He died before his father in 1376. The crest which he took from the king of Bohemia became the crest for the succeeding princes of Wales, consisting of three ostrich feathers, and the motto, "Ich dien," i. e. I serve.

EDWARD, count of Savoy, son of Amadeus V, succeeded him in 1323, and died in 1329. *Guichenon. Hist. de Sav.* &c.

EDWARD, second son of Renaud of Nassau, duke of Gelderland, took up arms against his brother Renaud; and, having made him a prisoner, succeeded to the government, but was assassinated by one of his domestics in 1371, after a reign of 10 years.

EDWARD, the only son of Henry VI, was born in 1453; and, being taken prisoner by Edward IV whilst fighting on the side of his father, he was killed by his orders in 1471.

EDWARD, *Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick*, vide *Warwick*.

EDWARD, *Duke of Braganza*, brother of John IV, rendered great service to Ferdinand III in the 30 years' war, but was afterwards taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and died of poison, as is suspected, in 1649.

EDWARD, *Farnese*, succeeded his father, Ranuccio I, as duke of Parma, in 1622, and died in 1646, at the age of 34.

EDWARD *of Canterbury* (*Ecc.*) a Benedictine, and attendant on Thomas à Becket, is said to have been present at his assassination in 1170, and to have received a blow on his arm while interposing between his master and the assassins.

EDWARDES (*Her.*) the family name of lord Kensington, which title was conferred in 1776 on William Edwardes, grandson of Robert, earl of Warwick and Holland.

EDWARDES, the name of a family of Shrewsbury, which traces its origin to Powis, king of the Britons in 450. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1644 on sir Thomas Edwardes, which was confirmed in 1678, after the Restoration, to sir Francis Edwardes. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a chevron engrailed, between three tygers' heads, erased *argent*.

*Crest.* A man's hand *proper*, within a profile helmet of the last garnished.

EDWARDS, *Richard* (*Biog.*) one of the early English poets, was born in Somersetshire in 1523, and died in 1566, leaving, among other things, 'Damon and Pythias,' a comedy; 'Palemon and Arcite,' another comedy; besides English and Latin poems; the former of which are, for the most part, extant in 'The Paradise of Dainty Devises,' 4to. Lond. 1578, and lately reprinted in the 'Bibliographer.'

EDWARDS, a puritan, and a rebel of Trinity College, Cambridge, died in 1647, leaving several works which are remarkable for nothing but indecent scurrility.

EDWARDS, *John*, son of the preceding, was born at Hertford in 1637, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1716. His works are all Calvinistic.

EDWARDS, *Jonathan*, of Jesus College, Oxford, who was born in 1629, and died in 1712, is principally known by his writings against Socinianism.

EDWARDS, *George*, an ornithologist, was born at Stratford, in Essex, in 1694, and died in 1773, leaving his 'History of Birds,' 4 vols. 4to. 1743–50; to which were added three more volumes, entitled 'Gleanings.' [Vide Plate XXXIII]

Edwards, *Jonathan*, president of the college of New Jersey, was born in 1703, and died in 1758. He wrote, among other things, 'A Treatise on Religious Affections,' &c.

Edwards, *Thomas*, a critic, and poetical writer, was born in 1699, and died in 1757, leaving, 1. 'A Letter to the Author of the late Epistolary Dedication addressed to Mr. Warburton,' 1744. 2. 'A Supplement to Mr. Warburton's Edition of Shakespeare,' 1747, printed twice in one year, and a third time in 1748, under the title of 'Canons of Criticism,' &c.; a seventh edition of this work was published in 1765. 3. 'Free and candid Thoughts on the Doctrine of Predestination,' 1761.

Edwards, *Thomas*, an English divine, was born at Coventry in 1729, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1785, leaving, 1. 'The Doctrine of Irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the Writings of the New Testament,' 1759. 2. 'Prolegomena in Libros Veteris Testamenti Poeticos,' &c. 8vo. 1762. 3. 'Two Dissertations, &c. on Bigotry,' 8vo. 1767. 4. 'Duæ Dissertationes,' &c. 8vo. 1768. 5. 'Selecta quædam Theocriti Idyllia,' &c. 8vo. 1779.

Edwards, *Bryan*, the historian of the West Indies, was born at Westminster in 1743, and died in 1800, leaving, 1. 'Thoughts on the Proceedings of Government respecting the Trade of the West India Islands,' &c. 1784. 2. A Speech delivered by him at a free Conference between the Council and Assembly at Jamaica, held on the 25th November, 1789, &c. 3. 'History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies,' 2 vols. 4to. 1793; to a new edition of which, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1801, was added his 'History of St. Domingo;' and a short Memoir of his Early Life, written by Himself. 4. 'The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes.'

Edwards, *William*, an architect in the 18th century, and native of Glamorganshire, distinguished himself by his skill in bridge-building.

Edwards, *Edward*, an artist, who was born in London in 1738, and died in 1806, wrote a Treatise on Perspective; and Anecdotes of Painters, as a Supplement to Walpole's Anecdotes.

EDWIN (*Hist.*) the first Christian king of Northumberland, succeeded his father Adelfrid, and was killed in battle in 633, by Cadwalla, king of the Britons, in the 48th year of his age, and after a wise reign of 17 years, in which he brought most of his subjects to embrace the Christian faith. *Bed. Hist.* l. 2; *Gul. Malmesb.* l. 1; *Matth. West.* p. 114; *Brompton et Chron. Sax. &c.*

EDWY (*Hist.*) the son of Edmund, succeeded his uncle Edred in 955; but having married Elgiva, who was his cousin, and within the prohibited degrees, he died in exile in 959. His queen had been previously seized by Odo, the archbishop, and after being branded with a hot iron was banished to Ireland, where she suffered a cruel death. *Gul. Malmesb.* l. 2; *Osbert. in Vit. S. Dunst.*; *Chron. Sax.* p. 115.

EECKHOUT, *Gerbrant Vander* (*Biog.*) an artist of Amsterdam, was born in 1621, and died in 1674. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner of designing, colouring, and pencilling, he imitated very happily.

Eeckhout, *Anthony Vander*, another artist of Brussels, was born in 1656, and was shot while in his coach in 1695. His pictures were highly esteemed in Italy, and sold for a high price.

EFFINGHAM, *Lord Howard, of* (*Hist.*) sometimes styled lord Effingham. [Vide *Howard*]

Effingham, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Howard. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Howard, earl of Effingham, and lord Howard, of Effingham.

*Arms* and *Crest.* The same as the duke of Norfolk, a mullet for difference.

*Supporters.* Two lions *argent*, each charged on the shoulder with a mullet *sable*.

*Motto.* "Virtus mille scuta."

EGBERT (*Hist.*) son of Encorribert, king of Kent, died about 675, after a reign of nine years, which he stained with the murder of his two cousins. *Bed.* l. 2; *Brompton. et Chron. Sax.*; *Gul. Malmesb.* p. 11.

Egbert, succeeded Britrich in 800 as king of Wessex, and in 828 became king of England by the union of the Saxon heptarchy. He died after a glorious reign of 37 years. *Gul. Malmesb.* l. 2; *Brompton. et Chron. Sax.*; *Polyd. Verg.* l. 5.

EGERTON, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in Cheshire in 1540; entered a student at Brazennose College in 1556; made Solicitor-General in 1581; Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls in 1582; Lord-Keeper in 1696; Lord High Chancellor the day before the coronation of James I; and died "in a good old age and full of virtuous fame," after having performed the highest offices of the state with honour to himself, and been distinguished with the favour of two sovereigns in an extraordinary degree. [Vide Plate XX]

Egerton, *John*, vide *Bridgewater*.

Egerton, *John* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Durham, son of Henry Egerton, bishop of Hereford, the fifth son of John, third earl of Bridgewater, was born in 1721, educated at Oxford, and after various preferments was promoted to the see of Durham in 1771. He died in 1787, leaving the highest reputation for piety and munificent liberality. An ample account of the lord chancellor and this bishop, as well as of the third duke of Bridgewater, is to be found in a work written by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Egerton, prebendary of Durham, entitled, 'A Compilation of various authentic Evidences and historical Authorities, tending to Illustrate the Life and Character of Thomas Egerton, Viscount Brackley, Lord Chancellor of England,' &c. fol.

Egerton (*Her.*) the surname which was assumed in the time of Edward I by Philip de Malpas, high sheriff of Cheshire, and second son of David de Malpas. Of this family was sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards well known by the name of Lord Chancellor Egerton, as mentioned under *History*, who in 1603 was created baron Ellesmere, co. Salop, and viscount Brackley, co. Northampton in 1616; and his son John was in 1617 raised to the dignity of earl of Bridgewater, co. Somerset. [Vide *Bridgewater*]

Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton Park, co. Chester, a branch of the above-mentioned family, enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1617 on sir Rowland Egerton. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, eight coats: 1. *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, between three pheons *sable*. 2. *Gules*, three pheons *argent*, (the original bearings of this family temp. Edw. III). 3. *Azure*, three garbs *or*; the earl of Chester's. 4. *Argent*, three lioncels passant regardant in pale *gules*; Ralph ap Ennyon's. 5. *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, three escarbuncles of six rays *or*; Thorneton's. 6. *Azure*, two bars *argent*, over all on a bend *gules*, three broad arrows of the second; Done's. 7. *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three roses *gules*, bearded *proper*; sir Gilbert Smith's. 8. Barry of six *argent* and *azure*, a label of five points *gules*; lord Grey de Wilton.

*Crest.* On a wreath, three broad arrows (two saltire-wise and one in pale) *or*, headed and feathered *sable*, braced or banded together with a riband *gules* (and sometimes with a wreath), tasselled as the arrows.

*Motto.* "Virtuti non armis fido."

EGGELING, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, was born at Bremen in 1639, and died in 1713, leaving, 1. 'De Numismatibus quibusdam abstrusis Neronis,' &c. 4to. Bremen, 1681. 2. 'Mysteria Cereris et Bacchi,' &c. 4to.

ibid. 1682; and reprinted by Gronovius, in Vol. VII of his Greek Thesaurus. 3. 'Discussio Calumniarum Felleriarum,' 4to. 1687. 4. 'De Orbe Stagneo Antinoi Epistola,' 4to. 1691. 5. 'De Miscellaneis Germaniæ,' &c. 1694, 1700.

EGGLESFIELD (*Hist.*) *Eaglesfield*, or *Eglesfield*, *Robert*, founder of Queen's College, Oxford, and confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III, died in 1349, after having been made rector of Burgh.

EGINHARD (*Biog.*) the biographer of Charlemagne, died about 840. The best known of his works is his Life of that prince, and his Annals from 741 to 889, &c. inserted in the second volume of Duchesne's 'Scriptores Francorum.' But an improved edition of his works was published in 4to. 1711, by Herman Schmincke, with annotations: and another by professor Bredow, in 1806.

EGLANTINE, *Fabre* (*Hist.*) vide *Fabre.*

EGLINTOUN, *Hugh, second Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was of the Privy Council to John, duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland during the minority of James V, and was in 1536 appointed by this prince one of the Governors of Scotland during his absence.

EGLINTOUN, *Hugh, third Earl of*, son of the preceding, was faithful to queen Mary in her distress, and taking up arms in her behalf, was made prisoner at the battle of Langside. He died in 1581, after having lived for some time in privacy.

EGLINTOUN, *Alexander, sixth Earl of*, disgraced himself by mingling with the rebels in the grand rebellion, and taking up arms against his prince; but he afterwards heartily concurred in the restoration, which he was instrumental in bringing about.

EGLINTOUN, *Hugh, seventh Earl of*, and son of the preceding, was a man of perfect loyalty in the time of the rebellion, and raised a troop of horse, at the head of which he fought valiantly, and was therefore excepted out of Cromwell's indemnity in 1654.

EGLINTOUN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Montgomery. [Vide *Montgomery*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Montgomery, earl of Eglintoun, and lord Montgomery in Scotland, and lord Ardrossan in England.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three fleurs de lis *or*; second and third *gules*, three annulets *or*, stoned *azure*; all within a bordure *or*, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*.

*Supporters.* Two dragons *vert*, vomiting fire.

*Crest.* A maid holding in her dexter hand a man's head, and in the sinister an anchor.

*Motto.* "Garde bien."

EGMOND, *Lamoral, Count* (*Hist.*) a nobleman, of an illustrious family in Holland, was born in 1522, and after serving with great distinction in the armies of Charles V, he took part with the insurgents in the Low Countries against Philip II; for which the duke of Alva ordered his head to be struck off in 1568.

EGMOND, *Maximilian d', Count of Buren*, of the same family, displayed his courage in the wars against Francis I; and was, according to Thuanus, equally skilled in the cabinet and the field. *Thuan. Hist.* l. 5.

EGMONT, *John, first Earl of* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1683, educated at Oxford, and going over to Ireland in 1704, with the duke of Ormond, he was, though under age, appointed a Privy Councillor, which honourable station he held until his death in 1748. Having obtained a grant from the crown of a district of land in North America, since called Georgia, it was peopled under his direction as first president. He also left among his works, as an author, 'A Dialogue between a Member of the Church of England and a Protestant Dissenter, concerning a Repeal of the Test Act,' 1732; 'A brief Account of the Causes which have retarded the Progress of the Colony of Georgia,' 1743; 'A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery,' from which the Percevals were descended.

EGMONT, *John, second Earl of*, and son of the preceding, was born in 1711; sworn one of his majesty's Privy Council in 1755, and again on the accession of king George III; was constituted one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1763; and died in 1770; leaving among his works, as an author, 'Faction detected by the Evidence of Facts,' &c.; of which a fifth edition was published in 8vo. 1743. This celebrated pamphlet was for a long time attributed to lord Bath.

EGMONT, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Perceval [vide *Perceval*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Perceval, earl of Egmont, viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, baron Perceval, of Burton, and a baronet of Ireland, lord Lovell and Holland of Enmore, co. Somerset.

*Arms.* *Argent*, on a chief indented *gules*, three crosses pattee of the field.

*Crest.* On a wreath a thistle *proper*, motto over it "Yvery."

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, an antelope *argent* attired, gorged with a ducal coronet, chained, tufted, and unguled *or*; on the sinister side, a stag *sable*, furnished as the dexter, each having in its mouth a thistle *proper*; also the two black eagles, &c. the ancient supporters used by this family from the time of Edward I.

*Motto.* "Sub cruce candida."

EGMONT, *Justus Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Leyden, was born in 1603, and died in 1685, leaving a good reputation as an artist.

EGNATIUS, *John Baptist* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born at Venice in 1473, and died in 1553. His principal works are, 1. 'De Romanis Principibus vel Cæsaribus,' Colon. 1519. 2. 'De Exemplis Virorum Illustrium,' 1540; besides some Orations, &c.

EGREMONT, *Thomas, Lord* (*Hist.*) fifth son of Henry, second earl of Northumberland, was, in consideration of his public services, created baron Egremont in 1449, and was killed in 1460, at the battle of Northampton, on the side of the Lancastrians.

EGREMONT, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the Wyndham family [vide *Wyndham*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Wyndham, earl of Egremont, lord and baron of Cockermouth, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Azure*, a chevron between three lions' heads erased *or*.

*Crest.* A lion's head erased, within a fetterlock *or*; but whether granted by the house of York, whose cognizance was a fetterlock *or*, in allusion to the family of Felbrigge, who also bore it, is not known.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a lion rampant *azure*, winged invertedly *or*; on the sinister side, a gryphon *argent*, guttée de sang.

*Motto.* "Au bon droit."

EGYPT (*Geog.*) an extensive kingdom of Northern Africa, of which an ample account has already been given under its ancient name of Ægyptus, where its modern towns, &c. are also spoken of.

### *History of Modern Egypt.*

The modern history of Egypt commences with the conquest of this country by the Saracens, under the khalifate of Omar, and the command of his successful general Amru Ebn Abaz. From this time Egypt continued in subjection to the khalifs of Bagdad, until the year of the Hegira 286, A. D. 896; when Abu Mohammed Obeid'-allah, the famed founder of the Fatemite dynasty in

Africa, set up a new khalifate at Kairwan, and took the title of Mehdi or Al Mohdi, i. e. "Director of the Faithful," whose successors reigned there for upwards of 200 years, in the following order: 1. Abu Mohammed Obeida'llah, or Mehdi. 2. Al Kayem. 3. Al Mansur. 4. Moez Ledin'illah. 5. Aziz, or Al Aziz. 6. Al Hakem. 7. Dhaher. 8. Mostanser. 9. Mostali. 10. Amer, or Hamer. 11. Haffedh. 12. Dhaffer. 13. Faez, or Al Faez. 14. Hadhed, or Aded. All these, from the fourth, took likewise the title of Ledin'illah from him, which signifies "The Faith, or Religion of God." At the death of Al Aded, whose power had long been reduced to a mere name, the khalifate of the Fatemites was abolished, and Egypt fell into the hands of the conqueror Saladin, in the year of the Hegira 366, A. D. 976; since which period it has become a province of the Ottoman empire.

EHRET, *George Dionysius* (*Biog.*) a botanical painter of Baden, died in 1770, in England, where he met with great encouragement, engravings being made from his paintings for the 'Plantæ Selectæ,' &c.

EISENMENGER, *John Andrew* (*Biog.*) a writer, and native of the Palatinate, was born in 1654, and died in 1704, leaving a work against Judaism, collected from the fables, allegories, and contradictions in the Talmud, and other rabbinical works, and published in 2 vols. 4to. Francfort; an abridgment of which was published in English by the Rev. John Peter Stehelin, 2 vols. 8vo. London, under the title of 'The Traditions of the Jews, or the Doctrines and Expositions contained in the Talmud,' &c.

EISENSCHMIDT, *John Caspar* (*Biog.*) a mathematician and physician of Strasburg, who died there in 1712, at the age of 56, was the author of, 1. 'Elliptico-Spheroido,' a treatise on the figure of the earth, 4to. 1691. 2. 'A Treatise on the Weights and Measures of various Nations,' &c. 8vo. 1708.

EKINS, *Jeffry* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who died in 1791, published a translation of Apollonius Rhodius, as also of the 'Loves of Jason and Medea,' 3 vols. 4to.

ELAGABALUS (*Hist.*) vide *Heliogabalus.*

ELBA (*Geog.*) a small island on the coast of Italy, opposite to the grand duchy of Tuscany, which has two harbours, namely, Porto Ferrajo, the capital, and Porto Longone. The former situated in lon. 10° 19′ E., lat. 42° 49′ N., was gallantly defended by the English against the French in 1801. This island has acquired celebrity in the present age from having been chosen as the place of banishment for Bonaparte.

ELBE (*Geog.*) the *Albis* of the ancients, a large river of Germany, has its source in the mountains called the Riesengebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, and empties itself into the German Ocean, about 70 miles below Hamburgh.

ELBEE, *N. d'* (*Hist.*) a royalist of Vendee, succeeded against the republicans in many engagements, but being defeated and taken prisoner near Chollet, was immediately shot.

ELBŒUF, *René de Lorraine, Marquis d'* (*Hist.*) seventh son of Claude, of Guise, died in 1556, after having taken an active part in the intrigues of Richelieu and Mazarin.

ELBŒUF, *Maurice duc d'*, the last male descendant of this family, is well known as the discoverer of Herculaneum.

ELDON, *Earl* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the present illustrious Lord Chancellor, who was first appointed in 1801 to that post, which he has so ably filled ever since, with the exception of the year 1806, when he resigned in favour of lord Erskine, but was reappointed in 1807. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Scott, earl of Eldon, viscount Eldon of Encombe, co. Dorset, and baron Eldon of Eldon, co. Durham.

*Arms.* *Argent,* three lions' heads erased *gules,* between the two at top an anchor *sable;* on a chief wavy *azure,* a portcullis with chain *or;* a mullet for difference.

*Crest.* A lion's head erased *gules,* charged on the neck with a portcullis chained *or,* and a mullet *argent.*

*Supporters.* Two lions guardant *proper,* gorged with a portcullis, and chained *or,* with a shield *argent,* charged with a circle of laurel-leaves *vert.*

*Motto.* "Sed sine labe decus."

ELEANOR *of Guienne* (*Hist.*) successively the wife of Lewis VII of France, and Henry II of England, who being jealous of the king's connexion with the Fair Rosamond, incited her sons to rebel against their father, and died in 1204, a nun at Fontrevault.

ELEANOR, daughter of the count of Provence, and wife of Henry III of England, collected a fleet by the aid of the king of France, in order to release her husband from the thraldom of the earl of Leicester, but it was dispersed by the winds. She died in 1291.

ELEAZAR (*Bibl.*) אלעזר, third son of Aaron, and his successor as high priest, who entered the land of promise, and was buried at Gabaath. *Exod.* vii. &c. *Josh.* xxiv.

ELEAZAR, son of Aminadab, to whose care the ark was committed when sent back by the Philistines. 1 *Sam.* vii.

ELEAZAR, son of Dodo, one of the three gallant men who broke through the camp of the Philistines, to bring David water from Bethlehem. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. and *Chron.* xi. &c.

ELEAZAR (*Hist.*) surnamed *Savaran,* brother to Judas Maccabæus, called *Auran* by Josephus, got under the belly of an elephant on which he supposed Antiochus Epiphanes was riding, and piercing the animal, it fell upon him and crushed him to death. 1 *Maccab.* vi.; *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12.

ELEAZAR, an old man of Jerusalem, who suffered death under the persecution, and in the presence, of Antiochus Epiphanes. 2 *Mac.* vi.

ELEAZAR, son to Onias I, and brother to Simon, surnamed *the Just,* who exercised the charge of high priest 19 years, during the minority of Onias II, A. C. 260.

ELEAZAR, son of Ananus, was appointed high-priest by Valerius Gratus, A. C. 23.

ELEAZAR, son of Boethus, was appointed high-priest by Archelaus, Ethnarch, of Judæa, A. C. 4.

ELEAZAR, son of Ananias the high-priest, and one of the incendiaries who stirred up the rebellion, which ended in the destruction of their temple and nation. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 2, &c.

ELECTA (*Bibl.*) the name by which St. John, in his second Epistle, addresses a Christian lady, but whether it be a proper name or not, is doubtful. The translators of our Bible have rendered it an Elect Lady.

ELECTRA (*Myth.*) Ἀλέκτρα, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Atlas.

ELECTRA, a daughter of Agamemnon, who preserved the life of her brother Orestes, by sending him away to escape the snares of her mother Clytemnestra, and Ægistheus her paramour. Her misfortunes form the subject of one of the tragedies of Sophocles. *Hom. Il.* l. 9; *Euripid. in Orest. et Sophoc. in Elect.; Hygin. Fab.* 117; *Servius in Æn.* l. 4.

ELECTRIDES (*Geog.*) the name of islands said to exist in the Adriatic, but their situation is not known, and their existence is doubted. *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 2.

ELEPHANTIS (*Myth.*) a princess, by whom Danaus had two daughters. *Apollod.* l. 2.

ELEPHANTIS (*Biog.*) a poetess who wrote licentious verses. *Mart.* l. 12.

ELEPHENOR (*Myth.*) one of Helen's suitors.

ELEUSIS (*Geog.*) Ἐλευσὶς, a town of Attica, celebrated for the festivals of Ceres, thence called Eleusinia. *Paus.* l. 9; *Hygin. Fab.* 147; *Ovid.* l. 4.

ELEUTHERIUS (*Hist.*) an exarch in Italy for the emperor Heraclius, who having set himself up in a state of rebellion, was beheaded by his own soldiers in 617.

Eleutherius, St. (Ecc.) a bishop of Rome in the second century, succeeded Anicetus about 177, and died in 192.

Eleutherius, St., bishop of Tournay, his native place, was born in 456, elected bishop in 486, and died about 552.

ELEUTHERUS (Geog.) a river in Syria, which rises between Libanus and Antilibanus. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 13.

ELGIN and *Kilcardine, Earl of* (Her.) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Bruce, [vide *Bruce*] which with the arms, &c. are as follow:—Bruce, earl of Elgin and Kincardine, lord Bruce of Kinloss and Torry.

*Arms.* *Or*, a saltire and chief *gules*.

*Crest.* A lion rampant *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two savages *proper*.

*Motto.* "Fuimus."

ELFLEDA (Hist.) a waiting woman in the house of a nobleman, is said to have become the mistress of king Edgar, in consequence of a stratagem, which served to extricate the daughter of this nobleman from his addresses.

ELFORD (Her.) a family of Bukham, in Devonshire, which is of Cornish extraction, and at present enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1800 on sir William Elford. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th per pale wavy *argent* and *sable*, a lion rampant *gules* for Elford. 2d and 3d *argent*, three stirrups and leathers *sable*, for Scudamore.

*Crest.* A demi-lion rampant per pale wavy *argent* and *sable*, ducally crowned *or*.

*Motto.* "Difficilia quæ pulchra."

ELFRIDA (Hist.) the beautiful daughter of Olgar, earl of Devonshire, who was treacherously obtained in marriage by Athelwold, the favourite of king Edgar. The latter having detected the perfidy, and slain the perpetrator, married Elfrida, who survived him, and afterwards caused her son-in-law Edward, the martyr, to be murdered.

ELHANAN (Bibl.) אלחנן, son of Dodo. 1 *Chron.* xi. &c.

ELI (Ecc.) or *Heli*, אלי, the last of our Saviour's ancestors, in the genealogy of St. Luke. *Luke* iii.

Eli, high-priest of the race of Ithamar, died A.C. 1116, having been 40 years judge of Israel. 1 *Sam.* iv.

ELIAB (Bibl.) אליאב, son of Helon, prince of Zebulun. *Num.* i.

Eliab, son of Jesse, David's brother. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 6.

Eliab, son of Elkanah, and father of Jeroham, of Levi. 1 *Chron.* vi.

Eliab, a brave man in David's army, who joined him at Ziklag. 1 *Chron.* xii.

ELIADAH (Bibl.) אלידע, son of David, by a concubine.

Eliadah, a general of Jehoshaphat's army. 2 *Chron.* xvii.

ELIAH (Bibl.) אליה, the name of two Jews, who after the captivity dismissed their foreign wives. *Ezra* x.

ELIAKIM (Bibl.) אליקים, a Jew, of the race of the priests, returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel. *Nehem.* xii. 41.

Eliakim, son of Hilkiah, and steward of the household to king Hezekiah. 2 *Kings* xviii.

Eliakim, vide *Jehoiakim*.

Eliakim, son of Abihud, and father of Azor. *Matth.* i.

ELIAM (Bibl.) אליעם, father of Bathsheba, wife of Uriah. 2 *Sam.* xi.

Eliam, son of Ahitophel, of Gelon, one of the thirty gallant men in David's army. 2 *Sam.* xxiii.

ELIAS (Bibl.) vide *Elijah*.

Elias, *Levite* (Biog.) a Rabbi of the 16th century, was the author of, 1. 'Lexicon Chaldaicum,' fol. Isn. 1541. 2. 'Traditio Doctrinæ,' 4to. Venet. 1538. 3. 'Collectio Locorum in quibus Chaldæus Paraphrastes,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1572. 4. Several Hebrew Grammars, 8vo. for such as would penetrate into the difficulties of the language. 5. 'Nomenclatura Hebraica,' 4to. Isn. 1542, and 8vo. Franck. 1681.

Elias, *Matthew*, a painter of Peene, near Cassel, was born in 1658, and died in 1741, leaving many specimens of his skill at Dunkirk, Cassel, and elsewhere.

ELIASHIB (Bibl.) אלישיב, high-priest of the race of Eleazar, who lived in the time of Nehemiah. *Neh.* xii.

ELIATHAH (Bibl.) אליאתה, eighth son of Heman, who sung before the ark. 1 *Chron.* xxv.

ELIBANK, *Lord* (Her.) the title enjoyed by the family of Murray, [vide *Murray*] whose arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, three stars within a double tressure counter-flowered *argent*.

*Crest.* A lion rampant *gules*, holding a battle-axe *proper*.

*Motto.* "Virtute fideque."

ELICH, *Lewis Philip* (Biog.) in Latin *Elichius*, a writer of the 17th century, who wrote, 'De Dæmonologia,' &c. Francof. 1607. He is said also to have published a book entitled 'Innocentius,' &c.

ELICHMAN, *John* (Biog.) a physician of Leyden, who died in 1639, wrote, 1. 'De Usu Linguæ Arabicæ in Medicina,' 1636. 2. 'De termino Vitæ secundum Mentem Orientalium,' 1639. His Latin translation of the picture of Cebes, was printed at Leyden in 1640, together with the Arabic version, and the Greek, under the care of Salmasius.

ELIDAD (Bibl.) אלידד, son of Chislon, of Benjamin, a deputy appointed to divide the land of Canaan. *Numb.* xxxiv.

ELIEL (Bibl.) אליאל, a very valiant man of Manasseh, under Jotham, king of Judah, &c. 1 *Chron.* v.

Eliel, a Levite, king of Kohath's family. 1 *Chron.* vi.

Eliel, the name of two brave men in David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi.

ELIEZER (Bibl.) אליעזר, the steward of Abraham's house; the same no doubt as was afterwards sent to fetch a wife for his son Isaac. *Gen.* xv. 2, xxvi. 2.

Eliezer, son of Moses and Zipporah, who was born in Midian while Moses abode there. *Exod.* ii. &c.

Eliezer, a Levite, who blew the trumpet before the ark when David removed it to Jerusalem. 1 *Chron.* xv.

Eliezer, son of Zichri, of Reuben, commanded 24,000 men of his tribe in the reign of Solomon.

Eliezer, son of Dodavah, a prophet, foretold to Jehoshaphat the discomfiture he should meet with from his alliance with the impious Ahaziah, king of Israel. 2 *Chron.* xx.

Eliezer, a Levite, who, after the captivity, dismissed his foreign wife. *Ezra* x.

Eliezer, son of Jorim, one of our Saviour's ancestors in the flesh. *Luke* iii.

Eliezer (Biog.) a rabbi in high reputation among the Jews, who wrote a book called the 'Chapters of Eliezer,' which is partly historical and partly allegorical.

ELIHU (Bibl.) אליהוא, son of Shemaiah, a brave man of Manasseh, who followed David. 1 *Chron.* xii.

Elihu, one of the porters of the temple appointed by David. 1 *Chron.* xxvi.

Elihu, David's brother, head of Judah. 1 *Chron.* xxvii.

Elihu, one of Job's friends, descended from Nahor. *Job* xxxii.

ELIJAH (Bibl.) or *Elias*, אליהו, a prophet and native of Tishbe, beyond Jordan, in Gilead, who brought fire down from heaven by his prayers, and performed other miracles. 1 *Kings* xvii. &c.

ELIM (Bibl.) אילם, the seventh encampment of Israel. *Exod.* xv.

ELIMELECH (Bibl.) אלי־מלך, husband to Naomi, by whom he had two sons, Mahlon and Chelion. *Ruth* i.

ELIONEAI (Bibl.) עליועיני, or אליהועיני, son of Asiel, of Simeon. 1 *Chron.* iv.

Elioneai, son of Becher, of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.*

Elioneai, son of Zerahiah, who, after the captivity, dismissed his foreign wife.

ELIONEUS (Bibl.) a high-priest, succeeded Matthias, son of Ananus, A. M. 4047.

ELIOT (Biog.) vide *Elyot*.

Eliot, *John*, a puritan, who went over to America in 1631, and translated the Bible into the language of the natives for their benefit.

Eliot (*Her.*) the name of a family which had flourished for many generations in Devonshire, before they transplanted themselves into Cornwall. It has been ennobled in the person of Edward Eliot, who was created a baron, by the title of lord Eliot, of St. Germain's, in 1727; and his son, the second lord, was raised to the dignity of earl of St. Germains. [Vide *St. Germain*]

ELIPHAL (*Bibl.*) אליפל, son of Ur, a brave officer in David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi.

ELIPHALETH (*Bibl.*) אליפלט, a son of David. 2 *Sam.* v.

Eliphaleth, the name of two other persons. 1 *Chron.* viii. and xiv.

ELIPHAZ (*Bibl.*) a son of Esau and Adah.

Eliphaz, one of Job's friends.

ELIS (*Geog.*) a country of Peloponnesus, at the West of Arcadia, and North of Messenia, which received its name from Eleus, one of its kings. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 13; *Liv.* l. 27; *Strab.* l. 8; *Ovid. Met.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 4; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

ELISABETH (*Bibl.*) אלישבע, wife of Zachariah and mother of John the Baptist.

ELISHA (*Bibl.*) אלישוע, son of Shaphat, Elijah's disciple and successor in the prophetic ministry, was of Abelmeholah, whither the prophet came by the divine command, and threw his mantle over him as he was ploughing. 2 *Kings* ii. xiii.

Elisha, son of Javan. *Gen.* x. He is supposed to have peopled Elis, in the Peloponnesus.

ELISHAMA (*Bibl.*) אלישמע, son of Ammihud, prince of Ephraim. *Numb.* vii.

Elishama, son of Jekaniah, and father of Shallum. 1 *Chron.* ii; also two sons of David. 1 *Chron.* iii.

Elishama, father of Nethaniah, and grand-father of Ishmael. 2 *Kings* xxv.

Elishama, of the sacerdotal race, was sent with others by king Jehoshaphat to exhort the Israelites to renounce idolatry. 2 *Chron.* xvii.

ELISHAPHAT (*Bibl.*) אלישפט, son of Zichri, assisted Jehoida, the high-priest, to enthrone the young king Joash. 2 *Chron.* xxiii.

ELISHEBA (*Bibl.*) vide *Elizabeth.*

Elisheba, daughter of Amminadab, and wife of Aaron. *Exod.* vi.

ELIZAPHAN (*Bibl.*) אליצפן, son of Uzziel, uncle to Aaron, and head of the family of Koath. *Numb.* iii. 30.

Elizaphan, son of Parnach, of Zebulun, a deputy appointed to divide the land. *Numb.* xxxiv.

ELIZABETH (*Hist.*) the name of several empresses and queens, &c.

*Empresses of this Name.*

Elizabeth, daughter of Mainard, count of Tyrol, and duke of Carinthia, was the wife of the emperor Albert I.

Elizabeth, the daughter of the emperor Sigismund, was the wife of the emperor Albert II.

Elizabeth, or *Isabella of Portugal*, the wife of Charles V, who was distinguished for her beauty, died in child-bed in 1538.

Elizabeth, *Petrovna*, daughter of Peter the Great, was born in 1709, ascended the throne of Russia in 1741, and died in 1761, in the 52d year of her age, and 21st of her reign.

*Queens of England.*

Elizabeth, or *Isabella of Angouleme*, wife of king John, was afterwards married to Hugh X, count de la Marche, and died in 1425.

Elizabeth, or *Isabella of France*, vide *Isabella*.

Elizabeth, the illustrious queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn, was born in 1533, drawn from prison to ascend the throne in 1558, and died after a reign of forty-four years, four months, and six days, during which she had, by her wisdom and her firmness, rendered her people happy and powerful, notwithstanding the disorders and troubles of the times. [Vide Plate IV]

*Queens of France.*

Elizabeth, or *Isabella of Hainault*, wife of Philip II, and mother of Lewis VIII, died in child-bed in 1190, at the age of 21.

Elizabeth, or *Isabella of Arragon*, wife of Philip III, followed the prince her husband into Africa, in the expedition undertaken by S. Lewis, and died shortly after of a fall from a horse in 1271, at the age of 24.

Elizabeth, or *Isabella of Bavaria*, wife of Charles VI, an intriguing woman, who died, hated by the French and despised by the English, in 1435.

Elizabeth *of Austria*, wife of Charles IX, died in 1592, at the age of 38, leaving a high reputation for piety and moral worth. *Mez. en Cha. IX.*

*Queen of Spain.*

Elizabeth, vide *Isabella.*

*Queen of Navarre.*

Elizabeth, or *Isabella of France*, daughter of S. Louis, was born in 1241, married in 1258 to Thiebaud II, surnamed the *Younger*, king of Navarre, and died in 1271.

*Queens of Poland.*

Elizabeth *of Bosnia*, daughter of Stephen, king of Bosnia, was married to Lewis, surnamed the *Great*, king of Hungary and Poland, but after his death was kept, with her daughter Mary, in confinement by Charles de Duras. On the assassination of this latter, with her privity and consent, she was soon after put to death in 1386, by Horvar, governor of Croatia, and her body thrown into the river.

Elizabeth *of Austria*, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand I, was married to Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, and died without posterity in 1545.

*Queen of Portugal.*

Elizabeth, vide *Isabella.*

*Princesses.*

Elizabeth, or *Isabella, Claire Eugenia, of Austria*, vide *Isabella.*

Elizabeth, daughter of James I, was married to Frederic, elector palatine, which proved unfortunate both to the king and the elector.

Elizabeth *of Bohemia*, princess palatine, daughter of the preceding, was born in 1619, and died in 1680, after having distinguished herself by her devotion to the study of the sciences.

Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I, was commissioned by her father to assure her mother, the queen Henrietta, that he had not, during the whole course of his life, failed even in thought in his fidelity towards her. This princess, whom the usurping powers intended to put apprentice to a button-maker, died of grief soon after.

ELKANAH (*Bibl.*) אלקנה, second son of Korah. 1 *Chron.* vi.

Elkanah, father of the prophet Samuel. 1 *Sam.* i. &c.

Elkanah, the name of several persons.

ELLENBOROUGH, *Lord* (*Hist.*) vide *Law.*

Ellenborough, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the family of Law [vide *Law*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow: *Arms.* *Ermine*, a bend engrailed *gules*, charged with three mullets *argent*, between two cocks of the second.

*Crest.* A cock gules.

*Supporters.* Two eagles, each charged on the breast with a mitre.

*Motto.* "Compositum jus, fasque animi."

ELLER, *John Theodore de Broekhusen* (*Biog.*) a physician of Prussia, was born at Pletzsw in 1689, and died in 1759, leaving, 1. 'Observationes de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis, præsertim acutis,' 8vo. 1762; translated into French, 12mo. 1774; besides various papers of his in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin, which were collected and published in German, under the title of 'Physical, Chemical, and Medical Treatises,' 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1764.

ELLIGER, *Ottomar* (*Biog.*) an artist of Gottemberg, in the 17th century, left many works, which have been in great request in Germany.

ELLIGER, *Ottomar*, son of the preceding, and an artist, was born at Hamburgh in 1666, and died in 1732. His 'Banquet of the Gods,' is among the number of his admired pieces.

ELLIOT (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the title of Lord Minto, co. Roxburgh, conferred in 1797 on sir Gilbert Elliot, fourth baronet. [Vide *Minto*]

ELLIOTT, *George Augustus* (*Hist.*) *Lord Heathfield*, the brave defender of Gibraltar, was born in 1718, at Stobbs, in Roxburghshire, the youngest of the nine sons of sir Gilbert Elliott. He rose by his merits through the various gradations of the army to the rank of a general; and on being nominated Governor of Gibraltar he displayed such skill and valour in the defence of that fortress, during the memorable siege in 1782, as to defeat the combined efforts of France and Spain.

ELLIOTT (*Her.*) the name of a family in the South of Scotland, which enjoyed the dignity and title of a baronet from 1666, the period of creation; and was afterwards ennobled in the person of the distinguished commander, George Augustus Elliott above-mentioned, who was raised, in 1787, to the peerage, by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar, which title became extinct in 1803 at the death of the second lord Heathfield.

ELLIS (*Her.*) the family name of viscount Clifden, &c. which titles are derived from the family of Agar. The family name also of lord Howard de Walden, derived from that of Howard.

ELLIS, *Clement* (*Biog.*) an English divine, who died in 1700, aged 70, was the author of 1. 'The Gentile Sinner; or England's Brave Gentleman Characterised; in a Letter to a Friend,' 12mo. 1660, which has gone through many editions. 2. 'A Catechism,' 8vo. 1674, and 1738. 3. 'The Vanity of Scoffing, in a Letter to a Witty Gentleman,' 4to. 1674. 4. 'Christianity in Short, or a short Way to be a a good Christian,' 12mo. 1682; oftener reprinted than his other works. He also wrote some controversial pieces.

ELLIS, *John*, a poetical writer, was born in 1698, and died in 1791, leaving, among other poems, 'The South Sea Scheme,' in Hudibrastic verse, 1720; besides a translation of Dr. King's 'Templum Libertatis,' &c.

ELLIS, *John*, a naturalist, who died in 1776, was the author of 1. 'An Essay towards a Natural History of Corallines.' 2. A number of pamphlets in 4to. on the Generation of Plants, the Halesia and Gardenia, or the Venus' Fly-Trap; an historical account of Coffee, &c. &c.; beside a number of contributions to the Philosophical Transactions.

ELLWOOD, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a writer among the Quakers, was born at Crowell, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, in 1639, and died in 1713. His principal work was 'Sacred History; or the Historical part of the Holy Scriptures,' &c. 2 vols. fol.; besides which he wrote his own life.

ELLYS, *Anthony* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in 1693, educated at Cambridge, promoted to the see of St. David's in 1752, and died in 1761, leaving, among his works, 1. 'A Plea for the Sacramental Test, as a just Security to the Church Established,' 4to. 1736. 2. 'Remarks on an Essay concerning Miracles, published by David Hume, Esq.' &c. 8vo. 3. 'Tracts on the Liberty, Spiritual and Temporal, of Protestants in England, addressed to J. N. Esq. at Aix-la-Chapelle;' first part in 1763, and the second in 1765.

ELLYS (*Biog.*) or *Ellis, Sir Richard, Bart.*, an antiquarian and biblical critic, who died in 1742, was the author of 'Fortuita Sacra,' &c.

ELMACINUS, *George* (*Biog.*) an historian and native of Egypt, about the middle of the 13th century, was the author of a History of the Saracens, or rather a Chronology of the Mahommedan Empire, which was translated from the Arabic into Latin, fol. Lugd. Bat. 1625; and into French by Peter Vattier, Paris, 1657; but both editions are incorrect as to the geography and proper names.

ELMENHORST, *Geverhart* (*Biog.*) a commentator of the 17th century, and a native of Hamburgh, published with notes, 1. 'Arnobii Disputationes adversus Gentes,' fol. Edinburg. 1610. 2. 'Gennadius de Dogmatibus Ecclesiæ,' 4to. Hamb. 1610. 3. 'Sidonii Apollinarii Opera,' 8vo. Hanov. 1617. 4. 'Cebetis Tabula cum Versione et Notis Jo. Caselii,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1618. 5. 'Apuleii Platonici Opera Omnia,' 8vo. Franc. 1621.

ELMER (*Biog.*) vide *Aylmer*.

ELMLEY, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Beauchamp.

ELMODAM (*Bibl.*) Ἐλμωδάμ, one of our Saviour's ancestors in the flesh. *Luke* iii.

ELNAAM (*Bibl.*) אלנעם, father of some brave men in David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi.

ELNATHAN (*Bibl.*) אלנתן, son of Achbor, and father of Nehushta, mother of king Jehoiachim. He opposed the burning of Jeremiah's writings. *Jer.* xxvi. 22.

ELON (*Bibl.*) אלון, the Hittite, father of Bashemath, the wife of Esau. *Gen.* xxvi.

ELON *of Zebulon*, succeeded Ibzan as judge of Israel, and died A. M. 2840, A. C. 1164.

ELOY, *Nicholas Francis Joseph* (*Biog.*) a physician and biographer, was born at Mons in 1714, and died in 1788, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Dictionaire Historique de la Medicine Ancienne et Moderne,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1755; enlarged to 4 vols. 4to. 1778. 2. 'Cours Elementaire des Accouchemens,' 1758, &c.

ELPHINSTON, *William* (*Hist.*) a Scotchman of good family, was born at Glasgow in 1431 or 1437; and, after having distinguished himself on several occasions as a statesman, he died in 1514 of grief, it is said, at the disastrous issue of the battle of Flodden-field, which was undertaken contrary to his counsel.

ELPHINSTON, *Charles*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, a captain in the royal navy, attacked a Dutch frigate of superior force to his own, besides two East Indiamen, and a corvette, and succeeded in capturing the whole, except the corvette, which escaped by swift sailing. He was afterwards lost in the Indian Seas on board the Blenheim, sir Thos. Trowbridge.

ELPHINSTON, *the Right Hon. Sir George Keith*, vide *Keith*.

ELPHINSTON (*Her.*) the name of a family assumed from the lands of Elphinston in the county of Edinburgh; of which was Alexander Elphinston, who was raised to the peerage in 1509, and fell at the battle of Flodden in 1513. George Keith Elphinston, the fourth son of the tenth lord Elphinston, being bred to the sea service, was in 1797 advanced to the dignity of the peerage by the title of baron Keith, in Ireland; in 1801 baron Keith, Stonehaven, Marischal, in Great Britain; in 1802 baron Keith, of Banheath, co. Dumbarton; and in 1814 was still further advanced to the

dignity of viscount Keith in the peerage of the United Kingdom. [Vide *Keith*] The arms, &c. of lord Elphinston's family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, betwixt two boars' heads erased *gules*.

*Crest.* A lady from the middle richly attired, holding in her right-hand a castle, and in her left a branch of laurel.

*Supporters.* Two savages *proper*, with laurel garlands round their heads and loins, holding in their hands darts, with the heads upward.

*Motto.* "Cause causit."

ELPHINSTON, the name of a family in the county of Cumberland, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1815 on sir Howard Elphinston, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

*Arms.* *Argent*, guttée de sang on a chevron embattled *sable*, between three boars' heads erased *gules*, two swords *proper*, pommels and hilts *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath of the colours, out of a mural crown *gules*, a demi-woman effrontée habited, and in the dexter-hand a sword *proper*, pommel and hilt *or*; in the sinister an olive branch also *proper*.

ELPHINSTON, *James* (*Biog.*) a miscellaneous writer of Edinburgh, was born in 1721, and died in 1809, leaving, 1. A Poetical Version of Racine's Poem of 'Religion,' 1753. 2. 'An English Grammar for the Use of Schools,' &c. 2 vols 12mo. &c.

ELPINICE (*Hist.*) a daughter of Miltiades, who offered to marry Callias on condition that her brother Cimon might be released from confinement. *C. Nep. in Cim.*

ELSHEIMER, *Adam* (*Biog.*) a painter of Francfort on the Maine, was born in 1574, and died in 1610. His 'Tobit and the Angel,' 'Latona and her Sons,' are among his most admired pieces, &c.

ELSHOLTZ, *John Sigismond* (*Biog.*) a botanist of Francfort on the Oder, was born in 1623, and died in 1688, leaving, 1. 'Flora Marchica,' 8vo. Berol. 1663 and 1665. 2. 'Anthropometria, sive de Mutuo Membrorum Proportione,' &c. 8vo. Stad. 1672, supposed to be the third edition. 3. 'Distillatoria Curiosa,' 4to. Berol. 1674. 4. 'Clysmatica Nova,' 8vo. ibid. 1665. 5. 'De Horticultura,' 4to. 6. 'De Phosphoris,' translated into English by Shirley, 12mo. Lond. 1677.

ELSNER, *James* (*Biog.*) a divine of Saalfield, in Prussia, was born in 1692, and died in 1750. Besides his works on theology, which are very numerous, he published 'A New Description of the State of the Greek Christians in Turkey.'

ELSTOB, *William* (*Biog.*) a divine and antiquary, of a very ancient family in the bishopric of Durham, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1673, and died in 1714, leaving, 1. A Translation into Latin of the Saxon Homily of Lupus, with Notes by Dr. Hickes, 1701. 2. A Translation of sir John Cheke's Latin Version of Plutarch, 'De Superstitione,' printed at the end of Strype's Life of Cheke; besides a number of works which he projected, particularly an edition of the Saxon Laws, which was completed by Dr. David Wilkins.

ELSTOB, *Elizabeth*, sister of the preceding, was born in 1683, and died in 1756. She was a proficient in Saxon literature, on which she left several MSS. mentioned in Nichol's Life of Bowyer.

ELSWICH, *John Herman* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born in 1684, and died in 1721. Among his works are, 1. 'Dissertatio Inauguralis de Jure Episcoporum in Gallia a Papa ad Concilium Provocandorum.' 2. 'De Melchisedeco, contra Jurieum et Halsium.' 3. 'De Formula Concordiæ in Dania,' &c. 4. 'De Recentiorum in Novum Fœdus Critica,' &c.

ELSYNGE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) clerk of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I, was born in 1598, and died in 1654, leaving, 1. "The Ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England,' 1663, and often reprinted since; the best edition that in 1768. This work is supposed by Wood to be taken from a MS. written by this author, entitled 'Modus tenendi Parliamentum apud Anglos,' 1626. 2. 'A Tract concerning the Proceedings in Parliament,' never published; a MS. in the possession of sir Matthew Hale, by whom it was bequeathed to the society of Lincoln's Inn. 3. 'A Declaration or Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdom, agreed on by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, 19th May, 1642, ascribed to him by Wood, but supposed by others, on account of its virulence, not to be his: it is to be found in Rushworth's Collections.

ELTON (*Her.*) a family of Bristol, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1717 on sir Abraham Elton; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Paly of six *or* and *gules*, on a bend *sable*, three mullets *argent*.

*Crest.* An arm embowed in armour *proper*, holding in the gauntlet a scimitar *argent*, hilt and pommel *or*, tied round the arm with a scarf *vert*.

ELY (*Geog.*) in the Latin *Elia* or *Helia*, a city of England, in the county of Cambridge, on the river Ouse, 14 miles N. Cambridge, and 66 N. London. The bishopric of Ely was founded in the reign of Henry I, king of England, in 1109, and the first bishop was Hervey, who died in 1131; he was succeeded by Nigellus, and he by Geoffry Riddel, William Long-champ, &c. *Camden. Descript. Angl.; Godwin de Epis. Angl.*

ELY, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Loftus [Vide *Loftus*], which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Loftus, marquis of Ely and earl of Ely, co. Wicklow; viscount Loftus, of Ely; baron Loftus, of Loftus Hall, co. Wexford; baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, co. York, in the peerage of England; and a baronet. Title of the eldest son viscount Loftus.

*Arms.* *Sable*, a chevron engrailed *ermine*, between three trefoils slipped *argent*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a boar's head erased and erect *argent*, langued *gules*, with these words 'Loyal au mort' over it.

*Supporters.* Two eagles *argent*, with beaks and legs *or*, each charged on the breast with a trefoil slipped *vert*.

*Motto.* "Prend moy tel que je suis."

ELYOT, *Sir Thomas* (*Biog.*) a scholar in the reign of Henry VIII, was the author of, 1. 'The Castle of Health,' 8vo. Lond. 1541, 1572, 1580, 1595, &c. 2. 'The Governor,' in three books, 8vo. 1531, 1544, 1547, 1557, 1580, &c. 3. 'Of the Education of Children,' 4to. Lond. 4. 'The Banquet of Sapience,' 8vo. Lond. 5. 'De Rebus Memorabilibus Angliæ.' 6. 'A Defense or Apology for Good Women.' 7. 'Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Elyot's Library, or Dictionary,' fol. Lond. 1541, &c. afterwards augmented by Cooper. 8. 'The Image of Governance compiled of the Acts and Sentences by the Emperor Alexander Severus,' 8vo. Lond. 1556, of which he professes to have made a translation from a Greek MS., but Bayle supposes it to have been compiled from Lampridius and Herodian.

ELYRUS (*Geog.*) Ἔλυρος, a town in the island of Crete. *Plin.* l. 21; *Paus. in Phoc.*; *Steph. Byz.*

ELYRUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing, for the most part, the figure of a goat; and on one, as in the annexed figure, it is represented cropping the Dictamnus, a plant abounding in that island. *Spanh. de Præst. &c.* tom. 1; *Bibl. Num. Vet. &c.*



ELYSIUM (*Myth.*) Ἠλύσιον, or *Elysii Campi*, Elysian Fields;

a part of the infernal regions, where the souls of the virtuous were supposed to be placed. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 743, &c.

*—— Exinde per amplum*
*Mittimur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus.*

*Ibid.*

*Devenere locos lætos, et amœna vireta*
*Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.*

*Tibull.* l. 1, el. 3.

*Sed me quòd facilis tenero sum semper amori*
*Ipsa Venus campos ducet in Elysios.*

*Prop.* l. 4, el. 7, v. 60.

*Mulcet ubi Elysias aura beata rosas.*

*Claudian. de Nup. Hon. &c.*

*Dive parens, seu te complectitur axis Olympi*
*Seu colit Elysias animarum præmia valles.*

Homer described the Ἠλύσιον πεδίον more particularly. *Odyss.* l. 4.

Οὐ νιφετὸς, οὔτ' ἂρ χειμὼν πολὺς, οὔτε ποτ' ὄμβρος,
Ἀλλ' αἰεὶ ζεφύροιο λιγυπνείοντος ἀήτας,
Ὠκεανὸς ἀνίησιν ἀναψύχειν ἀνθρώπους.

According to Lucian they were near the moon, but Plutarch places them in the centre of the earth. *Lucian. in Dialog.; Plut. de Consolat.*

ELZABAD (*Bibl.*) אלזבד, son of Shemaiah, a Levite, and porter of the Temple. 1 *Chron.* xxvi.

Elzabad, one of the 30 gallant men in David's army.

ELZEVIR (*Biog.*) the name of a family of printers, of which there were five at Amsterdam and Leyden, namely, Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel; Lewis began to be famous at Leyden in 1595, and Daniel, who died in 1680, was the last of the family. The books which they printed are known by the name of the Elzevir editions, of which a catalogue was printed in 7 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1674.

EMANUEL (*Hist.*) vide *Manuel.*

Emanuel, king of Portugal, son of Ferdinand, duke of Viseu, succeeded John II. in 1495, and died in 1521, after a reign of 26 years, rendered memorable by the discoveries of Gama, Americus Vespucius, and others, made under his auspices.

Emanuel, a prince of Portugal, and viceroy of the Indies, was the natural son of Anthony, prior of Crato, natural son of king Emanuel. He died in 1628.

EMBRUN (*Geog.*) a town of France, in Dauphiny, the ancient *Ebrodunum,* or *Eborodunum,* 55 m. S. W. Grenoble. Lon. 6° 25′ E. lat. 44° 30′ N. It was formerly an archbishop's see, and suffered much from the Huguenots during the civil war. A council was held here in 1290. *St. Marth. Gall. Christ.; Papir. Masson. Descript. Gall. Plum.*

EMERI (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, and archbishop of Ravenna, died in 1349, after having been employed on many important negotiations.

EMERITA (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Lusitanica, now *Merida,* near the river Anas, whither a Roman colony was sent by Augustus, in honour of whom the inhabitants consecrated a temple to his eternity, as mentioned under *Numismatics.* *Plin.* l. 4, c. 22; *Dio,* l. 53; *Ptol.* l. 2, c. 5.

Emerita (*Numis.*) this town struck medals in honour of Augustus, Julia Livia, and Caligula, bearing for the most part on the reverse the figure of a gate, as in fig. 1, inscribed COLONIA EMERITA, to denote the town itself, as if it were a new place which Augustus had raised; or on some, as in fig. 2, a temple of four pillars, inscription, AETERNITATI AUGUSTAE, C. A. E. i. e. *Colonia Augusta Emerita,* which is the common inscription on most of their medals. *Vaill. Col.* tom. iii; *Florez. Espan. &c.*

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.





EMERSON, *William* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Hurworth, a village on the borders of the county of Durham in 1701, and died in 1782, leaving among his works, 1. 'The Doctrine of Fluxions,' 8vo. 1748. 2. 'The Projection of the Sphere, Orthographic, Stereographic, and Gnomonical,' &c. 8vo. 1749. 3. 'The Elements of Trigonometry,' 8vo. 1749. 4. 'The Principles of Mechanics,' 8vo. 1754. 5. 'Navigation, or the Art of Sailing upon the Sea,' 12mo. 1758. 6. 'A Treatise of Algebra, in Two Books,' 8vo. 1765. 7. 'The Arithmetic of Infinites, and the Differential Method,' &c. 8vo. 1767. 8 'The Elements of Optics, in Four Books,' 8vo. 1768. 9. 'Mechanics, or the Doctrine of Motion,' &c. 8vo. 1769. 10. 'A System of Astronomy,' &c. 8vo. 1769. 11. 'The Laws of Centripetal and Centrifugal Force,' 8vo. 1769. 12. 'The Mathematical Principles of Geography,' 8vo. 1770. 13. 'Tracts,' 8vo. 1770. 14. 'Cyclomathesis, or an easy Introduction to the several Branches of the Mathematics,' 10 vols. 8vo. 1770. 15. 'A short Comment on Sir Isaac Newton's Principia,' &c. 8vo. 1770. 16. 'Miscellanies, or a Miscellaneous Treatise, containing several Mathematical Subjects,' 8vo. 1776.

EMILIANI (*Biog.*) vide *Emiliani.*

EMILIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Æmilius.*

EMISA (*Geog.*) Ἔμισα, or, as it is written by Pliny, *Emesa,* now *Amisa,* a town of Phœnicia, situated in the vicinity of Mount Libanus, near the river Orontes. It was the birthplace of Julia Domna, the wife of Severus, and mother of Caracalla, by whom a colony was sent thither in honour of her. *Plin.* l. 5; *Dionys. Perieges. apud Fest. Avien.; Vopis. in Aurelia.*

Emisa (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing, among other types, the figure of a female, the genius of the town, sitting, with a turreted head; at her feet the river Orontes, under the figure of a man swimming, with extended arms; inscription, EMICΩN, or EMICHNΩN, sometimes with the addition ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑ. Sol, the deity of the place, is also frequently represented on their medals. The celebration of the games here is also commemorated by the type of the arms and branches of laurel, with the inscription, ΗΛΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ. *Patin. Num. Imp.; Vaill. Col.* tom. ii; *Trist. Com.* tom. ii.



EMMA (*Hist.*) daughter of Richard II, duke of Normandy, and successively the wife of Ethelred and Canute, was charged with a criminal intimacy with the bishop of Winchester; from which charge she cleared herself by walking barefoot and unhurt over nine burning plough-shares.

EMMAUS (*Bibl.*) a village, sixty furlongs, or seven miles and a half north of Jerusalem, whither the two disciples were going whom our Saviour joined under the form of a traveller. *Luke* xxiv. 13, &c.

EMMIUS, *Ubbo* (*Biog.*) a professor of Groningen, was born in 1547, and died in 1625, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Decades Rerum Frisicarum,' fol. 1616. 2. 'Opus Chronologicum,' fol. 1619. 3. 'A History of William Lewis, Count of Nassau,' 4to. Gronengen, 1621. 4. 'Vetus Græcia Illustrata,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1626.

EMPEDOCLES (*Biog.*) Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, a philosopher, poet, and historian, of Agrigentum, in Sicily, flourished A. C. 444. *Lucret.* l. 1, v. 731.

*Quorum Agrigentinus cum primis Empedocles est.*

He is said to have perished in the flames of Ætna, from an absurd wish to be thought a god.

*Horat. de Art. Poet.* v. 464.

*Deus immortalis haberi*
*Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Ætnam*
*Insiluit.*

*Claudian. de Fl. Mall. Theod. Cons.* v. 71.

*Alter, in Ætnæis casurus sponte favillas*
*Dispergit revocatque Deum.*

Others report that he was drowned in the sea. *Aristot. in Problem.* sect. 21; *Cic. de Orat.* l. 1, c. 50, &c.; *Diog. in Vit.*; *Athen.* l. 1; *Voss. de Sect. Philos. &c.*

EMPEREUR, *Constantine* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and linguist of Oppyck, in Holland, who died in 1648, was the author of, 1. 'Commentarius ad Codicem Babylonicum, seu Tractatus Thalmudicus,' &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1630. 2. 'Versio et Notæ ad Paraphrasim Josephi Jachiadæ in Danielem,' 4to. Amst. 1633. 3. 'Itinerarium D. Benjaminis.' Heb. et Lat. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 4. 'Moysis Kimchi Grammatica Chaldaica,' 8vo. ibid. 5. 'Commentarius in Tractatum Thalmudicum,' &c. Heb. et Lat. 8vo. ibid. 1631, and Francof. 1685. 6. 'Commentarius ad Betramum de Republicâ Hebræorum,' 8vo. 1641, &c.

EMPEREUR, a French engraver in the 18th century, whose best pieces are, The Triumph of Silenus; The Bathers; Aurora and Tithonus; and Pyramus and Thisbe, &c.

EMPORIÆ (*Geog.*) now *Ampurias*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Liv.* l. 34, &c.

EMPORIÆ (*Numis.*) medals of this town bear for their types the head of Minerva, helmeted, or the figure of Diana with her quiver, of Pegasus, &c. inscription, ΕΜΠΟΡΙΤΩΝ, or EMPOR—EMPORIT—EMPORIA.

EMPSON, *Sir Richard* (*Hist.*) a lawyer of mean extraction, and a favourite of Henry VII, who, having made himself odious to the people, was, with his companion Dudley, beheaded in 1510, on a charge of high treason, at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII.

EMSER, *Jerome* (*Biog.*) an opponent to the doctrines of Luther and the reformation, in the 16th century, who attempted a new translation of the Bible into German, which was published in 1527, under the title of a 'Correct Translation;' but being found to favour the doctrines of popery, it did not obtain any credit.

ENCELADUS (*Myth.*) Ἐγκέλαδος, the son of Titan and Terra, and one of the largest of all the giants, who conspired against Jupiter, and was buried under Mount Ætna. *Virg. Æn.* l. 3.

*Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus*
*Urgeri mole hâc, ingentemque insuper Ætnam*
*Impositam ruptis flammam expirare caminis.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 3.

——— *Aut ubi tentat*
*Enceladus mutare latus procul igneus antris*
*Mons tonat.* ———

*Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.*

*In medio scopulis se porrigit Ætna perustis,*
*Enceladi bustum, qui saucia membra revinctus*
*Spirat inexhaustum flagranti pectore sulphur.*

*Hom. in* Βατραχ.; *Hygin. in Præf. Fab.*; *Q. Smyrn.* l. 5.

ENDOR (*Bibl.*) עֵין־דּוֹר, a city of Manasseh, where the witch lived whom Saul consulted. *Josh.* xvii. 11; 1 *Sam.* xxviii.

ENDYMION (*Myth.*) Ἐνδυμίων, a shepherd, son of Æthlyius and Calyce, who is said to have requested of Jupiter that he might be always young, and sleep as much as he would.

*Theocrit. Idyl.* 3.

Ζαλωτὸς μὲν ἐμὶν ὁ τὸν ἄτροπον ὕπνον ἰαύων
Ἐνδυμίων.

Diana being struck with his beauty, as he slept on Mount Latmos, is said to have been enamoured of him.

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 2.

*In Venerem Anchises, in Lunam Latmius heros.*

*Martial.* l. 10, ep. 4.

*Quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion?*

*Juven. Sat.* 10.

*Sed tuus Endymion dilectæ fiet adulter*
*Matronæ.*

*Propert.* l. 2, el. 15.

*Ipse Paris nudâ fertur periisse Lacænâ,*
*Cum Menelæo surgeret e thalamo*
*Nudus et Endymion Phœbi cepisse sororem*
*Dicitur, et nudæ concubuisse Deæ.*

*Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 3.

*Latmius Endymion non est tibi, Luna, pudori.*

*Catull. de Com. Beren.*

*Ut Triviam furtim sub Latmia saxa relegans,*
*Sævus amor gyro devocat aerio.*

*Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Tusc.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 5, &c.

ENEAS (*Bibl.*) Αἰνέας, a man of Lydda, who had lost the use of his limbs, and was cured by St. Peter. *Acts* ix. 34.

ENFIELD, *William* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, who was born in 1741, and died in 1797, is better known as the author of a popular school-book, entitled 'Enfield's Speaker.' He also abridged Brucker's 'History of Philosophy,' published in 2 vols. 4to.; and compiled 'The English Preacher,' 9 vols. 12mo. &c.

ENGHELBRECHTSEN, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) a painter of Leyden, was born in 1468, and died in 1533. His Christ on the Cross between two Thieves; and Descent from the Cross, are preserved as altar-pieces in the church of Notre Dame Du Marais, at Leyden.

ENGHELRAMS, *Cornelius* (*Biog.*) an artist of Malines, was born in 1527, and died in 1583. His principal works are in the church of St. Rombout.

ENGLAND (*Geog.*) in the Latin *Anglia* [vide *Anglia*], the southern and most considerable division of Great Britain.

*Geography of England.*

*Boundaries, Figure, and Extent.* England is bounded on the N. by Scotland, N. E. and E. by the German Ocean, S. by the English Channel, and W. by St. George's Channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It is of a triangular form, and from the S. Foreland, in Kent, which may be termed the E. point of the triangle, to Berwick on Tweed, which is the N.; its length is 345 m.; from that point to the Land's End in Cornwall, which is the W. it is 425; and the breadth thence to the S. Foreland is 340. Its superficial extent is generally estimated at above fifty thousand of square miles, or upwards of thirty-two millions of statute acres.

*Division.* It is divided into 40 counties, which, for judicial purposes, are subdivided into six circuits, namely, 1. The Home Circuit, comprehending the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, comprehending Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit, comprehending Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland, comprehending Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, comprehending York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. [Vide *Britannia*]

*Principal Towns.* [Vide *Britannia*]

*Rivers.* The rivers of England are very numerous, the principal of which are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Avon, Eden, and Dee, &c.

*History of England.*

An account of the Britons, or first inhabitants of England,

may be found under the head of *Britannia.* [Vide *Britannia*] The Saxons having gradually gained a footing in this country, established seven kingdoms, well-known by the name of the Saxon Heptarchy; comprehending the kingdoms of Kent, Northumberland, Sussex, Essex, Mercia, Wessex, and East Anglia [vide *Kent, &c.*]; all which were united into one kingdom in 800, under Egbert, who died in 837. His successors were as follow:

| *Kings of the Saxon line.* | *Began to Reign.* | *Reigned.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ethelwolf | 837 | 20 years. |
| Ethelbald, or | 857 | 3 |
| Ethelbert | 860 | 5 |
| Ethelred | 866 | 5 |
| Alfred | 871 | 30 |
| Edward the Elder | 901 | 24 |
| Athelstan | 925 | 16 |
| Edmund | 941 | 5 |
| Edred | 946 | 9 |
| Edwy | 955 | 16 |
| Edgar. | | |
| Edward the Martyr | 975 | 3 |
| Ethelred | 978 | 37 |
| Edmund Ironside. | | |

| *Kings of the Danish Line.* | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sweyn | 1014 | |
| Canute | 1017 | 19 |
| Harold | 1035 | 4 |
| Hardicanute | 1039 | 2 |
| Edward the Confessor | 1041 | |
| Harold | 1066 | |

| *Kings of the Norman Line.* | *Began to Reign.* | *Yrs.* | *Mths.* | *Days.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William I. | | 20 | 10 | 26 |
| William II. | 1087 | 12 | 10 | 24 |
| Henry I. | 1100 | 35 | 3 | 29 |
| Stephen | 1135 | 18 | 10 | 24 |
| *Kings of the Saxon Line Restored.* | | | | |
| Henry II | 1154 | 34 | 8 | 11 |
| Richard I. | 1189 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| John | 1199 | 17 | 6 | 13 |
| Henry III | 1216 | 56 | 0 | 28 |
| Edward I. | 1272 | 34 | 7 | 21 |
| Edward II. | 1307 | 19 | 6 | 18 |
| Edward III | 1327 | 50 | 4 | 27 |
| Richard II. | 1377 | 22 | 3 | 8 |
| *Kings of the Lancastrian Line.* | | | | |
| Henry IV | 1399 | 13 | 5 | 20 |
| Henry V | 1413 | 9 | 5 | 11 |
| Henry VI | 1422 | 38 | 6 | 4 |
| *Kings of the Line of York.* | | | | |
| Edward IV | 1461 | 22 | 1 | 5 |
| Edward V | 1483 | | 2 | 13 |
| Richard III | 1483 | 3 | 2 | |
| *Kings of the United Lines.* | | | | |
| Henry VII | 1485 | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| Henry VIII | 1509 | 37 | 9 | 6 |
| Edward VI | 1547 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| Queen Mary | 1553 | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| Queen Elizabeth | 1558 | 44 | 4 | 7 |
| *Kings of the House of Stuart.* | | | | |
| James I | 1603 | 22 | 0 | 3 |
| Charles I | 1625 | 23 | 10 | 3 |
| Charles II | 1649 | 36 | 0 | 7 |
| James II | 1685 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| William and Mary | 1689 | 13 | 0 | 23 |
| Anne | 1702 | 12 | 4 | 24 |

| *Kings of the House of Hanover.* | *Began to Reign.* | *Reigned.* *Yrs.* | *Mths.* | *Days.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George I | 1714 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| George II | 1727 | 33 | 4 | 14 |
| George III | 1760 | 59 | 3 | 4 |
| George IV. | 1820 | | | |

ENGLEFIELD (*Her.*) the name of a very ancient family, which is so called from the town of Englefield, or *Englesfield*, co. Berks; of which this family is said to have been possessed since the reign of king Egbert, 264 years before the Norman conquest. Haxulfus de Englefield is first mentioned as lord of Englefyld, about the time of Canute, who died in the time of Edward the Confessor. His lineal descendant in the 19th generation was sir Francis Englefield, the first baronet, who was so created in 1612. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Barry of six, *gules* and *argent*, on a chief *or*, a lion passant *azure*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, an arm couped at the elbow, vested per pale *azure* and *gules*, holding a branch *proper*. The other crest of the family is a spread-eagle per pale *azure* and *gules*; which latter is likewise on the tomb-stones of Englefield church.

ENGLISH, *Hester* (*Biog.*) a French woman, who was eminent in the time of Elizabeth and James for fine writing, many specimens of which are extant in private collections, one in particular, in the Harcourt family, entitled 'Historiæ Memorabiles Genesis per Esteram Ingles Gallam,' Edinburgi, Ann. 1600.

ENGYUM (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, now *Gangi*, was freed from tyranny by Timoleon. *Cic. in Ver.* l. 3.

ENNA (*Geog.*) now *Castro Janni*, a town in the middle of Sicily. *Diod.* l. 2; *Cic. in Ver.* l. 3, c. 49; *Mel.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 3, &c.

ENNISKILLEN, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Cole, [vide *Cole*] which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Cole, earl of Enniskillen, viscount Enniskillen, baron Mountflorence, and baron Grinstead, of Grinstead, co. Wilts, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a bull passant *sable*, armed and unguled *or*, within a border *sable* bezantee, on a dexter canton *azure* an harp gold, with strings *azure*.

*Crest.* A demi-dragon *vert*, langued *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a dart, and in the sinister a shield *azure*; charged as the canton.

*Supporters.* Two dragons regardant *vert*, holding in the exterior paw a dart.

*Motto.* "Deum cole, regem serva."

ENNISMORE *and Listowel, Viscount* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by the family of Hare, which was conferred in 1816 on William Hare, baron Ennismore.

ENNIUS (*Biog.*) an ancient poet of Rudii, in Calabria, died, as is said, of the gout, U. C. 585, from excessive drinking. *Horat.* l. 2, ep. 21.

*Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad arma*
*Prosiluit dicenda.*

*Lucret.* l. 1, v. 17, &c.

*Ennius ut noster cecinit, qui primus amœno*
*Detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam.*

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 2, v. 424.

*Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis.*

Of his works, comprehending Tragedies, Comedies, and Satires, &c. nothing remains but fragments collected from the quotations of Cicero and other writers, to the number of 990 lines, the best edition of which is that by Hesselius, 4to. Amst. 1707. *Cic. de Fin.* l. 1, c. 4, &c.; *C. Nep. in Cat.*; *Val. Mar.* l. 8, c. 15; *Aul. Gell.* l. 11; *August. de Civ. Dei*, l. 2; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 6.

ENNODIUS, *Magnus Felix* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Padua, in Italy,

was born of a consular family in Gaul, about the year 483, and died in 521, after having been appointed to negotiate a union between the Eastern and Western Churches. His works as an author consist of, 1. 'Epistolarum ad Diversos Libri IX.' 2. 'Panegyricus Theodorico Regi Ostragothorum dictus.' 3. 'Libellus Apologeticus pro Synodo Palmari.' 4. 'Vita B. Epiphanii Episcopi Ticinensis.' 5. 'Eucharisticon de Vita sua ad Elpidium.' 6. 'Parænesis didascalica ad Ambrosium et Beatum.' 7. 'Præceptum de Cellulanis Episcoporum.' 8. 'Dictiones Sacræ,' &c. all of which were published by Andrew Scottus, at Tournay, in 8vo. 1610, and by James Sirmond at Paris, 8vo. 1611; with notes, explaining the names and titles of the persons mentioned by Ennodius. Ennodius' works are likewise printed at the end of father Sirmond's works, Paris, 1696.

ENGIA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Ægina*, an island of European Turkey, in a gulf of the same name between Livadia and Morea. The chief town Engia, which contains the ruins of two temples, dedicated formerly to Venus and Jupiter, is situated 24 miles S.S.W. Athens.

Engia, *Gulf of*, an arm of the Archipelago, anciently called *Sinus Saronicus*, or *Salaminiacus*.

ENNOMUS (*Myth.*) a Trojan prince skilled in augury, who was killed by Achilles. *Hom. Il.* l. 2.

ENOCH (*Bibl.*) חנוך, a son of Cain. *Gen.* iv. 17.

Enoch, son of Jared, was born A.M. 622, A.C. 3382. He begat Methusaleh at the age of 65, and after living 365 years, he was "by faith translated," according to the words of St. Paul. *Gen.* iv.; *Heb.* xi. 5.

Enoch, son of Midian, and grandson of Abraham and Ketturah. *Gen.* xxv.

Enoch, the eldest son of Reuben, and founder of a family. *Gen.* xxvi.

ENON (*Bibl.*) the place where John baptized, between Shalim and Jordan. *John* iii.

Enos (*Bibl.*) אנוש, son of Seth, and father of Canaan, was born A.M. 235, A.C. 3769, and died A.M. 1140, A.C. 2864.

ENT, *George* (*Biog.*) a physician of Sandwich, in Kent, was born in 1604, and died in 1689. He edited Hervey's 'Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium,' and published 'Animadversiones in Malachiæ Thrustoni M. D. Diatribam de Respirationis Usu Primario 1679,' 8vo. besides some contributions to the Philosophical Transactions.

ENTELLUS (*Myth.*) an athlete, and one of the companions of Æneas, who displayed his skill at the games.

ENTICK (*Biog.*) or *Entinck, John*, a miscellaneous writer, who was born in 1713, and died in 1733, is best known by his popular school-books, namely, an English and Latin Dictionary, &c.; besides which he wrote 'Naval History,' fol., 'A History of the Seven Years' War,' 5 vols. 8vo. &c.

ENTINOPE (*Hist.*) one of the chief founders of Venice, in the fifth century, who having fled from the Goths, concealed himself in the marshes, and built a house there, when it became the resort of other fugitives, who added to the buildings until it rose into a city. His house was converted into a church, dedicated to St. James, and is still standing in the Rialto. *Sabell. Decad.* l. 1; *Felib. Vies des Archit.*

ENZINAS, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a Spanish writer, known by the different names of *Dryander, Du Chesne*, and by the Germans, *Eyck* or *Eyckman*, was born at Burgos of a distinguished family, in the 16th century, and published in 1545, 'A History of the State of the Low Countries, and of the Religion of Spain,' in Latin, which was afterwards translated into French, and forms a part of the 'Protestant Martyrology,' printed in Germany. His brother John, who had turned Protestant, like himself, was burnt alive at Rome in 1541, for his avowal of his opinions.

EOBANUS, *Hessus* (*Biog.*) a Latin poet of Hesse, was born under a tree, as is said, in 1488, and died in 1540, leaving a translation of Theocritus into Latin verse, 8vo. Basil. 1531, and of Homer's Iliad, 8vo. Basil. 1540, &c.; besides 'Eclogæ,' 8vo. Hal. 1539, and 'De tuenda bona Valetudine,' 8vo. Francof. 1564.

EON, *de l'Etoile* (*Ecc.*) a gentleman of Lower Brittany, and a fanatic, in the 12th century, who gave himself out for the Son of God, and being imprisoned, died a few days after, leaving many infatuated followers, who chose to be burnt, rather than renounce their folly.

Eon (*Biog.*) vide *D'Eon.*

EPAMINONDAS (*Hist.*) Ἐπαμινώνδας, son of Polymnus, a Theban, descended from the ancient kings of Bœotia, was placed at the head of the Theban armies, and by the victory of Leuctra, released his countrymen from the Spartan yoke. He afterwards fell at the battle of Mantinea, A.C. 363, after hearing that the Bœotians had gained the victory. *Xenoph. Hist. Græc.* l. 6, 7; *Polyb.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 15; *C. Nep. in Vit.*; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 5; *Plut. in Parall.*

EPAPHRAS (*Bibl.*) Ἐπαφρᾶς, a Christian convert, and a fellow-labourer with St. Paul. *Col.* i. He is supposed to have been the first bishop of Colossus, and his festival is kept on the 19th of July.

EPAPHRODITUS (*Bibl.*) Ἐπαφρόδιτος, bishop, or as St. Paul calls him, an apostle, of Philippi, was sent by the Philippians to the latter, while a prisoner at Rome. *Philip.* iv. His festival is kept on the 8th of December by the Greeks.

Epaphroditus (*Hist.*) a freedman, and secretary to the emperor Nero, was condemned to death by Domitian, for assisting his master to destroy himself. *Suet. in Ner.*; *Plin. Pan.* c. 53.

Epaphroditus, *Aurelius* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, and native of Choronea, who composed many works that are all lost.

EPAPHUS (*Myth.*) Ἔπαφος, son of Jupiter and Io, is said to have reigned in Egypt, and to have founded Memphis. *Herod.* l. 2, c. 153; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1; *Euseb. in Chron.*

Epaphus (*Biog.*) a Greek historian, who composed a History of the Temple of Ephesus. *Voss. de Hist. Græc.* l. 3.

EPEE, *Charles Michel de l'* (*Biog.*) a Frenchman, was the principal promoter, if not inventor, of a method for relieving the deaf and dumb, and rendering them useful members of society. He died in 1790, leaving among his works, 1. 'Instruction des Sourds et Muets par la Voie des Signes methodiques,' 12mo. 1776, reprinted in 1784, under the title of 'La veritable Manière d'instruire les Sourds et Muets, confirmé par une longue Expérience,' a translation of which was published in London, 8vo. 1801.

EPENETUS (*Bibl.*) Ἐπαίνετος, a disciple of St. Paul's, *Rom.* xvi. The Greeks observe his festival July 30. *S. Chrysostom. Hom.* 31; *Theodoret. in Rom.*

EPEUS (*Myth.*) a son of Endymion and Asterodia, who reigned over a part of Peloponnesus. He gained the kingdom from his two brothers Pæon and Ætolus, at a race in Olympia, where it was proposed as the prize. *Paus.* l. 5.

Epeus, the son of Panopeus, who is distinguished as the fabricator of the Trojan horse. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2.

EPHAH (*Bibl.*) עיפה, eldest son of Midian, who dwelt in Arabia Petræa. *Judg.* vi.; 1 *Chron.* i. 1; *Isaiah* ix.

Ephah, Caleb's concubine, and mother of Haran, Moza, and Gazez. 1 *Chron.* ii.

EPHER (*Bibl.*) עפר, second son of Midian, and a brother of Ephah. 1 *Chron.*

EPHESUS (*Bibl.*) Ἔφεσος, the city mentioned under *Geography*, is well known to the Christian world as the place where St. Paul preached and lived for the space of two years, until he was driven away in consequence of a sedition raised by Demetrius, the silversmith. *Acts* xviii. From this city the apostle Paul wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and while a prisoner at Rome, he addressed his epistle to

the Christian converts of this place. Aquila and Priscilla accompanied the apostle to Ephesus, where Apollos preached, and the Blessed Virgin also died and was buried.

EPHESUS (*Geog.*) the illustrious city of Ionia, already mentioned under *Biblical History*, is said to have been founded by the Amazons, or by Androchus, son of Codrus, according to Strabo. It is most famous among profane writers for the temple of Diana, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

*Callimach. Hymn. ad Dian.*

> Σοὶ γὰρ 'Αμαζονίδες πολέμυ ἐπιθυμήτειραι
> Ἔν κοτε παῤῥαλίῳ 'Εφέσῳ βρέτας ἱδρύσαντο
> Φηγῷ ὑπὸ πρέμνῳ.

*Dionys. Perieg.*

> —— Βορειοτέρην ἐσίδοιο
> Παῤῥαλίην 'Εφέσον μεγάλην πόλιν 'Ιοχεαίρης,
> Ἔνθα θεῇ ποτε νηὸν 'Αμαζονίδες τετύκοντο,
> Πρέμνῳ ἐπὶ πτελέης περιώσιον ἀνδράσι θαῦμα.

This celebrated temple was burnt on the night that Alexander was born, who offered to rebuild it if his name, as the benefactor, were inscribed upon it, which offer the Ephesians are said to have declined, under the adulatory plea that it was improper for one deity to raise a temple to another.

*History of Ephesus.*

This city was governed by Androchus and his descendants, under the title of kings, until the time of Crœsus, by whom it was besieged and taken, and afterwards suffered to enjoy its own laws, until it became successively subject to the Persians, and to Alexander the Great. At his death it fell under the power of the Syrians, and from them it passed into the hands of the Romans. The Ephesians having sided with Mithridates, king of Pontus, and murdered all the Romans that were in the city, were severely punished by Sylla for this revolt; also during the reign of Tiberius they were visited by an earthquake which did much damage, but, otherwise, they enjoyed considerable prosperity until the reign of Alexis Comnenus, when the city was taken by the Mahometans, and, after being retaken by the Greeks in 1206, was finally lost in 1283, from which period it gradually sunk into decay, and is now a miserable Turkish village, called, in the barbarous language of the natives, *Ajasoluk*. Lon. 27° 30′ E. lat. 37° 50′ N. *Herod.* l. 1; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 12; *Mel.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 36; *Justin.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 7; *Polyæn.* l. 7; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 3.

*Ecclesiastical History of Ephesus.*

The apostle St. John founded the church of Ephesus, and is supposed to have been its first bishop, if we may believe the synodal epistle of Ephesus to the clergy of Constantinople, wherein the bishops of Ephesus, among whom was Polycrátes, are called the successors of that apostle. The council of Ephesus, which is the third general council, was assembled in 431, for the purpose of condemning the heresies of Nestorius; several synods had, however, been previously held, particularly one at which St. Chrysostom presided, for regulating the affairs of Asia. *Clem. Alexand. Strom.* 1; *Act Concil.*; *Euseb. Hist.* l. 5; *Socrat.* l. 7; *St. Cyrill. ep. ad Theod.*; *Sozom.* l. 8; *Evag.* l. 1; *Niceph.* l. 14; *Pallad. in Vit. S. Chrysost.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 198—450, &c.

EPHESUS (*Numis.*) numerous medals of this city attest its importance, and the high rank which it held among the cities of Asia, bearing the inscriptions of ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ACIAC, or ACI.—ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. The worship of Diana and her temple is an ordinary type on their medals, as may be seen from figs. 1, 2, 3, where she is represented in different



*Fig. 1.*

*Fig. 2.*

*Fig. 3.*


forms. In fig. 4 she is depicted with Isis on one side, and Serapis on the other; inscription, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ Κ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ, showing its alliance with Alexandria, in Egypt; fig. 5 represents Ceres on a trireme; and fig. 6, represents Jupiter sitting in the clouds, and sending

*Fig. 4.*

*Fig. 5.*

*Fig. 6.*


down rain on the earth underneath, that is, on Ephesus, which was the capital of Asia; inscription, ΠΙΩ, i. e. Pio, namely, Jovi, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. The Ephesians struck many medals as an independent state, and still more in honour of the Triumviri, and also of the emperors or empresses Augustus, Livia, Nero, Agrippina, Poppæa, Messalina, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Domitia, Trajan, Plotina, Adrian, Sabina, Ælius, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, sen., M. Aurelius, Faustina, jun., L. Verus, Commodus, Crispina, Severus, Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Plautilla, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Elegabalus, Paula, Ann. Faustina, Jul. Mæsa, Alexander Severus, Mamæa, Maximinus, Maximus, Gordianus, Tranquillina, Philippus, sen., Otacilia, Philippus, jun., Decius, Etruscilla, Volusianus, Valerianus, Gallienus, Salonina, Com. Saloninus, Valerianus, jun.; on which medals are inscribed the names of their magistrates at different periods. *Vaill. Num. Græc. et Præst.*; *Beg. Thes. Brandenb.*; *Spanh. Dissertat. de Usu, et Præst. Nummor.*; *Tristan. Comm. Hist.*; *Patin. Num. Imperator.*; *Band. Num. Imp. Rom.* &c.

EPHIALTES (*Myth.*) 'Εφιάλτης, or *Ephialtus*, a giant, and son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every day. [Vide *Aloeus*]

EPHIALTES (*Hist.*) a Trachinian, who led a detachment of Xerxes' army by a secret path to the pass at Thermopylæ, which was defended by the Spartans. *Herod.* l. 7; *Paus.* l. 1.

EPHIALTES, an Athenian, who fought with the Persians against Alexander.

EPHORUS (*Biog.*) a Greek orator and historian of Cuma, or Cyme, in Æolia, who flourished A. C. 352, wrote a history of the Greeks, from the return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus, down to the 20th year of Philip of Macedon; besides other things on moral, geographical, and rhetorical subjects, all of which are lost, except a few fragments published with Scylax, Gr. and Lat. Lugd. Bat. 1697.

EPHRAEM (*Biog.*) a Greek author in the 14th century, who wrote a chronicle of the emperors of Constantinople in iambic verse; which, according to Volaterranus, is in the library of the Vatican. Allatius also makes mention of it. *Allat. Lib. de Psell.*

EPHRAIM (*Bibl.*) אפרים, Joseph's second son by Asineth, Potiphar's daughter, born in Egypt, A. M. 2294. *Gen.* xli. &c.

EPHRAIM, a town in the tribe of this name, otherwise called *Ephrata*. 2 *Chron.* xiii.

EPHRAIM, vide *Ephrem*.

EPHRATAH (*Bibl.*) vide *Ephraim*.

EPHRATH (*Bibl.*) אפרתה, Caleb's second wife, mother of Hur. 1 *Chron.* ii.

EPHRATH, another name for Bethlehem.

EPHREM (*Bibl.*) or *Ephraim*, a town north of the tribe of Benjamin, near the desert whither our Saviour retired.

EPHREM (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Jerusalem in the second century, who succeeded Levi, and was succeeded by Justin. *Euseb. in Chron.*

EPHREM, *S.*, a Christian writer of the fourth century, whose works in the Syriac tongue were in such esteem, according to St. Jerome, that they were read in the churches after the Holy Scriptures. There is an edition of St. Ephrem's Sermons, in the Greek only, by Thwaites, fol. Oxon. 1709; and of his whole works, Gr. Syr. and Lat. 6 vols. fol. Rom. 1732—1746, accompanied with prolegomena, notes, and prefaces. *S. Hieron. Cat.; S. Chrysost. Orat. de Fab. Proph. &c.; S. Basil. Hom.* 2; *S. Gregor. Nyssen. Orat. de ejus Vit.; Sozomen. Hist. Eccles.; Theodoretus, Nicephorus, Palladius, Baronius, &c. &c.*

EPHREM, a prefect in the East, who was made patriarch of Antioch, which city he caused to be rebuilt after the earthquake, which had converted it into a heap of ruins. *Baron. Annal.* ann. 526.

EPHRON (*Bibl.*) עפרון, son of Zohar, who sold the cave of Machpelah to Abraham. *Gen.* xxiii.

EPHRON, a city beyond Jordan. 1 *Macc.*

EPHYRA (*Geog.*) the ancient name of Corinth.

EPICADUS, *Cornelius* (*Hist.*) a freedman of Sylla, who completed the memoirs that his master had begun.

EPICHARIS (*Hist.*) a woman accused of a conspiracy against Nero, who refused to discover her accomplices although exposed to the utmost torture. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15.

EPICHARMUS (*Biog.*) a poet of Sicily, and philosopher of the Pythagorean sect, who, according to Aristotle and Pliny, added the letters Χ and Φ to the Greek alphabet, A. C. 440. The invention of comedy is also ascribed to him. *Horat.* l. 2, ep. 1, v. 58.

*Plautus ad exemplum Siculi properare Epicharmi.*

*Cic. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 19; *Diogen. in Vit.*

EPICLIDES (*Hist.*) a Lacedæmonian of the family of the Eurysthenidæ, who was raised to the throne to the injury of Agis. *Paus.* l. 2.

EPICRATES (*Hist.*) a man of some eminence at Athens. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 16, ep. 21.

EPICTETUS (*Biog.*) Ἐπίκτητος, a stoic of Hieropolis, and originally a slave to Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero, who, notwithstanding his humble condition, was banished by a decree of Domitian, and died at an advanced age in the reign of Adrian, as is supposed. The works of this author, as far as they remain, have gone through various editions; namely, in 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1670, cum notis variorum; Oxon. 1740, cum Tabulâ Cebetis, &c.; 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1742, by Upton; one of the best editions. The Enchiridion was published by C. G. Heyne, in 8vo. 1776; and with the table of Cebes, by Schweighauser, 6 vols. 8vo. 1798; which has the credit of being the best edition ever published. These have been translated into different languages; but the most esteemed version in our own country is that by Mrs. Carter, published in 1758, with notes. *Aul. Gell.* l. 15; *Simplic. in Vit. &c.*

EPICURUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher, and the leader of a sect well known by the name of Epicureans, maintained notions respecting the gods which bordered on Atheism. He also made pleasure the end of his doctrine; and his followers afterwards illustrated this principle abundantly by their practice. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Senec. de Beat. Vit.; Diogen. in Vit.; Ælian. Var. Hist.*

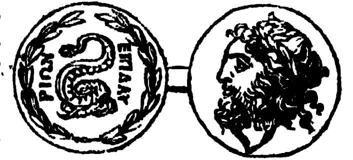


EPICURUS (*Numis.*) a medal of the Athenians is supposed by Haym to represent this philosopher, as in the annexed figure, which others have ascribed to Pan.

EPIDAMNUS (*Geog.*) the ancient name for Dyrrhachium.

EPIDAURUS (*Geog.*) Ἐπίδαυρος, the name of three towns, viz. one in Dalmatia, now *Ragusa;* one in Laconia, now *Malvasia;* and one in Argolis, now *Pidauria. Virg. Georg.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 8; *Mel.* l. 2; *Ptol.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 3.

EPIDAURUS (*Numis.*) to the last of the three towns abovementioned of this name are ascribed medals, both as an independent state, and also in honour of the emperors Antoninus Pius, Julia Moesa, and Alexander Severus. Æsculapius being the tutelary deity of that place, his figure is most frequently represented on their medals, as in the annexed figure, bearing on the obverse his bearded head, and on the reverse the serpent, his ordinary symbol; the inscriptions, ΕΠ—ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΙΩΝ—ЄΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ ΙЄΡΑC; to which is sometimes added ΑCΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ, to denote the celebration of the games in honour of Æsculapius.



EPIDOTÆ (*Myth.*) certain deities said to preside over the birth and growth of children.

EPIGENES (*Biog.*) an astronomer and historian, mentioned by Pliny. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 56.

EPIMENES (*Hist.*) one of the guards in the army of Alexander, who discovered the conspiracy set on foot against this prince, in which he had himself taken part. *Q. Curt.* l. 8.

EPIMENIDES (*Biog.*) Ἐπιμενίδης, an epic poet of Crete, who was reckoned one of the seven wise men, and was revered as a god after his death. *Plat. Dialog.* 1, 2; *Cic. de Div.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Strab.* l. 10; *Diogen. in Vit.; Plin.* l. 7; *Plut. in Sol. Max. Tyr.; Dio.* l. 28, &c. &c.

EPIMENIDES, the name of two other writers, mentioned by Diogenes.

EPIMETHEUS (*Myth.*) Ἐπιμηθεύς, son of Japetus, and father of Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He opened Pandora's box, whence a train of evils are said to have poured out, which have afflicted the human race. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 512; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 142; *Ovid. Met.* l. 1, &c.; *Claud. in Eutrop.* l. 2.

EPIPHANES (*Hist.*) a surname given to some kings of Syria.

EPIPHANIUS (*Ecc.*) a father of the Christian church, was born about 320 at Besanduce, a village of Palestine, elected bishop of Salamis in 367, and died in 403. His works, among which was a treatise on the heresies of his day, were printed in Gr. fol. Basil. 1544; to which a Latin translation was afterwards added, and frequently reprinted. Another edition, published by Petavius, in 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1622, with a new Latin translation, is reckoned the best.

EPIPHANIUS, a bishop of Padua, was born in 438, succeeded Crispinus in the see of Padua in 466, and died in 496. On the sacking of Padua by the barbarians, he rendered all possible service to the inhabitants by procuring their liberation from captivity.

EPIPHANIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded John in the patriarchate in 520, and died in 535, after having distinguished himself by his zeal for the orthodox faith. *Hormisd.* ep. 72; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 535.

EPIPHANIUS (*Biog.*) surnamed the *Scholastic*, a native of Italy, who flourished about 510, translated, at the request of Cassiodorus, the ecclesiastical histories of Socrates, Sozomenes, and Theodoretus; first printed in fol. Augustod. and often reprinted at Paris and Basil, in 1523, 1528, 1533. He likewise gave a version of the 'Codex Enclyticus.'

EPIRUS (*Geog.*) Ἤπειρος, a country situated between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian Sea, and divided into four districts, namely, Acarnania, Thresprotia, Molossus, and Chaonia. It is now called *Sarta.* The principal towns in

Epirus were Ambracia, now *Larta*; Anactoria, now *Vodiza*; Antigonia, now *Argiro Castro*; Buthrotum, now *Butrinto*. Epirus was famous for its breed of cattle.

Κἶιθ' ἀλὶ κεκλιμένη ἐριβώλακος Ἠπείροιο.

Particularly of horses.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

—— *Eliadum palmas Epirus equarum.*

*History of Epirus.*

This country was at first governed by kings of its own; the first of whom was Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles. From him was descended Pyrrhus, the celebrated opponent to the Romans, whose son, Alexander, was the last king mentioned in history. Epirus soon after became a Roman province, and fell under the power of the Turks in the 14th century. The inhabitants are of the Greek church. A council was held here in 516. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 4; *Ptol.* l. 3.

EPISCOPIUS (*Biog.*) or *Bishop Nicholas*, a printer of Basle, in the 16th century, who died in 1627, is well known by his edition of the Greek fathers, which has been highly esteemed for its accuracy.

EPISCOPIUS, *Simon*, a writer of Amsterdam on the Arminian side of the question, who was born in 1583, and died in 1643, was the author of many controversial works, which were published in 2 vols. fol. Amstel. 1665, and 1671; and Lond. 1678.

EPO, *Boetius* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Roorda, in Friesland, was born in 1529, and died in 1599, leaving among his works, 'Juliani Archiepiscopi Prognosticon,' &c. 8vo. 1564. 2. 'Antiquitatum Ecclesiasticarum Syntagmata,' 8vo. 1578. 3. 'Heroicarum et Ecclesiasticarum Questionum Libri Sex.' 4. 'De Jure Sacro,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1588.

EPOPEUS (*Myth.*) a son of Neptune and Canace, who gained the sovereign power in Sicyon. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Paus.* l. 2.

EPOREDORIX (*Hist.*) a powerful chieftain among the Edui. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 7.

ER (*Bibl.*) ער, Judah's eldest son, who married Tamar. *Gen.* xxxviii.

ERAN (*Bibl.*) ערן, son of Shuthelah of Ephraim, head of the Eranites. *Numb.* xxvi.

ERASISTRATUS (*Biog.*) a physician, grandson to the philosopher Aristotle, who died A. C. 257. He discovered, by the pulse of Antiochus, that his disease was the passion of love which he had conceived for his mother-in-law, Stratonice. *Val. Max.* l. 5; *Plin.* l. 25; *Aul. Gell.* l. 16; *Plut. in Demet.*

ERASMUS, *Desiderius* (*Biog.*) a distinguished scholar, was born at Rotterdam in 1467, and died in 1536. The works of Erasmus, consisting of philological treatises, translations from the classics, a collection of adages, orations, and theological treatises, were published at Leyden in 10 vols. fol. 1703, under the care of Le Clerc. The Life of Erasmus has been written by Jortin; of which an improved edition in 3 vols. 8vo. was published in 1808; also one by Knight, and a third by Burigni; a very improved German edition was published in the last century by Henry Hencke. [Vide Plate XX]

ERASTUS (*Bibl.*) Ἔραστος, a Corinthian, and disciple of St. Paul. *Rom.* xvi. 23. The Latins honour him on July 26, and the Greeks on November 10.

ERASTUS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a German physician and divine, was born in 1523 at Augenen, a village in the lordship of Badensweiler, and died in 1583 or 1584. His principal medical works were, 1. 'Disputationes de Medicina nova Philippi Paracelsi,' 1572. 2. 'De Occult. Pharmacor. Potestatibus,' 4to. Basil. 1574, Francof. 1611. 3. 'Disputat. de Auro Potabili,' 4to. Basil. 1578, 1594. 4. 'De Putredine Liber,' 4to. ibid. 1580, Lips. 1590. 5. 'Epistola de Astrologia Divinatrice,' 4to. Basil. 1580. 6. 'De Pinguedinis in Animalibus Generatione et Concretione,' 4to. Heidel. 1580. 7. 'Comitis Montani, &c. quinque Librorum de Morbis nuper editorum Viva Anatome,' 4to. Basil. 1581. 8. 'Varia Opuscula Medica,' fol. Francof. 1590. His theological works, which were mostly controversial, are principally, 1. 'De Cœna Domini.' 2. 'Explicatio Quæstionis, utrum Excommunicatio quatenus Religionem intelligentes et amplexantes,' &c. 4to. 1589; a book in which he denied the right of the church to exercise any discipline; this was answered by Hammond in a work entitled 'On the Power of the Keys.'

ERATO (*Myth.*) Ἐρατώ, one of the Muses, who presided over lyric and amorous poetry. She was invoked by lovers, especially in the month of April. *Apollod.* l. 1; *Apollon. Argon.* l. 3; *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Ovid. de Art. Am.* l. 2.

ERATO (*Numis.*) vide *Pomponia, gens.*

ERATOSTHENES (*Biog.*) son of Aglaus, and a native of Cyrene, was the second person entrusted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He is said to have starved himself to death at the age of 82, A. C. 194. The little that remains of his works was printed at Oxford in 8vo. 1672. His 'Sententiæ' were inserted in the 'Poetæ Minores,' by Winterton, 8vo. Cantab. 1637, 1652, &c.; his 'Catasterismi,' Gr. and Lat. by Gale in his 'Opuscula Mythologica,' 8vo. Amstel. 1688, and his 'Fragmenta,' Gr. and Lat. by J. Steidel. 8vo. Gotting. 1789. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 2; *Varr. de Re. Rust.*; *Quintil.* l. 1.

ERATOSTRATUS (*Hist.*) an Ephesian, who burnt the temple of Diana, as it is said, in order to eternize his fame, which object the Ephesians unintentionally promoted by making a law forbidding any one to pronounce his name. *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Plut. in Alex.*

ERBESSUS (*Geog.*) a town of Sicily, now *Monte Bibino*, at the north of Agrigentum. *Liv.* l. 24.

ERBIL (*Geog.*) the ancient *Arbela*, a town of Persia, in the pachalic of Bagdad, 60 miles E. Mosul. Lon. 43° 20′ E. lat. 36° 11′ N.

ERCHAMBERT (*Biog.*) an historian of the 8th century, known only by a fragment of an abridged History of the the Kings of France, published by Anthony Caraccioli, 4to. Neapol. 1620; and it was afterwards inserted by Camillus Peregrinus in his History of the Princes of Lombardy, 4to. 1643.

ERCILLA, *y Zuniga Don Alonzo d'* (*Biog.*) a poet of Madrid, who was born in 1535, wrote 'Araucana,' 12mo. Madrid, 1597; but the best edition is in 2 vols. 12mo. 1632.

ERDESWICK, *Sampson* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, and native of Staffordshire, who died in 1603, was the author of 'A Short View of Staffordshire,' &c. which is now incorporated in Shaw's History of Staffordshire.

EREBUS (*Myth.*) Ἔρεβος, a deity of Hell, son of Chaos and Darkness, who married Nox, by whom he had Lux and Dies. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 124; *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3, c. 17; *Virg. Æn.* l. 4; *C. Hygin. in Præf. Fab.*; *Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.*

ERECH (*Bibl.*) or *Arach*, ארך, a city of Chaldea built by Nimrod. *Gen.* x.

ERECHTHEUS (*Hist.*) son of Pandion I, and the sixth king of Athens, died after a reign of 50 years, A. C. 1347, and received divine honours after his death. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Cic. pro Sext.* c. 21; *Hygin. Fab.* 46; *Paus.* l. 2.

EREMITA, *Daniel* (*Biog.*) a writer, cotemporary, and intimate, with Scaliger, whose 'Opera Varia' were published by Grævius, 8vo. Ultraj. 1701. His Latin poems were inserted in the second volume of 'Deliciæ Poetarum Belgicorum.'

ERESUS (*Geog.*) a town of Lesbos, the birth-place of Theophrastus.

ERETRIA (*Geog.*) a city of Eubœa, on the Euripus, which

was destroyed by the Persians. The ruins were scarcely visible in the age of Strabo. *C. Nep. in Miltiad.*; *Vitruv.* l. 7; *Mela*, l. 2; *Dioscor.* l. 5; *Cels.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 7.

ERETRIA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing for their type, as in the annexed figure, two clusters of grapes, &c. to denote the abundance of vines in that part; inscription ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ, with the name of their magistrates.




ERGAVICA (*Geog.*) a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, which obtained the title of a municipium, according to Pliny. *Plin.* l. 3.

ERGAVICA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, bearing, as in the annexed figure, the inscription MUN. ERGAVICA, or ERCAVICA; and for their type on some the figure of an ox adorned for the sacrifice, and symbolical of a votive offering for the prosperity of the Roman empire.




ERGINUS (*Myth.*) Ἐργῖνος, a king of Orchomenos, who obliged the Thebans to pay him a yearly tribute of 100 oxen, from which they were released by Hercules, who killed Erginus. *Pind. Olymp.* 4; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Paus.* l. 9.

ERIC (*Hist.*) the name of several kings of Denmark and Sweden.

*Kings of Denmark.*

ERIC I, or *Henry I*, son of Ringo, and brother of Harold, succeeded the latter on the throne of Denmark, and was killed in battle, after having renounced Christianity, and again embraced it through the exhortations of St. Ansgarius, in 857. He was succeeded by his nephew Eric.

ERIC II, surnamed the *Bern*, or *Infant*, succeeded Eric, and died in 863, when he was succeeded by his son Canute.

ERIC III, surnamed *Eyegut*, or *the Good*, ascended the throne after his brother Olaus in 1095, and died while on his voyage to the Holy Land in 1107, when he was succeeded by Nicholas.

ERIC IV, surnamed the *Bastard*, succeeded to the throne in 1130, and was killed in 1139, near the city of Ripen.

ERIC V, surnamed the *Lamb*, succeeded his father Eric IV; but, retiring into a cloister soon after, he died in 1148.

ERIC VI, surnamed the *Saint*, was associated in the kingdom with his father, Valdemar II, in 1242; and, after being made a prisoner by his brother Abel, was put to death in 1252.

ERIC VII, succeeded his father, Christopher I, in 1256, and was murdered by some conspirators after a troublesome reign of 30 years, when he was succeeded by

ERIC VIII, surnamed the *Pious*, who died in 1319, after having conquered Rostock.

ERIC IX, was elected in 1322 an associate with Christopher II on the throne, but was taken prisoner by his rebellious subjects. He is not always included in the list of Danish kings.

ERIC X, surnamed of *Pomerania*, the 92d king of Denmark, succeeded Margaret in 1411 on the thrones of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, was deposed after a stormy reign in 1438, and died in the island of Rugen in 1459. *Meurs. Hist. Dan.*; *Pontan. Chorograph.*

*Kings of Sweden.*

ERIC I, who was reputed to be the first king of Sweden, gave salutary laws to his subjects.

ERIC II, extended the boundaries of his country by conquests.

ERIC III, re-united Gothland to the kingdom of Sweden.

ERIC IV, ascended the throne after his grandfather, Siward, and perished in battle against his rival Haldan.

ERIC VI, surnamed *Weatherhead*, succeeded his father, and applied to nothing but incantations and magic.

ERIC VII, surnamed *Seghersell*, or the *Victorious*, succeeded his father Eric VI, and applied principally to war, in which he was very successful by conquering Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland. He died in 904.

ERIC VIII, surnamed *Stenchil*, or the *Liberal*, succeeded his father Eric VII, but was murdered in a tumult of the people in consequence of his introducing Christianity. *Joham. Mag. Hist. Goth. &c.*; *Eric. Olaus. Hist. Suec.*; *Messen. Scand. Illustrat.*; *Puffendorf. Hist. Univ.*

ERIC IX, surnamed the *Saint*, is supposed to have commenced his reign in 1150, and was killed fighting against his rebellious subjects about 1160.

ERIC, or the *Son of Canute*, succeeded to the throne of his father in 1207, after having defeated and killed his rival Suercher in battle. He died in 1219, and was succeeded by his son,

ERIC XI, surnamed the *Stammerer*, who died in 1250, in the 28th year of his reign, after having killed in battle his rival Canute. *Pontan. Hist. Rer. Dan.*; *Luccen. Hist. Suec.*; *Messen. Scand. Illust.*; *Puffendorf. Hist. Univ.*

ERIC XII, succeeded his father, Magnus II, and was poisoned by his mother in 1357.

ERIC XIII, vide *Eric X of Denmark*.

ERIC XIV, son of Gustavus I, succeeded his father in 1560; but growing frantic from remorse of conscience, he was deposed by his subjects in 1568, and died of poison in 1578.

*Princes of this Name.*

ERIC, a king of East Anglia in 638, was killed in battle.

ERIC I, *Duke of Saxe-Luneburg*, &c. died in 1358, leaving the reputation of a brave warrior.

ERIC II, son of the preceding, succeeded his father, and died by a fall from his horse in 1376, after having distinguished himself as a politician and a warrior.

ERIC *the Elder*, *Duke of Brunswick*, was born in 1470; and, after having signalized himself in the service of the emperor Maximilian, and given extraordinary proofs of his courage in not less than 20 engagements, died in 1541.

ERIC II, *Duke of Pomerania*, died in 1474, after having exerted himself to enlarge his territory.

ERIC I, eldest son of Abel, king of Denmark, succeeded his brother, Waldemar III, as duke of Sleswic, in 1257, and died in exile in 1272, after having been deprived of his duchy.

ERIC (*Ecc.*) son of John I, elector of Brandenburg, was nominated to the archiepiscopal see of Magdeburg in 1278, and died in 1295, after having been engaged in a long contest with his canons.

ERICHTHONIUS (*Myth.*) Ἐριχθονίος, the fourth king of Athens, is said to have sprung from the seed of Vulcan. He died after a reign of 50 years, A. C. 1437, and was placed among the constellations under the name of Bootes. *Arat. Phænom.*; *Eratosth. Catast.* 13; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 2; *Palæphat. de Inc.* 13.

ERICHTHONIUS, a son of Dardanus, who reigned in Troy, A. C. 1374. *Hom. Il.* l. 20; *Apollod.* l. 3.

ERIDANUS (*Geog.*) now called the *Po*, one of the largest rivers in Italy, not far distant from the Venetian territory. *Propert.* l. 1, el. 12, v. 4.

*Quantum Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano.*

Virgil calls it "Fluviorum Rex."
*Virgil. Geog.* l. 1.

*Proluit insano contorquens vortice sylvas*
*Fluviorum rex Eridanus.*

So other poets; as,
*Lucan.* l. 2.

*Quoque magis nullum tellus se solvit in amnem,*
*Eridanus fractasque evolvit in æquora sylvas.*

*Sidon. Paneg.*

—— *Tibi maxime fluctu*
*Eridane.*

Ovid and other poets feign it to have been the river into which Phaeton fell.

*Ovid. Met.* l. 2.

*Quem procul à patria diverso maximus orbe*
*Excipit Eridanus.*

*Claudian. in Prob. et Olyb. Cons.*

*Et Phaethonteæ perpessus damna ruinæ*
*Eridanus.*

This river was afterwards placed in heaven among the constellations.

*Cicero in Arat.*

*Namque etiam Eridanum cernes in parte locatum*
*Cœli, funestum magnis cum viribus amnem.*

*Claudian de VI Cons. Honor.*

*Stellifer Eridanus sinuatis fluctibus errans,*

Dionysius calls this river Ἠριδανὸς καλλιρρόος. It also bore the name of *Padus. Apollon. Argon.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 5; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

ERIGENA (*Biog.*) vide *Duns.*

ERISICHTHON (*Myth.*) or *Erysichthon*, Ἐρυσίχθων, a Thessalian, son of Triops, who, having derided the mysteries of Ceres, was afflicted by the goddess for his impiety with an insatiable appetite. *Callim. in Cerer.*; *Ovid. Met.* l. 8; *Athen.* l. 10, &c.

ERIZZO, *Sebastian* (*Biog.*) a numismatical writer of Venice, was born in 1530, and died in 1585, leaving, 1. 'Discorso sopra la Medaglie degli Antichi,' &c. 4to. Venice, without date, but some copies have the date of 1471. 2. 'Le Sei Giornati, mandate in Luce da Ludovico Dolce,' 4to. Venice, 1567. 3. 'Esposizione delle tre Canzoni di Francesco Petrarca,' &c. 4to. Venice, 1561. 4. 'Trattato dello Strumento, e della Via Inventrice degli Antichi,' 4to. ibid. 1554; besides a Discourse on Civil Government, and a translation of some of Plato's Dialogues.

ERNESTI, *John Augustus* (*Biog.*) a philologer and native of Thuringia, was born in 1707, and died in 1781. He published editions of 'Homer,' 5 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1759; 'Callimachus,' 2 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1761; 'Cicero,' of which he published three editions, namely, one in 5 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1737, and the two others in 8 vols. 8vo. Hall. 1758 and 1774; to which last was added his 'Clavis Ciceroniana,' which has also been published separately; 'Tacitus,' 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1752, 1772; 'Suetonius,' 8vo. Lips. 1748, and again 1775, neither of which editions is to be recommended for correctness; Aristophanes 'Nubes,' Lips. 1788, with the ancient Scholia; Xenophon's 'Memorabilia,' Lips. 1737, 1742, 1755, &c. Besides the above-mentioned works, he wrote, 1. 'Initia Doctrinæ solidioris,' the seventh edition, 8vo. Lips. 1783. 2. 'Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti,' the third edition, 8vo. Lips. 1783. 3. 'An improved Edition of Hederic's Lexicon,' 1754 and 1767. 4. 'A 'Theological Library,' 11 vols. 8vo. 1760—1771. 5. 'Opuscula oratoria,' &c. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1762. 6. 'Archæologia literaria,' 8vo. Lips. 1768; to which may be added his edition of 'Fabricii Bibl. Græc.' of which he lived to complete only the three first volumes.

ERNESTI, *Augustus William*, nephew of the preceding, who died in 1801, is well known as the editor of Livy, Quintilian, and other classics.

ERNESTI, *Jos. Christ. Theophilus*, probably of the same family, is known as the author of, 1. 'Lexicon Technologiæ Græcorum Rhetoricæ,' &c. 8vo. Lips. 1795. 2. 'Lexicon Technologiæ Latinorum Rhetoricæ,' 8vo. Lips. 1797.

ERNESTI, *J. H.* is known as the author of 'Clavis Horatiana,' 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1802.

EROPUS (*Hist.*) or *Æropus*, succeeded his father, Philip I, on the throne of Macedonia, A. C. 602. *Justin.* l. 7.

EROS (*Hist.*) a slave, who, on being asked for a sword by his master, Anthony, instead of presenting it to him, fell upon it himself. *Plut. in Anton.*

EROSTRATUS (*Biog.*) vide *Eratostratus.*

EROTIAN (*Biog.*) a physician, who was the author of 'Onomasticon,' Gr. et Lat. by Eustachius, 4to. Venet. 1566; it was reprinted with 'Galeni and Herodoti Glossaria in Hippocratem,' Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Lips. 1669.

ERPENIUS, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) or, in Dutch, *Thomas Van Erpe*, an Oriental scholar, of Gorcum, in Holland, was born in 1584, and died in 1624, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Annotationes ad Lexicon Arabicum Francisci Raphelengii,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1613. 2. 'Grammatica Arabica,' 4to. 1613. 3. 'Proverbiorum Arabicorum Centuriæ II, Arabicè et Latine,' &c. 4to. 1614. 4. 'Lochmanni Fabulæ et Selecta quædam Arabum Adagia,' 8vo. Amst. 1615, 4to. 1656, and with the Arabic Grammar just mentioned. 5. 'Giarumia Grammatica de Centum Regentibus,' 4to. 1617. 6. 'Novum Testament. Arabicè,' 4to. 1615. 7. 'Historia Josephi Patriarchæ ex Alcorano, Arabicè, cum Versione Latina et Notis,' 4to. 1617. 8. 'Canones de Literarum E V I, apud Arabes Natura et Permutatione,' 4to. 1618. 9. 'Rudimenta Linguæ Arabicæ,' 8vo. 1620; an improved edition by Schultens, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1733. 10. 'Versio et Notæ ad Arabicam Paraphrasin in Evangelium Joannis,' 1620. 11. 'Grammatica Hebræa,' 8vo. 1621. 12. 'Orationes Tres de Linguarum Hebrææ atque Arabicæ Dignitati,' 8vo. 1621. 13. 'Pentateuchus Mosis Arabicè,' 4to. 1622. 14. 'Elmacini Historia Saracenica,' &c. fol. 1625. 15. 'Psalmi Davidis Syriacè, cum Versione Latina.' 4to. 1625. 16. 'Grammatica Chaldæa et Syra,' 8vo. 17. 'De Peregrinatione Gallica utiliter instituenda Tractatus,' 12mo. 1631. 18. 'Præcepta de Lingua Græcorum communi,' 8vo. 1662. 19. 'Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum,' &c. 4to. 1624. He also contemplated publishing a 'Thesaurus Grammaticus,' for the Arabic tongue, but did not live to accomplish his purpose, as we learn from Mr. Chappelow, in his preface to his 'Elementa Linguæ Arabicæ: Praxi Grammaticæ novam legendi Praxin addidit Leonardus Chappelow,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1730.

ERROL, *Francis, eighth Earl of* (*Hist.*) one of the leaders of the popish party in Scotland, who, entering too warmly into the interests of Spain, was compelled, with the earls of Huntley and Angus, to fly the kingdom. He afterwards obtained permission to return, and died in 1604, leaving a high reputation for nobleness of spirit.

ERROL, *William, ninth Earl of*, son of the preceding, acted as High Constable at the coronation of Charles I, according to the custom of his ancestors, with whom this office was hereditary, and died in 1636.

ERROL, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Hay [vide *Hay*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Hay, earl of Errol, lord Hay, hereditary constable of Scotland.

*Arms.* *Argent*, three escutcheons *gules.*

*Crest.* A falcon *proper.*

*Supporters.* Two men in country habits, each holding an ox yoke over his shoulder.

*Motto.* "Serva jugum."

ERSKINE, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a faithful adherent to king Robert Bruce, and joined the earl of Murray and sir James Douglas in their expedition into England; where, by his many feats of valour there displayed, he procured the honour of knighthood.

ERSKINE, *Sir Robert*, son and successor of the preceding, trod in the honourable steps of his father, and rendered essential service to king David by his prudence in council, as also by his valour in arms. He was one of the commis-

sioners employed to negotiate the redemption of his royal master, who was taken at the battle of Durham in 1346. He died in 1385, after having testified his loyalty and zeal to Robert II, the successor of king David, and made numerous benefactions to the church.

ERSKINE, *Sir Thomas*, his son, was high in the confidence of Robert III, by whom he was sent on an embassy into England in 1392.

ERSKINE, *Robert, Lord of*, in imitation of his ancestors signalized himself by his loyalty to James I; for whose redemption, when a prisoner in England, he was sent to treat, and afterwards was one of the hostages who remained for the security of the payment.

ERSKINE, *Thomas, Lord of*, son of the preceding, notwithstanding he was unsuccessful, as his father had been before him, in his application to the crown for the earldom of Marr, which he claimed in right of Isabel, his grandmother, yet he was true to his sovereign, James III, in his distress, and served him to the end, when the king was miserably killed in the field of Stirling in 1488.

ERSKINE, *Alexander, Lord of*, son of the preceding, was in great favour with king James IV, having been entrusted with the keeping of his majesty in his youth, and continued to serve him as his Privy Councillor until his death in 1510.

ERSKINE, *John, Lord of*, had the tuition of James V entrusted to him, which charge he executed so much to the satisfaction of this prince, that on his coming of age he sent him on an embassy into France in 1534, to propose a match betwixt the king and a daughter of that crown; and afterwards he was sent as ambassador into England. On the death of James V he had the keeping of the young queen Mary committed to him in Stirling Castle, which trust he discharged with no less fidelity, and in 1548 he conducted his royal pupil into France.

ERSKINE, *Robert, Master of*, eldest son of the preceding, was slain at the battle of Pinkie in 1547.

ERSKINE, *Thomas, Master of*, second son of John, lord Erskine above-mentioned, was employed in several embassies into England, whereby he gained great reputation.

ERSKINE, *John, Lord, Earl of Marr*, third son of John, lord Erskine above-mentioned. [Vide *Marr*]

ERSKINE, *Henry, third Lord Cardross*, vide *Cardross*.

ERSKINE, *Thomas, Lord*, third son of the fifth earl of Buchan, whose distinguished merits as a lawyer are fresh in the recollection of every one, was born in 1749; and, after having served for some time in the Royal Navy, was called to the English bar in 1772. He took his seat as King's Counsel in 1783, was constituted Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales in the same year; appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Prince of Wales in 1802, and Keeper of the Seals of the duchy of Cornwall; constituted Lord High Chancellor of England in 1806, and died in 1823. His lordship likewise distinguished himself as the author of a pamphlet, entitled 'On the Causes and Consequences of the War with France,' which, if it did not add to his lordship's credit as a politician, increased his popularity in no small degree.

ERSKINE, *John* (*Ecc.*) baron of Dun, one of the leaders of the Scotch reformation, was born in 1508 or 1509, and died in 1591, after having acted as one of the five superintendants, who in fact took the episcopal authority upon them, under another name. He had a principal hand in compiling the 'Second Book of Discipline,' for the government of the presbyterian church.

ERSKINE (*Her.*) the name of a noble family, which shines conspicuously in the annals of history, as mentioned above. It is a local surname, derived from the barony of Erskine, in Renfrew, and consequently bespeaks the antiquity of the family, although mention is not made of it earlier than the reign of Alexander II. The earldom of Marr, which had been claimed in 1436 by Robert, lord Erskine, in right of his mother, was confirmed in 1561 to John, third son of John, twelfth lord Erskine, which title became extinct in 1716, on the attainder of John, sixth earl of Marr; but has been restored by his present majesty George IV. The earldom of Buchan came into this family by the marriage of James Erskine, the eldest son of the second marriage of John, second earl of Marr; to which was added the honour and title of lord Cardross, conferred in 1604 on Henry, brother of the said James, earl of Buchan. [Vide *Buchan*]

ERSKINE, *Lord*, a title enjoyed by a junior branch of this family, which was conferred in 1806 on Thomas Erskine, the celebrated pleader before-mentioned, who was created lord Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in Cornwall. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms*. *Azure*, three garbs *or*.

*Crest*. On a wreath, a dexter arm couped below the shoulder, grasping a baton or rugged club, both *proper*.

*Supporters*. On the dexter side an ostrich, in his mouth a serpent; on the sinister a griffin; the one charged with a mullet under the wing, the other on the shoulder.

*Motto*. "Trial by jury."

ERSKINE, a younger branch of the above-mentioned family, of the earl of Marr, enjoys the title of earl of Kellie, conferred in 1619 on sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar.

ERSKINE, a branch of the same family, enjoys likewise the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1791 on sir William Erskine, for his long services in the German and American wars.

ERSKINE, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist minister, and a native of Scotland, was born in 1624, and died in 1696, after having been imprisoned for his nonconformity. He left some MS. treatises in Latin.

ERSKINE, *Ebenezer*, son of the preceding, took an active part in the schism in Scotland, known by the name of the secession, and died in 1754, leaving four volumes of Sermons.

ERSKINE, *Ralph*, brother to the preceding, and also a Scotch minister, died in 1752, aged 68, leaving some theological works, which were published in 1764.

ERSKINE, *David, Lord Dun*, a Scotch lawyer, who died in 1755, at the age of 85, left a work entitled 'Lord Dun's Advices,' 12mo. 1750.

ERVIGIUS (*Hist.*) a king of the Visigoths, in Gallia Narbonensis, in 687.

ERVIGIUS (*Numis.*) coins of this king are extant, bearing the inscription, ERVIGIUS REX.—I. D. N. M. N. ERVIGIUS REX.

ERXLEBEN, *John Christian Polycarp* (*Biog.*) a naturalist of Quedlinburgh, was born in 1744, and died in 1777, leaving, 1. 'Practical Observations on the Veterinary Art,' 1771. 2. 'Dissertations relative to Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,' 1776. 3. 'Elements of Natural History,' 2 vols. 8vo. fourth edition, Gottingen. 1776. 4. 'Elements of Physic,' 8vo. Franckfort, 1794, sixth edition. 5. 'Elements of Chemistry,' 8vo. 1790, third edition.

ERYCE (*Geog.*) Ἐρύκη, one of the most ancient cities of Sicily, situated on Mount Eryx; some have supposed it distinct from Eryx, standing on the same mountain. *Plin.* l. 3; *Steph. Byzant.*; *Fazel. Rer. Sic. Hist.*

ERYCE (*Numis.*) many medals are extant of this city, bearing for their types the club of Hercules, or the figure of Hercules, Venus, &c. inscriptions, ЕРΥ.—ЕРΥΚ.—ЕРΥΚΕΙΝΩΝ.

ERYCEIRA, *Ferdinand de Meneses, Count d'* (*Biog.*) a writer of Lisbon in the 17th century, left, 1. 'The History of Tangiers,' fol. 1723. 2. 'The History of Portugal, from 1640 to 1657,' 2 vols. fol. 3. 'The Life of John I,' besides others, mentioned by the 'Journal Etranger,' of 1757.

ERYCEIRA, *Francis Xavier de Meneses, Count d'*, great grandson of the preceding, was born at Lisbon in 1673, and died in 1743, leaving, 1. 'Memoirs on the Value of the Coins

of Portugal,' &c. 4to. 1738. 2. 'Reflections on Academical Studies.' 3. 'Fifty-eight Parallels of Illustrious Men, and Twelve of Illustrious Women.' 4. 'The Henriade, an Heroic Poem,' &c. 4to. 1741, &c.

ERYCINA (*Myth.*) an epithet for Venus, so called from a temple of Venus, built upon Mount Eryx.

ERYMANTHUS (*Geog.*) 'Ερύμανθος, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia, celebrated as the place where Hercules killed the boar which depopulated the country, known by the name of the Erymanthian boar, of which frequent representations are given on medals.

ERYTHRA (*Geog.*) the name of a town of Ionia, another in Bœotia, a third in Lycia, a fourth in Cyprus, &c. *Plin.* l. 4, 5, &c; *Steph. Byz.*

Erythra (*Numis.*) medals are extant, bearing the inscription, ΕΡΥ. ΕΡΥΘ. ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ; some of which are ascribed to the town in Bœotia, but still more to that in Ionia. *Vaill. Num. Gr.; Trist. Comm. Hist.* tom. ii; *Harduin. Oper.; Hunt. Num. Pop. et Urb. &c.*

ERYTHRÆUM *Mare* (*Geog.*) vide *Rubrum.*

ERYTHRÆUS (*Biog.*) vide *Erithræus.*

ERYX (*Myth.*) Ἔρυξ, a son of Butes and Venus, whom Hercules killed in combat. *Hygin., Fab.* 16, &c.; *Virg. Æn.* l. 5; *et Serv. in Loc.*

Eryx (*Geog.*) a mountain of Sicily, near Drepanum, now *Giuliano,* which received its name from Eryx, who was buried there. One if not two towns were built upon this mountain [vide *Eryce*], and also a temple to Venus. [Vide *Erycina*]

ESAR-HADDON (*Bibl.*) אסרחדן, son of Sennacharib, who succeeded his father on the throne of Syria, and died A. M. 3336, after a reign of 29 years. 2 *Kings* xviii. &c. He is called by Isaiah Sargon. *Isaiah* xx. 1.

ESAU (*Bibl.*) עשו, son of Isaac and Rebecca, was born A. M. 2168, A. C. 1836. *Gen.* xxv. &c.

ESCALA (*Hist.*) vide *Scala.*

ESCALO, *Mastino de l'* (*Hist.*) podestat of Verona in 1259, was assassinated in 1273. His family held this magistracy for upwards of a century; and Mastino III, a descendant of his, added Vicenza, Brescia, and Padua, to their territory; but the Venetians reduced their power at his death in 1387.

ESCHENBACH, *Andrew Christian* (*Biog.*) a divine, and philologer of Nüremburg, was born in 1663, and died in 1722. Some of his philological works were printed in the 'Syntagma secundum Dissertationum Philologicarum,' 8vo. Rotterdam, 1700; besides which he published, 1. An edition of the 'Orphei Argonautica,' &c. with notes, Ultraj. 1689. 2. An edition of 'Matthæi Devarii de Particulis Græcæ Linguæ,' &c. 12mo. Amst. 1700. 3. 'Epigenes, sive Commentarius in Fragmenta Orphica,' 4to. Nuremb. 1702.

ESCOBAR, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Jesuit, surnamed *Mendoza,* who died in 1669, at the age of 80, was the author of, 1. 'Theologia Moralis,' 7 vols. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1663. 2. 'Commentaria in Vetus et Novum Testamentum,' &c. 9 vols. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1667.

Escobar, *Bartholomew,* a Jesuit, of a noble family of Seville, was born in 1558, and died while a missionary at Lima in 1624, leaving, 1. 'Conciones Quadragesimales et de Adventu,' fol. 2. 'De Festis Domini,' &c.

ESCULAPIUS (*Myth.*) vide *Æsculapius.*

ESDRAS (*Bibl.*) or *Ezra,* עזרא, of a sacerdotal family, and descendant of Jeraiah, the high-priest, was put to death at Riblatha, by Nebuchadnezzar. He wrote an account of the return of the Jews from Babylon to Jerusalem, and of the transactions of the times in which he bore a part. There are four books extant that bear his name; but the first two only are acknowledged as canonical, and make but one book in the Hebrew.

ESE, *James Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Antwerp, who excelled in painting birds and flowers, &c.

ESHBAAL (*Bibl.*) vide *Ishbosheth.*

ESHBAN (*Bibl.*) אשבן, son of Dishan, and grandson of Esau. *Gen.* xxxvi.

ESHCOL (*Bibl.*) אשכל, one of Abraham's allies in the valley of Mamre. *Gen.* xiv.

ESHTAOL (*Bibl.*) אשתאול, a town of Dan. *Judg.* xiii.

ESHTEMOTH (*Bibl.*) or *Eshtemo,* אשתמע, a town in the south of Judah. 1 *Chron.* iv.

ESOP (*Biog.*) vide *Æsop.*

ESPAGNAC, *John Baptist Joseph de Sahuquet Damazil, Baron d'* (*Hist.*) a French general, who died at Paris in 1783, at the age of 70, after having signalized himself in the campaigns of Italy. He left among his works, as an author, 1. 'Campagnes du Roi en 1745,' &c. 4 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Essai sur la Science de la Guerre,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1751. 3. 'Essai sur les grandes Operations de la Guerre,' 4 vols. 8vo. 1755. 4. 'Supplément aux Reveries du Maréchal de Saxe,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1773; also in 3 vols. 4to.

ESPAGNE, *John d'* (*Biog.*) a French Protestant divine of Dauphiny in the 17th century, published several tracts, collected in 2 vols. 12mo. Hague and Geneva.

ESPAGNET, *John d'* (*Biog.*) president of the parliament of Paris in the 17th century, was the author of 'Encheiridion Physicæ Restitutæ,' a system of physics set up in opposition to that of Aristotle. This book was translated into French, under the title of 'La Philosophie des Anciens en sa Pureté.' In 1616 he published an old MS. entitled 'Le Rozier des Guerres;' to which he added a treatise of his own upon the institution of a young prince. This MS. had been previously printed in 1523.

ESPEN, *Zeger Bernard Van* (*Biog.*) a canonist of Louvain, was born in 1646, and died in 1748. His works, among which was his 'Jus Ecclesiasticum Universum,' were collected in 4 vols. fol. Paris. 1753.

ESPENCE, *Claude d'* (*Biog.*) a divine of Chalons sur Marne, was born of noble parents in 1511, and died in 1571. His works, which were mostly theological, were published in fol. Paris, 1619.

ESPERIENTE, *Philip Callimachus* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Experiens,* an Italian historian, was born at San Geminiano, in Tuscany, in 1437, and died in 1496, leaving, 1. 'Attila,' &c. 4to. Trevis. without date, probably 1489; Hagen. 1531; and 8vo. Basil. 1541; also inserted in Bonfidius's Historians. 2. 'Historia de Rege Uladislas seu Clade Varnensi,' 4to. August. Vind. 1519; Cracov. 1582, by Michael Bruto; and also printed with the History of Poland, by Martin Cromer, 1589; and in Bonfidius's Collection. 3. 'De Clade Varnensi Epistola,' inserted in 'Chronicon Turcicum,' Vol. II, by Louiceius, Basil. 1556; and fol. Francof. 1578. 4. 'Oratio de Bello Turcis Inferendo,' &c. 4to. Hagen. 1533; besides some MS. containing Latin Poems, &c.

ESPRIT, *James* (*Biog.*) a French didactic writer, was born in 1611, and died in 1678, leaving, among other things, 'La Fausseté des Vertus Humaines,' intended as a comment on the Maxims of Rochefoucault.

ESQUILIÆ (*Topog.*) or *Esquilinus Mons,* now *Monte di S. Maria Maggiore,* one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, whence also *Esquilina Porta,* the gate now called *S. Lorenzo.*

ESQUILINUS *Mons* (*Geog.*) vide *Esquiliæ.*

ESSENIUS, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) a Dutch divine, was born at Bommel, in the duchy of Guelderland, in 1618, and died in 1672, leaving, 1. 'Triumphus Crucis, sive Fides Catholica,' &c. Amstel. 1649. 2. 'De Moralitate Sabbathi,' 1658. 3. 'Disquisitio de Moralitate Sabbathi Hebdomadalis,' 1665. 4. 'Dissertationes de Decalogo,' &c. 4to. Ultraj. 1666. 5. 'Vindiciæ Quarti Precepti in Decalogo.' 6. 'Defensio Concilii Theologici Ultrajectini,' &c. 4to. 1658; which was answered by Desmarius, in his 'Vindiciæ de Canonicis,' 4to. Groning. 1660. 7. 'Systema Theologicum,' &c. 2 vols.

4to. Ultraj. 1659. 8. 'Synopsis Controversiarum Theologicarum,' &c. Amst. and Ultraj. 1661, and three times reprinted; besides some Orations, &c.

ESSEX *Thomas Cromwell, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a statesman of low extraction in the reign of Henry VIII, who, by the favour of Cardinal Wolsey, rose to the post of Secretary of State. The active part which he took in the marriage of Anne of Cleves, dissatisfied the king so much, that he at length fell under his displeasure, and was, after six weeks' imprisonment, executed on Tower-hill in 1540. [Vide Plate VII]

Essex, *Walter Devereux, first Earl of*, son of sir Richard Devereux, was born in 1540; and after having rendered essential service to queen Elizabeth in Ireland, he died in 1576.

Essex, *Robert, second Earl of*, son of the preceding, and the favourite of Elizabeth, was born in 1567; educated at Cambridge; and, after receiving extraordinary favours from his sovereign, he repaid them by insolence and open rebellion, for which he suffered in 1601. He is commonly said to have been the patron of learning and learned men, and, but for his lawless ambition, might have been the ornament of his family, and the age in which he lived. [Vide Plate XIII]

Essex, *Robert, third Earl of*, son of the preceding, after having been restored, on king James's accession, to his father's honours, displayed his ingratitude by joining in the rebellion against his sovereign, Charles I. He was at the head of the rebel troops at the battle of Newbury, and other engagements; but falling afterwards under the suspicion of not being true to his party, he was expelled from parliament in 1645, and died the next year. [Vide Plate XVIII] He is also well known as the first husband of the lady mentioned in the next article.

Essex, *Frances Howard, Countess of*, second daughter of Thomas Howard, first earl of Suffolk, and first wife of Robert Devereux, third earl of Essex, obtained a divorce from him on the ground of impotency, that she might be married to her paramour Robert Carr, earl of Somerset. They were afterwards both tried and condemned for the murder of sir Thomas Overbury; but sentence was not executed upon her, and she died in 1632.

Essex, *Arthur Capel, first Earl of*, and son of the loyal lord Capel, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was sent in 1670 as an ambassador to Christian V, king of Denmark, and after having acquitted himself honourably of that and other charges, he was implicated in the "Fanatic Plot," as it is called, with lord Russell; and being sent prisoner to the Tower in 1683, he was found soon after with his throat cut.

Essex, *Algernon, second Earl of*, and son of the preceding, attended king William to the grand congress at the Hague; and after serving him both in a civil and military capacity, he died in 1709.

Essex, *William, fourth Earl of*, son of the preceding, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia; sworn of the Privy Council in 1737, and died in 1742.

Essex, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which has been enjoyed by several families, namely, of Bouchier, Cromwell, Devereux, and lastly Capel. Henry Bouchier, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, was created in 1461 viscount Bouchier, and earl of Essex, which title became extinct in 1540 at the death of Henry, the second earl. In the same year, Thomas Cromwel, the statesman above-mentioned, was created earl of Essex, which he also forfeited before the year was expired. Walter Devereux, of the Devereux family [vide *Devereux*], was the next on whom this title was conferred in 1572, which became extinct in 1646. At the Restoration it was revived in the person of Arthur Capel above-mentioned. [Vide *Capel*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Capel, earl of Essex, viscount Malden, and baron Capel of Hadham.

*Arms.* *Gules* a lion rampant between three cross crosslets fitchy *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a demi-lion rampant couped *or*, holding in his paws a cross crosslets fitchy *or*.

*Supporters.* Two lions *or*, ducally crowned *gules*.

*Motto.* "Fido et fortitudine."

Essex, *James* (*Biog.*) an architect of Cambridge, was born in 1723, and died in 1784, leaving, among other works, as an author, 'Remarks on the Antiquity of different Modes of Brick and Stone Buildings in England,' Archæol. vol. iv.; 'Observations on Lincoln Cathedral,' ibid.; besides a paper in vol. vi. on Round Churches, and another on Croyland Abbey, which forms the 22d No. of the Bibliotheca Topog. Britann.

Essex (*Geog.*) a county of England.

*Geography of Essex.*

*Boundaries and Extent.* Essex is bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Kent, and W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It is about 54 miles long, and 48 broad.

*Principal Towns.* Colchester, Chelmsford, Saffron-Walden, Malden, Barking, Bocking and Braintree, Epping, Harwich, Ongar, &c.; three of which are boroughs, namely, Colchester, Harwich, and Malden.

*Principal Rivers.* The Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding.

*History of Essex.*

The original inhabitants of Essex were the *Trinobantes*; and, on their expulsion by the Saxons, it formed one of the seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy, namely, of the East Saxons, or Essex, having kings of its own in the following succession:

| *Kings.* | *Began to reign about* |
|---|---|
| Ereskius | 526 |
| Sigebert I. | |
| Suithelm I. | 535 |
| Slidda | 587 |
| Seabert | 596 |
| Sexred Seward and Sigebert, together | 616 |
| Sigebert II | 623 |
| Sigebert III | 648 |
| Suithelm II | 661 |
| Sicher and Sebba, together | 663 |
| Sigebard and Swenfred, together | 693 |
| Offa | 700 |
| Sebred | 709 |
| Suithred | 746 |

The names of the other kings unknown until 819, when it was incorporated with the other kingdoms into one by Egbert.

ESTCOURT, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an actor and a writer, of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, was born in 1668, and died in 1713, leaving behind him two dramatic pieces; namely, 1. 'Fair Example,' a comedy, 4to. 1706; and, 2. 'Prunella,' 4to. an interlude.

ESTE (*Hist.*) one of the most ancient and illustrious houses in Italy, which enjoyed the title of marquis, drawn from the town of that name.

Este (*Geog.*) in Latin *Ateste*, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, situated at the conflux of the Bacchiglione and Gua, 18 miles S. W. Padua, 36 E. Mantua. Lon. 11° 39′, lat. 45° 13′ N. This town formerly gave the title of marquis to the family

above-mentioned, and was a bishop's see suffragan of Aquileia. It was ruined by the usurper Ezzelino in 1247.

ESTHER (*Bibl.*) אסתר, or *Hadassah*, of the tribe of Benjamin, daughter of Abihail, and wife to king Ahasuerus, whose history is given in a book that bears her name, which is reckoned canonical by both Jews and Christians.

ESTIUS, *William* (*Biog.*) a divine of the Romish church, was born at Gorcum, in Holland, in 1542, and died in 1613. His works are, 1. 'Martyrium Edmundi Campiani, Societatis Jesu,' translated from the French, 8vo. Lusan. 1582. 2. 'Historia Martyrum Gorcomensium,' &c. 8vo. Duac. 1603. 3. 'Orationes Theologicæ,' 8vo. Duac. 1614. 4. 'Commentarii in Quatuor Libros Sententiarum,' 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1615. 5. 'In Omnes B. Pauli et Aliorum Apostolorum Epistolas Commentaria,' 2 vols. fol. 1614. 6. 'Annotationes in Præcipua Difficiliora S. Scripturæ Loca,' fol. Antv. 1621. 7. 'Contra Avaritiam Scientiæ, inserted in a work entitled 'Tractatus triplex de Ordine Amoris.'

ESTOILE, *Peter de l'* (*Biog.*) grand auditor of the Chancery of Paris, who died in 1611. He left several MSS., some of which were published; namely, 1. 'Journal de Henri III,' 5 vols. 8vo. 1744, by the Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy. 2. 'Journal du Regne de Henri IV,' 1636. These two journals were published by the two Messrs. Godefroi at Cologne; the first in 4 vols. 8vo.; and the second in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719, under the title of 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France.'

Estoile, *Claude de l'*, son of the foregoing, was one of the five authors employed by cardinal Richelieu in manufacturing plays; besides which he wrote some Odes that were inserted in the 'Recueil des Poetes François,' 5 vols. 12mo. 1692. He died in 1652, at the age of 52.

ESTOUTEVILLE, *William d'* (*Ecc.*) of an ancient and illustrious family of Normandy, was born in 1403, created a cardinal by Eugene IV in 1437, and died in 1483, after having been charged with important commissions during the reigns of Charles VII and Louis XI.

ESTRADES, *Godfrey, Count d'* (*Hist.*) marshal of France, and an able negotiator, was born at Agen in 1627; and, after having served a long time in Holland under prince Maurice, he was sent as ambassador extraordinary into England in 1661, assisted at the conferences of Nimeguen in 1663, and died in 1686. The negotiations of the count d'Estrades were printed at the Hague in 9 vols. 12mo. which is merely an abstract from the original, forming 22 vols. folio; some of which were published at Amsterdam in 12mo. 1709.

ESTREES, *John d'* (*Hist.*) grand-master of the artillery of France, was born in 1486 of a distinguished and ancient family, and died in 1567, after having signalized himself on several occasions, particularly at the taking of Calais.

Estrees, *Francis Annibal d'*, son of the preceding, a duke and marshal, was born in 1573, and died in 1670 after having quitted a bishopric for the army, and displayed great skill and valour at the taking of Treves and other places. He was the author of, 1. 'Memoires de la Regence de Marie de Medicis,' the best edition of which is that of Paris, 12mo. 1666. 2. 'Relation de la Guerre de Mantoue,' 1630. 3. 'Relation de ce Conclave ou Gregoire XV fut elévé au Pontificat,' &c.

Estrees, *Gabrielle d'*, sister of Francis Annibal d'Estrees, was the favourite mistress of Henry IV, whom he intended to make his wife, if she had not died in 1599.

Estrees, *Francis Annibal d'*, a peer and marshal of France, was honourably engaged in all the wars of his time, and died in 1707, at the age of 83.

Estrees, *Victor-Marie d'*, vice-admiral of France, acquired great glory at the bombardment of Barcelona, Alicant, and other places; and, after being created marshal of France for his signal services, died in 1737, aged 77.

Estrees, *Louis Cesar, Duc d'*, marshal of France, and minister of state, first distinguished himself in the war against Spain; and, after displaying his courage at the battle of Fontenoi, the sieges of Mons, Charleroi, &c. he died in 1771, aged 76.

Estrees, *Cesar d'* (*Ecc.*) cardinal and abbot of St. Germain des Près, son of the preceding, was born in 1628, created cardinal after various promotions by Clement X in 1671, had a share in the election of Alexander VII, Innocent XII, and Clement XI, by whom he was employed on different missions, and died in 1714. His works, as an author, are, 1. 'L'Europe Vivante et Mourante,' 24mo. Brussels (for Paris), 1759. 2. 'Replique au Nom de M. Desgrouais, à la Lettre de l'Abbe Desfontaines,' &c. 12mo. Avignon. 1745.

ETAM (*Bibl.*) עיטם, a rock to which Sampson retired. *Judg.* xv. Also a city in the tribe of Judah, built by Rehoboam. 1 *Chron.* v.

ETEARCHUS (*Hist.*) Ἐτέαρχος, a king of Oaxus, in Crete, whose son Battus led a colony to Cyrene. *Herod.* l. 4.

ETEOCLES (*Myth.*) Ἐτεοκλῆς, the eldest son of Œdipus, king of Thebes, who agreed with his brother Polynices that they should reign alternately; but refusing at the end of the first year to give up the throne to the latter, a war ensued, which ended in the death of the two brothers, who perished in single combat. *Æschyl. in Sept. Ante. Theb.*; *Eurip. in Phœn.*; *Apollod.* l. 3; *Ovid. Inst.* l. 5, el. 6; *Stat. Theb.* l. 12; *Paus.* l. 5, &c.

ETEOCLUS (*Myth.*) one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus in his expedition against Thebes. *Eurip. in Phœniss.*; *Apollod.* l. 3.

ETEONICUS (*Hist.*) Ἐτεονικος, a Lacedæmonian general, who, by a stratagem, forced Conon to raise the siege of Mitylene. *Diod.* l. 13; *Polyæn.* l. 1.

ETHAM (*Bibl.*) אתם, the third station of the Israelites when coming out of Egypt.

ETHAN (*Bibl.*) איתן, the Ezrahite, and one of the wisest men of his time; nevertheless Solomon was wiser than he. 1 *Kings* iv.

Ethan, son of Shammah, a Levite of the family of Gershom.

ETH-BAAL (*Bibl.*) אתבעל, king of the Zidonians, and father of Jezebel, the wife of Ahab. 1 *Kings* xvi.

ETHELBALD (*Hist.*) or *Ethelwald*, eldest son of Ethelwolf, king of England, succeeded his father in 857, and died after a wicked reign of three years.

ETHELBERT (*Hist.*) king of Kent, succeeded his father Emeric in 560, and died after a prudent and happy reign of more than 50 years, in which time he was converted to Christianity by St. Austin. *Bed. Hist.* l. 1; *Gregor. Turon.* l. 9, &c.

Ethelbert, second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his elder brother Ethelbald, or Ethelwald, in 860.

Ethelbert, the last king of East Anglia, was treacherously murdered by Offa, king of Mercia, in 792.

ETHELBURGA (*Hist.*) wife of Edwin, king of Northumberland, through whose influence he was converted to Christianity.

ETHELFLEDA (*Hist.*) sister of king Edward, who was of a masculine character, and assisted her brother in the government of the kingdom.

ETHELRED (*Hist.*) brother and successor of king Edward the Martyr, attempted to release himself from the tax called *Danegelt* by causing all the Danes in England to be murdered in one day, in consequence of which Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England. Ethelred retreated to Normandy; but returning to England after the death of Sweyn, he died in 1016, after a reign of 38 years, and was succeeded by Edmund Ironside.

ETHELWALD (*Hist.*) vide *Ethelbald*.

Ethelwald, cousin-german to Edward the Elder, rebelled against him on his first accession, but was defeated, and slain in battle.

ETHELWARD (*Biog.*) or *Ethelwerd*, grandson of Ethelred, and an English historian, wrote a History of England in four books, which was edited with William of Malmsbury, Roger, Hoveden, and some others, by sir Henry Saville, under the title of 'Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam,' &c. Lond. 1595, Francof. 1601.

ETHELWOLF (*Hist.*) the son of Egbert, and father of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 837, and died in 858. He was the first who paid the tribute to the pope, which was known by the name of *Peter's pence*. *Asser. in Vit. Aelf.*; *Chron. Sax.*

ETHELWOLF (*Ecc.*) or *Ethelvolde*, bishop of Winchester in the 10th century, was the author of different works; namely, 'De Planetis et Mundi Climatibus,' &c.

ETHERED (*Hist.*) the third son of Ethelwolf, king of England, succeeded his brother Ethelbert in 866, and died, in the sixth year of his reign, of the wounds he had received in battle with the Danes, who harassed the country, particularly at this period. He was succeeded by Alfred the Great.

ETHEREGE, *Sir George* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, descended of an ancient family in Oxfordshire, was born about 1636, and died in 1688. Among his dramatic pieces, his 'Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter,' has been reckoned his master-piece; besides which he wrote in prose 'An Account of the Rejoicing at the Diet of Ratisbon, performed by Sir George Etherege residing there from his Majesty of Great Britain, upon Occasion of the Birth of the Prince of Wales,' printed in the Savoy, 1683.

ETHERINGTON (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family of Kingston-upon-Hull, co. York, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1775 on sir Henry Etherington; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Per pale *argent* and *sable*, three lions rampant, counterchanged two and one.

*Crest.* A tower, decayed on the sinister side, *argent*, on the battlement *or*, a leopard's face *proper*.

ETHFIN (*Hist.*) son of Eugene VII, succeeded his nephew Murdac on the Scottish throne about 730, and died after a reign of 30 years, at the close of which the peace of the kingdom was disturbed by some of the factious nobles, to whom he entrusted his power. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



ETHIOPIA (*Geog.*) vide *Æthiopia*.

ETHODIUS (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of Scotland, who are said to have reigned as early as the second century.

ETHRYGE, *Sir George* (*Biog.*) or *Etheridge, George*, in Latin *Edrycus*, probably an ancestor of the preceding Etherege, was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, and admitted of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1534; made the king's professor of Greek in 1553; dismissed from that post on the accession of Elizabeth, on account of his attachment to popery; and was living in 1588, but the time of his death is not known. He wrote verses both in Greek and Hebrew. One piece of his he presented to queen Elizabeth in 1566, when she visited Oxford, entitled, 'Acta Henrici Octavi Carmine Græco;' besides which he turned the Psalms into Hebrew verse, and published in 1588, 'Hypomnemata quædam in aliquot Libros Pauli Æginetæ, seu Observationes Medicamentorum qui hac Ætate in Usu sunt.'

ETIENNE (*Biog.*) vide *Stephens*.

ETRUSCUS, *Cl.* (*Hist.*) a man of mean condition, who was raised by Vespasian to the equestrian rank, and banished by Domitian. At his death Statius commemorates the sorrows of his son, who had accompanied him in his exile, under the title of 'Lacrymæ Etrusci.' *Mart.* l. 7.

ETTMULLER, *Michael* (*Biog.*) a physician of Leipsig, was born in 1644, and died in 1683, leaving, 1. 'Synopsis Collegii Institutionum Medicarum.' 2. 'Institutiones Medicæ.' 3. 'Chymia rationalis et experimentalis curiosa,' Lugd Bat. 4to. 1684; besides other pieces, some of which were published together in 1708 at Franckfort-on-the-Maine. His son, Michael Ernest Ettmuller, besides publishing his father's works, wrote various dissertations on medical subjects, and contributed various papers to the 'Acta Eruditorum,' and the collections of the 'Naturæ Curiosorum.'

ETNA (*Geog.*) vide *Ætna*.

EVADNE (*Myth.*) Εὐάδνη, a daughter of Iphis, or Iphocles, of Argos, who, when her husband, Capaneus, was struck with thunder by Jupiter for his impiety, threw herself on his burning pile, and perished in the flames.

*Ovid. de Evad.*

*Ausa maritales viva subire rogos.*

*Claudian. Laus. Seren. Reg.*

*Casta maritali successit Thessala busto.*

*Mart.* l. 4.

*Arserit Evadne flammis injecta mariti.*

*Propert.* l. 1.

*Conjugis Evadne miseros elata per ignes,*
*Cecidit Argivæ fama pudicitiæ.*

*Stat. Theb. in Fine.*

*Turbine quo sese caris instraverat audax*
*Ignibus Evadne, fulmenque in corpore magno*
*Quæsierit.*

*Albinovan. ad Livian.*

*Hoc fuit Evadne, tunc cùm ferienda coruscis*
*Fulminibus Capaneus impavida ora dedit.*

*Eurip. in Supplic.*; *Apollod.* l. 3.

EVAGORAS (*Hist.*) Εὐαγόρας, a king of Cyprus, who retook Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Persians. He died A. C. 374, after having been rendered tributary to Artaxerxes. *C. Nep.* l. 12; *Diodor.* l. 14; *Paus.* l. 1; *Justin.* l. 5.

EVAGORAS, grand-son of the preceding, being deprived of his possessions by his uncle Protagoras, fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, by whose order he was put to death.

EVAGORAS (*Numis.*) medals of the first king of this name are extant, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure: inscription on the obverse, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΑΓΟΡΟΥ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ ΔΙ; i. e. *Regis Evagoræ Cyprionum Anno* 14.




EVAGORAS (*Biog.*) an historian of Lindos, in the reign of Augustus, who wrote a history of Egypt, and other things.

EVAGRIUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Constantinople, was elected in 370, after the death of Eudoxus, and banished by the emperor Valentinian, who favoured the Arian heresy. *S. Gregor. Nazian. Orat. ad Cl. Episc.*; *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Antioch in the fourth century, opposed Flavianus, his rival, in the patriarchate, in which he was supported by pope Siricius; but this schism, which took its rise from Paulinus, terminated at the death of Evagrius. St. Jerome, who was the friend of this Evagrius, speaks favourably of his writings. *S. Hieron. de Script. Eccles.*; *S. Ambros. Epist.* 78; *Sozom. Hist. Eccles.*; *Theodoret.* l. 5; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 372.

EVAGRIUS (*Biog.*) a monk of Pontus, in the fourth century, who was skilled in disputing against the heretics. He wrote, among other things, 'Monachus, sive de Vita activa;' 'Gnosticus sive de iis qui Cognitionis Munere donati sunt;' 'Antirrheticus adversus tentantes Dæmones.' *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 4; *Sozom.* l. 6; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 388.

EVAGRIUS, an ecclesiastical historian, surnamed *Scholasticus*, was born at Epiphania in 536, in the reign of Justinian,

and is well known as the author of an Ecclesiastical History in six books, which commences where Socrates and Theodoretus end; that is to say, about the year 431; he likewise published a volume, containing relations, epistles, &c. The original Greek was published by Stephens, but the best edition of this work is that by Reading, with Socrates, Sozomenes, &c. 3 vols. fol. Cantab. 1720.

EVAN (*Myth.*) a surname of Bacchus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6; *Ovid. Met.* l. 4.

EVANDER (*Myth.*) a son of Mercury by the prophetess Carmente, and king of Arcadia, who, being obliged to leave his country on account of an accidental murder, is said to have repaired to Italy, where he took up his residence, and laid the foundation of the future Rome. He gave Æneas assistance against the Rutuli.

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 5.

*Exul ab Arcadiis Latios Evander in agros*
*Venerat; impositos attuleratque Deos,*
*Hic, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput arbor et herbæ,*
*Et pauce pecudes, et casa rara fuit.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 8, v. 100.

—— *Tum res inopes Evandrus habebat,*
*Ocyùs advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.*

*Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 277; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 11; *Paus.* l. 1; *Aurel. Vict. de Orig. Rom.*

EVANGRIDES (*Biog.*) a writer of Elis, who gave an account of all who obtained the prize at Olympia.

EVANS (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity of the peerage, under the title of baron Carbery, co. Cork, which was conferred in 1715 on George Evans. This family has since added the name of Freke to that of Evans.

EVANS, *Arise* (*Biog.*) or *Rice*, a Welch conjuror, who, after having officiated as a clergyman, laid aside his profession and applied himself to the practice of the black art, in which he gained such reputation that he was consulted by lord Bothwell, and sir Kenelm Digby.

EVANS, *Abel*, the epigrammatist, whose repartees were long remembered and repeated at Oxford, was of St. John's College, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1699, B. D. in 1705, D. D. in 1711. A good specimen of his poetry may be seen in Nichol's 'Select Collection,' particularly 'The Apparition,' &c.

EVANS, *Evans*, a Welch divine and poet of Cardiganshire, was born in 1730, and died in 1790. He published, 1. 'Dissertatio de Bardis,' 4to. 1764. 2. 'The Love of our Country, with Historical Notes,' 4to, 1772. 3. Several Welch compositions, printed in the Diddanwch Tenluaidd; besides two volumes of Tillotson's Sermons translated into Welch.

EVANSON, *Edward* (*Biog.*) was born at Warrington in 1731, educated at Cambridge, and, after having taken orders and officiated as a clergyman, he became gradually sceptical in his opinions, as to render it necessary for him to resign his livings. He wrote, among other things which were particularly hostile to revelation, a work entitled, 'The Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists, and the Evidence of their Authenticity examined;' which was thought to demand, and, consequently, received an ample confutation from several able pens, particularly that of the Rev. T. Falconer, in his Bampton Lectures, published in 1811.

EVAX (*Hist.*) an Arabian prince of great learning, who wrote a book, 'De Simplicium Effectibus;' which he dedicated to Nero, according to Pliny, although Salmasius and Hardouin declare that some MSS. of that author do not contain the passage. *Plin.* l. 25.

EUBATAS (*Biog.*) an athlete of Cyrene, who resisted the seductions of the courtezan Lais, on which account his wife erected a statue in honour of him. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 10; *Paus. in Eliac.* 1.

EUBŒA (*Geog.*) Εὔβοια, anciently called *Macris, Oche, Ellopia, Chalcis, Abantis,* and *Asopis*, one of the largest islands in the Ægean Sea, next in size to Crete, now *Negropont*. It is of an oblong figure, separated from the continent of Bœotia by the narrow straits of the Euripus. The principal town was Chalcis, and the chief harbour Geræstus. Its promontory, Caphareus, with the adjacent rocks, were noted for being dangerous to navigators.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 11, v. 260.

—— *Euboicæ cautes, ultorque Caphareus.*

*Senec. in Agamem.*

*Est humilis unda, scrupeis mendax vadis,*
*Ubi saxa rapidis clusa verticibus tegit,*
*Fallax Caphareus.*

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 1, el. 1.

*Quicumque Argolica de classe Capharea fugit,*
*Semper ab Euboicis vela retorquet aquis.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 14, v. 144.

*Euboici non per scopulos illisa Caphareo*
*Euripi magis unda furit.*

*Propert.* l. 4, el. 1.

—— *Tu diruta fletum*
*Supprime, et Euboicos respice Troja sinus.*

*Strab.* l. 10; *Plin.* 2; *Tertullian de Anim.* c. 52.

EUBŒA (*Numis.*) several medals are extant of this island, bearing most frequently the type of an ox's head, as in the annexed figure. A head of Apollo, or Arethusa, is also to be found upon the reverse of these medals: the inscriptions, ΕΥ. ΕΥΒΟ. ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ. *Golz. Græc. Insul.*; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* T. I; *Pembroch. Mus.* P. II; *Hunt. Num. Pop. and Urle. &c.*



EUBULE (*Hist.*) an Athenian virgin, daughter of Leon, was sacrificed with her sisters, by order of the oracle at Delphi, for the safety of her country, which laboured under a famine. *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 12.

EUBULIDES (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Miletus, pupil and successor to Euclid, who attempted to gain reputation by opposing Aristotle. *Diog. in Vit. Euclid.*

EUBULUS (*Biog.*) Εὔβουλος, an Athenian orator, rival to Demosthenes. *Demosth. Orat. in Mid. &c.*

EUBULUS, an Athenian, who wrote plays, which are mentioned by Athenæus and Suidas.

EUBULUS, an historian, who wrote an account of Mythras. *Porphyr. in Nymph. Antr.*

EUCERUS (*Hist.*) an Alexandrian, accused of adultery with Octavia, that Nero might have occasion to divorce her.

EUCHENOR (*Myth.*) Εὐχήνωρ, son of Polyidus, who accompanied the Greeks to Troy, where he was slain. *Hom. Il.* l. 13.

EUCHERIUS, *S.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Lyons, of a rich and noble family, was drawn from his solitude in the island of Lerino, whither he had retired, in order to take upon him the charge of the church of Lyons in 434. He assisted at the first council of Orange in 441, and died in 454. He wrote several pieces in favour of an ascetic life, which are lost. *S. Hilar. Paneg.*; *Marcellin. Chron.*; *Claudian. Mamert.* l. 4; *Gennad. de Script. Eccles. &c.*

EUCHERIUS, *S.* bishop of Orleans, who died in 743, had been taken from Jumieges in 714 to govern the church of Orleans, but, having fallen under the displeasure of Charles Martel, he was exiled to Cologne.

EUCLIDES (*Biog.*) Εὐκλείδης, *Euclid*, a native of Megara, and disciple of Socrates, A. C. 404; who, as the Megarians were forbidden to enter the city of Athens, assumed the disguise of a woman, that he might attend that philosopher. *Aul. Gell.* l. 6, c. 10; *Diog. in Socrat.*

EUCLIDES, the illustrious mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished A. C. 300, and, according to Pappus and Proclus,

taught mathematics in Egypt, in the reign of Ptolemy Lagos. He first reduced arithmetic and geometry into the form of a science, by collecting and digesting into a regular order, all the fundamental principles of pure mathematics, which had been delivered down by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and other mathematicians before him; to which he added others of his own. His works, as we learn from Pappus and Proclus, consisted of the Elements of Geometry, Data, Introduction to Harmony, Phænomena, Optics, Catoptrics, a Treatise of the Division of Superficies, Porisms, Loci ad Superficiem, Fallacies, and four books of Conics. A collection of such of his works as are extant, was edited by Dr. David Gregory, fol. Oxon, 1703; and the most celebrated of these, namely, the Elements, which was first published in 1533, at Basil, has since gone through numberless editions, in all languages. His 'Introduction to Harmonics,' which in some MSS. was attributed to Cleonidas, first appeared in print with a Latin version, at Venice, in 1498, under the title of 'Cleonidæ Harmonicum Introductorium,' but Meibomius accounts for this mistake by supposing Cleonidas, who is altogether unknown as a writer, to have been a transcriber from the MSS. of Euclid. His 'Section of the Canon,' went through the same number of editions as the preceding. [Vide Plate XXXIV]

EUCRATIS (*Hist.*) a king of Bactria, was killed by his son, of the same name, who was soon after killed in battle.

EUCTEMON (*Biog.*) a mathematician who flourished in the 86th Olympiad, A.C. 436, assisted Meton in making his solar observations. *Ptolem. Almag.* l. 3; *Ælian. Var. Hist.* l. 10; *Suidas, Vossius, &c.*

EUDÆMON, *John Andrew* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, and native of Crete, who died in 1625, was suspected to be the author of a work entitled 'Admonitio ad Regem Ludovicum XIII,' which attacked the authority of the kings of France, in matters of an ecclesiastical nature. He is, however, principally known as the advocate of the Romish church against the English divines. *Prideaux, Abbot, Collins, &c.*

EUDAMIDAS (*Hist.*) a Lacedæmonian, and brother of Phœbidas, was chosen to be their general in the war against the Olynthians, in the 99th Olympiad, A.C. 382.

EUDAMIDAS, son of Archidamus IV, succeeded his brother Agis IV, A.C. 330.

EUDAMIDAS, son of Archidamus, succeeded to the throne of Sparta, A.C. 268. *Plut. in Ag.*

EUDEMUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Cyprus, said to be intimate with Aristotle. *Cic. Div.* l. 1, c. 25.

EUDEMUS, an orator of Megalopolis, præceptor to Philopœmen. *Plut. Philop.*

EUDEMUS, the physician of Livia, the wife of Drusus, &c.

EUDES (*Hist.*) or *Eudo*, hereditary prince of Aquitania and Gascony, succeeded his father Baggis, and died in 735, after having been engaged successfully against the Saracens.

EUDES, a count of Paris, and duke of France, son of Robert I, surnamed the *Bold*, was proclaimed king of Western France in 888, and died in 898, leaving the reputation of being one of the most valiant warriors of his time. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



EUDES, or *Henry*, surnamed the *Great*, duke of Burgundy, son of Hugh the abbot, and brother of Hugh Capet, died in 1001.

EUDES I, duke of Burgundy, succeeded his brother Hugh in 1078, and died in 1103.

EUDES II, son of Hugh II, died duke of Burgundy in 1162.

EUDES III, succeeded his father Hugh III in 1192, and being a valiant and pious prince, engaged in the crusades, where he distinguished himself, and died in 1218.

EUDES, *John* (*Ecc.*) founder of a congregation of priests denominated Eudists, after him, and brother of the historian Mezeray, was born in 1601, and died in 1680, leaving several devotional works.

EUDOCIA (*Hist.*) a daughter of the sophist Leontius, was born at Athens A.C. 400, and married to Theodosius the Younger, but being suspected of infidelity, she was separated from him, and died in 458. She wrote several things both in prose and verse, mentioned by Socrates and Photius.

EUDOCIA (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the effigy of this empress, as in the annexed figure; inscription, AELia EUDOCIA AUG.; on the reverse, GLORIA ROMANORUM.—SALUS REIPUBLICÆ, &c.; within a crown of laurel, in which there is a cross with a star. *Du Carig. Famil. Byz. Mediol. Numis. Imperat.*




EUDOXIA, *Ælia* (*Hist.*) wife of the emperor Arcadius, died in child-birth in 404, after having caused the banishment of St. John Chrysostom. *Theophanes, Cedrenus, Eunapius, Zonaras, Glicas, Baronius, &c.*

EUDOXIA, another name for Eudocia, wife of Theodosius, jun.

EUDOXIA, *Licinia*, daughter of Theodosius, by Eudocia, married the emperor Valentinian III in 437, and after his death was compelled to marry Maximus, the murderer of her husband, but having called Genseric, king of the Vandals, to her aid, he pillaged Rome for 14 days, and afterwards carried away this princess, with her two daughters, into Africa. *Socrates, Evagrius, Theophanes, Prosper Idatius, Marcellinus, Cassiodorus, Procopius, Baronius, &c.*

EUDOXIA, daughter of the emperor Valentinian III and the preceding Eudoxia, was at first married to Palladius, by order of the usurper Maximus, but being taken by Genseric, king of the Vandals, into Africa, she was married to his son Hunneric, whom she afterwards left, and retiring to Jerusalem, died there. *Nicephor.* l. 15.

EUDOXIA, wife of the emperor Constantine Ducas, was entrusted by him with the guardianship of her children, and the government of the kingdom during their minority. She afterwards married Romanus IV, but her son Michael having obtained the empire, placed his mother in a monastery. *Zonar. Annal.*

EUDOXIA, the wife of Constantine Copronymus, and also of Heraclius.

EUDOXIA (*Numis.*) medals are extant bearing the effigies of Eudoxia Ælia, and Eudoxia Licinia, as in the annexed figures; inscriptions, AEL EUDOXIA. P. F. AUG.; and LICINIA EUDOXIA P. F. AUG.







EUDOXUS (*Ecc.*) an Arian in the fourth century, son of St. Cæsar the Martyr, usurped the see of Antioch in 358, was made patriarch of Constantinople by the emperor Valens in 360, and died 10 years after, having persecuted the church with an implacable fury. *Socrat. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2; *Niceph.* l. 8; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 311.

EUDOXUS (*Biog.*) a son of Æschines, of Cnidus, who studied under Plato, and died in his 53d year, A.C. 352, was the first who regulated the year among the Greeks. He wrote many works which are all lost. *Cic. de Div.* l. 2; *Strab.* l. 2; *Lucan.* l. 10; *Diog. Laert. in Vit.*; *Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

EUDOXUS, a native of Cyzicus, who sailed round the coast of Africa from the Red Sea, and entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules. *Plin.* l. 2.

EVE (*Bibl.*) חוה, the name of the first woman, which signifies life, and was given to her because she was to be the mother of all living. *Gen.* i. ii.

EVEILLON, *John* (*Biog.*) canon and grand vicar of Angers, was born in 1572, and died in 1651, leaving among his works, 1. 'Des Excommunications et des Monetoires,' &c. 4to. 1672. 2. 'De Processionibus Ecclesiasticis,' &c. 8vo. &c.

EVELYN (*Her.*) the name of a family which originally flourished at Evelyn, in the county of Salop. George Evelyn, esq. the founder of the branch of the Evelyns, of Wotton, in Surrey, first carried the art of making gunpowder to perfection, in England, in the time of queen Elizabeth. Two of his descendants were created baronets, namely, John in 1660, and Edward in 1682, but for want of male issue, both those titles became extinct. Of this family also, was John Evelyn, esq. the subject of the following article, whose grandson was created a baronet in 1705. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, a griffin passant and in chief *or*.

*Crest.* A griffin passant *or*, beak and forelegs *azure*, ducally gorged of the la[illegible].

EVELYN, *John* (*Biog.*) of the ancient and honourable family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1620, admitted fellow commoner of Baliol College, Oxford, in 1637, entered the Middle Temple in 1640, began his travels in 1642, and after spending the remainder of his life in an interchange of business and study, he died in a good old age in 1705. [Vide Plate XXXVII.] His labours as a public man, though highly honourable to his loyalty and humanity in an age when those virtues were not much in request, have rendered him less known than his literary works, of which the following is a list, 1. 'Of Liberty and Servitude,' 12mo. 1649, a tract which was offensive to the usurping powers. 2. 'A Character of England, as it was lately presented in a Letter to a Nobleman of France, with Reflections upon Gallus Castratus,' 16to. 1651, the third edition in 1659. 3. 'The State of France,' 8vo. London, 1652. 4. 'An Essay on the First Book of Titus Lucretius Carus de *Rerum Natura*, interpreted and made into English Verse, by J. Evelyn, esq.' Lond. 8vo. 1656. 5. 'The French Gardener, instructing how to cultivate all Sorts of Fruit Trees and Herbs for the Garden,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1658, and several times after; to which is added in most editions 'The English Vineyard vindicated by John Rose,' &c. The third edition of this book, in 1676, was adorned with sculptures. 6. 'The golden Book of St. Chrysostom, concerning the Education of Children,' 12mo. Lond. 1659. 7. 'An Apology for the Royal Party,' &c. 4to. 1659, intended to pave the Way for the Restoration. 8. 'The late News or Message from Brussels Unmasked,' in reply to a scurrilous Pamphlet against Charles II, which had issued from the Press under the Direction of the fanatic Praise-God Barebones. 9. 'A Panegyric on his Majesty King Charles II's Coronation,' fol. Lond. 1661. 10. 'Instruction concerning the Erecting of a Library, written by Gabriel Naudé,' &c. 11. 'Fumifugium,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1661, of which there was an edition in 1772. 12. 'Tyrannus, or the Mode, in a Discourse of Sumptuary Laws,' 8vo. Lond. 1661. 13. 'Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1662 and 1755. 14. 'Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees,' &c. to which was annexed 'Pomona,' &c. fol. Lond. 1664, 1669, 1679, 1705, and 1729. A new edition, in 1776, was published in 4to. by Dr. Andrew Hunter, of York, which has been four times reprinted. 15. 'A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern,' &c. fol. Lond. 1664, 1669, 1697, and 1733; to this fourth edition is added 'The Elements of Architecture,' by sir Henry Wotton. 16. Μυςηρίον τῆς Ανομιας, i. e. another Part of the Mystery of Jesuitism,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1664, which, though anonymous, is known to be his. 17. 'Kalendarium Hortense, or the Gardener's Almanac,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1644; this passed through at least nine editions; the second probably in folio: the best was that printed by way of appendix to the fourth and last edition of the Sylva, in his life-time. 18. 'The History of the three late famous Impostors,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1668. 19. 'Public Life and an Active Life preferred to Solitude,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1667. 20. 'An Idea of the Perfection of Painting,' &c. written in French, by Roland Freart Sieur de Cambray, and rendered into English by J. Evelyn, Esq. Fellow of the Royal Society,' 8vo. Lond. 1668. 21. 'A Short and Plain Discourse, the Chief Heads of the History of Trade and Navigation.' 22. 'Terra, a philosophical Discourse of Earth,' &c. fol. and 8vo. London, 1675, &c.; also an improved edition by Dr. Hunter, in 1778. 23. 'Mundus Muliebris, or the Ladies' Dressing Room unlocked,' &c. 4to. London, 1690. 24. 'Monsieur de la Quintinyes' Treatise of Orange Trees,' &c. London, 1653. 25. 'Numismata, a Discourse of Medals,' &c. fol. Lond. 1697. His Diary and Correspondence were published in 2 vols. 4to. in 1821.

EVELYN, *John*, third son of the preceding, was born in 1654, partly educated at Oxford, and died in 1698. He wrote, 1. 'A Greek Poem, prefixed to the Second Edition of the Sylva.' 2. 'Of Gardens, Four Books first written in Latin Verse by Renatus Rapinus, and now made English by John Evelyn, Esq.' 8vo. 1673. 3. 'The Life of Alexander the Great, translated from Plutarch, and inserted among Plutarch's Lives.' 4. 'The History of the Grand Viziers Mahomet and Achmet Coprogli,' &c. translated from the French, 8vo. Lond. 1677; besides occasional poems, printed in Dryden's Miscellany.

EVEMERUS (*Biog.*) an ancient historian of Messenia, who was intimate with Cassander. He travelled over Greece and Arabia, and wrote a history of the gods, which Ennius translated into Latin. It is now lost, but was extant in the time of Athenæus. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1; *Varr. de Re Rust.* l. 1; *Lactant. de Fal. Relig.* c. 11.

EVENUS (*Myth.*) a son of Jason and Hypsipile, who fought on the side of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

EVENUS (*Biog.*) an elegiac poet of Paros, preceptor to the historian Philistus, of Syracuse. *Voss. Hist. Græc.*

EVENUS (*Geog.*) a river running through Ætolia.

EVEPHENUS (*Biog.*) a Pythagorean philosopher, of whom, with his friend Eucritus, a similar story is told as of Damon and Pythias. *Polyæn.* l. 7.

EVERARD (*Her.*) the name of a family in Essex, of which mention is made as early as Henry III. Richard Everard, a descendant of this family, was created a baronet in 1628; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fesse wavy, between three estoiles *gules*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a bust of a man in profile, habited in a long cap *checky*.

EVERARD, *Nicholas Grudius* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, and native of Walcheren, was born in 1462, and died in 1532. His works were, 1. 'Topica Juris, sive Loci Argumentorum Legales,' fol. Lovan. 1516, Lugd. 1568, 1579, and Francof. 1591; afterwards abridged by Abraham Marconet, Magdeburg, 12mo. 1655. 2. 'Consilia sive Responsa Juris,' Lovan. fol. 1554, Antv. 1577, 1643, &c.

EVERARD, *John*, commonly known by the name of *Johannes Secundus*, son of the preceding, who died in 1536, at the age of 25, was the author of some Latin Poems, which have rendered him eminent as a poet, although not as a moralist. His works have gone through several editions, of which the most copious is that of Scriverius, Lugd. Bat. 1631. His 'Basia' were translated into English, with the omission of such as were unfit for perusal.

EVERARD, *Nicholas Grudius*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1571, was the author of some poems, entitled. 1. 'Epigrammata Arcuum Triumphalium,' &c. Lovan. 1540.

2. 'Apotheosis in Obitum Maximiliani ab Egmonda, comitis Burani,' ibid. 1549. 3. 'Negotia seu Poematum piorum Libri Duo,' &c. 8vo. Antv. 1566, 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1612.

EVERARD, *Adrian Marius*, a lawyer and a poet, like his two preceding brothers, died in 1568, leaving some Latin Verses, which were published with those of his brother Nicholas, Lugd. Bat. 1612. Secundus excelled these two in the elegance and purity of his Latin, as much as he fell short of them in respect for decency.

EVERDINGEN, *Cæsar Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Alkmaer, was born in 1606, and died in 1679. He excelled in painting portraits, landscapes, and historic pieces; the best of which was his Victory of David over Goliah.

EVERDINGEN, *Aldret Van*, nephew of the former, was born at Alkmaer in 1621, and died in 1675, leaving many small pieces, which are highly valued.

EVERGETES (*Hist.*) Ἐυεργέτης, i. e. Benefactor, a surname given to Ptolemy III and IV, kings of Egypt; as also to some kings of Syria and Pontus, &c.

EVERY (*Her.*) the name of a family of Egginton, in Derbyshire, which is descended from a Norman family, named Yvery. It enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1641 on sir Simon Every; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, four chevronels *gules.*

*Crest.* A unicorn's head couped *proper.*

EUGENE (*Hist.*) vide *Eugenius.*

EUGENE, *Francis, Prince of Savoy*, son of Eugene Maurice, general of the Swiss, was born in 1663, and having entered early into the Imperial service, he signalized himself against the Turks in raising the siege of Vienna, as also at New Lausel and Buda; and afterwards rendered his name more memorable as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces, against the armies of France, and the other enemies of the empire, until his death in 1736. [Vide Plate XIV]

EUGENIUS (*Hist.*) a general who was set up against Dioclesian in 290; but was killed the very same day, at the gates of Antioch, while he was attempting to make himself master of that city.

EUGENIUS, an usurper in the reign of Theodosius the Great, of Gallic extraction, was set up in Gaul in 392; but being defeated and taken prisoner, he was put to death in the presence of the emperor, after having held the government for upwards of two years. *Marcellin. Idat. et Prosper. Chron.; Zosim. Hist.; Theodoret. Hist. Eccles. Orosius, &c.*

EUGENIUS (*Hist.*) or *Eugene*, the names of several kings of Scotland

EUGENIUS I, succeeded Fotelmachus, and perished in battle, against Maximus, the Roman usurper, in Great Britain.

EUGENIUS II, succeeded his father Fergus in 427, and died in 449, after having been successful against the Bretons. The effigies of this and the three following princes are given, as in the subjoined figures. *Bede. Hist.* l. 1.

*Eugenius II.*



*Eugenius III.*



*Eugenius IV.*



*Eugenius V.*



EUGENIUS III, succeeded his father, Congal I, in 535, and died in 557, after a successful reign of about 33 years, when he was succeeded by his brother Conval. *Buchan. Hist. Scot.*

EUGENIUS IV, fourth son of Kenneth, succeeded his father in 605, and died about 620, after having been defeated by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland. He was succeeded by his brother Ferchard.

EUGENIUS V, succeeded his uncle Maldum in 688, and died in 692, when he was succeeded by

*Eugenius VI.*



*Eugenius VII.*



*Eugenius VIII.*



EUGENIUS VI, the son of Ferchard, and reigned 10 years, during which time he was engaged in perpetual warfare with the Picts. He was succeeded by Amberkeleth, nephew to Eugene V.

EUGENIUS VII, son of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Amberkeleth, in 704, and is said to have been assassinated in 721, when he was succeeded by Murdac, the son of Amberkeleth. *Buchan. Hist.*

EUGENIUS VIII, son of Murdac, succeeded Ethfin or Edwin in 761, and was killed in a rebellion of his subjects in 764, when Fergus II or III, the son of Ethfin, next ascended the throne. *Fordun. Scot. Chron.; Bœth. et Buch. Hist.*

EUGENIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr in the third century, the companion or disciple of S. Dionysius, the first bishop of Paris, suffered martyrdom in the village of Deuil, near Montmorency, the year after the latter, in 286. *Tillemont. Mem.*

EUGENIUS, the name of several popes and bishops.

EUGENIUS, *St.* a Roman by birth, was elected to the papal chair in 655, and died in 657.

EUGENIUS II, a Roman, was elected pope in 824, notwithstanding the opposition of one who had been set up as antipope, and died in 827.

EUGENIUS III, surnamed *Peter Bernard*, a native of Pisa, was elected pope in 1145, and died in 1151, after having suffered much from a popular sedition at Rome, which compelled him to retire to Pisa, and afterwards to Rheims. He was succeeded by Anastasius IV. *Baronius, Genebrard, Volaterranus, Onuphrius, &c.*

EUGENIUS IV, a Venetian, named Gabriel Condelmero, succeeded Martin V in the papal chair, and died in 1447, having Nicholas V for his successor. He had a dispute with the council of Basle, who attempted to depose him, and elect Amadeus VIII, duke of Savoy, in his stead; but did not succeed. *Æneas. Sylv. Europ.* c. 28: *Volaterranus, Genebrard, Onuphrius, Ciaconius, et Spondan. Contin. Baron. Annal. &c.*

EUGENIUS, bishop of Carthage, was raised to this see in 480, in the reign of Hunneric; but afterwards driven into exile by this heretical prince, on account of his orthodoxy. At the death of the latter he returned to his see, but was again banished by king Trasamond, and died at Viance, in Albi, in 505.

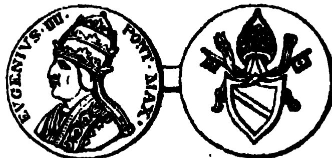
EUGENIUS, bishop of Toledo, in Spain, who died in 646, was at the councils of Toledo, held in 636, 638, and 646.

EUGENIUS, surnamed the *Younger*, succeeded the preceding in the bishopric of Toledo, and presided at the eighth, ninth, and tenth councils of Toledo. This prelate was the author of several works, published by father Sirmond, in 1619. *Marian. Hist.; Baron. Annal.*

EUGENIUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the second usurper of this name, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscription, D. N. EUGENIUS P. F. AUG.—IMP. EUGENIUS. P. F. AUG.; on the reverse, VICTORIA AUGG. — SALUS REPUBLICAE.—SAPIENTIA PRINCIPIS.—VIRTUS ROMANORUM.



**Eugenius**, the medals of the last pope of this name represent him, as in the annexed figure, inscription, EUGENIUS IV. PONT. MAX.; on the reverse his family arms, with the pontifical insignia; the reverse of others are inscribed SUB EUGENIO PAPA IV. ANNO XRI. M.CCC.XLI. UNITI SUNT.--GRAECI ARNENI IN SINODO, FLORENTINA CUM SEDE APOSTOLICA, to commemorate the union between the Latin and Greek churches.—QUEM CREANT, ADORANT, ROMAE, in allusion to his election to the papal chair, &c.




EUHEMERUS (*Hist.*) vide *Evemerus.*

EVI (*Bibl.*) אוי, a prince of Midian, was killed in war. *Numb.* xxxi.

EVIL-MERODACH (*Bibl.*) אויל־מרודך, son and successor of Nebuchadnezzar. 2 *Kings* xxv. 27; *Jerem.* lii. 31; *Usser. Annal.*; *Prid. Connect.*

EULALIUS (*Ecc.*) an Arian patriarch of Antioch in 331, held the see for only six months. *S. Hieron. in Chron.*

**Eulalius**, an antipope, opposed to Boniface I in 418, was expelled from Rome by order of the emperor Honorius. *Anastas. in Bonif.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 418.

EULER, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Basil, was born in 1707, and died in 1783. The most important of his printed works were collected and printed in 1797, at Paris, in 18 vols. Among those most known in this country are, 1. 'Mechanica sive Motus Scientia Analytice Exposita,' 2 vols. 4to. Petrop. 1736. 2. 'Tentamen Novæ Theoriæ Musicæ,' 4to. Petrop. 1739. 3. 'Methodus inveniendi Lineas Curvas,' &c. 4to. Lausan. 1744. 4. 'Introductio in Analysin Infinitorum,' 2 vols. 4to. Lausan. and Lugd. 1797; translated into French, 2 vols. 4to. 1796. 5. 'Opuscula Varii Argumenti,' 3 vols. 4to. 1746–51. 6. 'Theoria Motuum Lunæ,' &c. 4to. Berolin. 1753. 7. 'Institutiones Calculi Differentialis,' 4to. 1755; and 2 vols. 4to. Ticin. 1787; Petropol. 1804. 8. 'Constructio Lentium Objectivar.' &c. 4to. 1762. 9. 'Theoria Motus Corporum Solidorum,' &c. 4to. Rostoch. 1765. 10. 'Institutiones Calculi Integralis,' 3 vols. 4to. Petropol. 1768; and 4 vols. 4to. 1792–94. 11. 'Dioptrica,' 3 vols. 4to. Petropol. 1769. 12. 'Novæ Tabulæ Lunares,' &c. 8vo. Petrop. 1772. 13. 'Opuscula Analytica,' 2 vols. 4to. Petrop. 1783. 14. 'Lettres d'Euler à une Princesse d'Allemagne,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Petersburg. 1768–72; 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1812; which has been translated into most European languages. 15. 'Elemens d'Algèbre trad. de l'Allemand par J. Bernouilli, avec des Notes par Lagrange et Garnier,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1807; previously published at Lyons in 1774 and 1796. 16. 'Theorie complette de la Construction et de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux,' &c. 8vo. Paris, 1776; which was originally published at Petersburgh in 1733, under the title of 'Scientia Navalis,' &c.

EULOGIA (*Hist.*) eldest sister of the emperor Michael Palæologus, was a woman of great spirit, and a determined opponent to the Romish church.

EULOGIUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Alexandria, who succeeded John IV in 581, exerted himself with great effect against the heresies of the time. Of his works nothing remain but a few fragments. *Evagr. Hist. Eccles.*; *Niceph.* &c.

**Eulogius**, archbishop of Cordova, and a martyr, in the 9th century, during the persecution of the Saracens. His life was written by Alvarez, and his works were published by Ambrose Morales. *Ambros. Moral. in Not. ad Eulog.*; *Bellarmin. de Scriptor. Eccles.*; *Voss. de Hist. Latin.* &c.

EUMACHIUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Naples, who wrote an account of what passed in the time of Annibal. *Plin.* l. 4.

EUMÆUS (*Myth.*) Εὔμαιος, a herdsman, and steward of Ulysses, was the son of the king of Scyros, and being carried away by pirates, was sold as a slave to Laertes. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 13, &c.

EUMEDES (*Myth.*) son of the Trojan Dolon, who came into Italy with Æneas, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* l. 12; *Ovid. Trist.* l. 3.

EUMELUS (*Myth.*) Εὔμηλος, a son of Admetus, king of Pheræ, in Thessaly, went to the Trojan war, and distinguished himself at the games exhibited in honour of Patroclus.

EUMENES (*Hist.*) Εὐμένης, a Greek officer in the army of Alexander, and son of a charioteer, conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government; but being opposed by Antigonus, and meeting with some reverses, he was delivered into the hands of his rival, and put to death by his order, A. C. 315. *Diod.* l. 19; *C. Nep. et Plut. in Vit.*; *Justin.* l. 13; *Q. Curt.* l. 10; *Arrian. Exped. Alex.* &c.

**Eumenes** I, a king of Pergamus, succeeded his uncle Philetærus A. C. 263, and died of excessive drinking, after a reign of 22 years; during which he had lived in alliance with the Romans, and made war successfully against Antiochus, king of Syria, and Prusias, king of Bithynia. He was succeeded by Attalus. *Strab.* l. 15.

**Eumenes** II, succeeded his father Attalus on the throne of Pergamus, and died A. C. 159, after a reign of 38 years, in which, by his alliance with the Romans, he obtained great advantages over Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. He was succeeded by his son, Attalus II. *Polyb. Hist.* l. 3; *Strab.* l. 13.

EUMENIA (*Geog.*) Εὐμενεία, a town of Phrygia, built by Attalus, in honour of his brother Eumenes. *Eutrop.* l. 4.

**Eumenia** (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this town, as an independent state, and also in honour of Nero, Domitian, Antoninus, M. Aurelius, Philip sen., and Otacilia, bearing for their types the head of Jupiter, or a Victory, &c. inscriptions, ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ.—ΕΥΜΕΝΕΙΑ, &c. *Spanh. Dissert.*; *Harduin. Oper.* &c.

EUMENIDES (*Myth.*) Εὐμενίδες, a name for the Furies, signifying Benevolent, or Compassionate, an appellation conferred on them after they had ceased to persecute Orestes. *Virg. Æn.* l. 4.

> *Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus.*

*Propert.* l. 4, el. 11.

> *Eumenidum intento turba severa foro.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 4.

> —— *Stygias lustrare severis*
> *Eumenidas perhibetur aquis.*

*Catull. Nupt. Pel.*

> *Eumenides, quibus anguino redimita capillo*
> *Frons.*

They sprang from the drops of blood which flowed from the wound that Cœlus received from Saturn, and are more commonly known by the names of *Furiæ*, *Diræ*, and *Erinnyes*. According to the most received opinion they were three in number. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 185; *Eurip. in Eumen.*; *Sophoc. in Œdip.* &c.; *Orpheus, Hymn. in Eum.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Cic. in Pis.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist.*; *Sueton. in Ner.*

EUMENIUS (*Biog.*) an orator of Athens in the beginning of the fourth century, some of whose orations are extant, and have been preserved in the 'Panegyrici Veteres.'

EUMOLPIDÆ (*Myth.*) Εὐμολπίδαι, priests of Ceres, who officiated at the celebration of the Eleusinian festivals. They were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus, king of Athens. *Paus.* l. 2, &c.

EUMOLPUS (*Myth.*) Εὔμολπος, a king of Thrace, son of Neptune and Chione, was thrown into the sea by his mother to conceal her shame, and rescued by her father. He was afterwards initiated into the mysteries of Ceres, and his descendants were invested with the priesthood. [Vide

*Eumolpidæ*] Having made war on Erechtheus, king of Athens, he was killed in battle. *Apollod.* l. 2; *Hygin. Fab.* 73; *Paus.* l. 2.

EUNAPIUS (*Biog.*) a sophist, physician, and historian, of Sardis, who flourished in the reigns of Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian, wrote a History of the Cæsars; the substance of which is in Zosimus, although the original is lost. Nothing remains of Eunapius's works except his 'Vitæ Sophistarum,' 8vo. 1596; to which is annexed a Fragment of his History. *Phot. Bibl.*

EUNOMIUS (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch of the fourth century, son of a peasant of Cappadocia, joined Ætius the Arian, and, taking an active part in the disputes of the times, he was twice banished, then raised to the see of Antioch, but afterwards deposed, and died in 394, very old, and worn out with the conflicts in which he had been engaged. Of his works, which were numerous, little remains except his 'Confession of Faith,' inserted by Cave in his 'Historia Literaria.' *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 75; *Theodoret. de Her. Fab. &c.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 356, &c.

EUNOMUS (*Hist.*) a son of Prytanes, who succeeded his father on the throne of Sparta. *Paus.* l. 2.

EUNOMUS (*Biog.*) a famous musician of Locris, rival to Ariston. *Strab.* l. 6.

EUNUS (*Hist.*) a Syrian slave, contrived to collect, by pretended inspirations, a body of 60,000 slaves, who for a time gained some victories over the Roman armies, till Perpenna compelled them to surrender, and punished the ringleaders with death. *Plut. in Sert.*; *Flor.* l. 3.

EVODIUS (*Ecc.*) the first bishop of Antioch after the apostle, according to Eusebius, although St. Chrysostom, Theodoretus, and others, make Ignatius to be the immediate successor. *Euseb. in Chron.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 18; *Du Pin, Biblioth. &c.*

EVORA (*Geog.*) in Latin *Ebora*, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Alentejo, 65 m. E. Lisbon, 125 N. Seville. It was erected into an archbishopric by Paul III in 1540, and the cardinal Henry was the first archbishop who, at the death of Sebastian, ascended the throne of Portugal. This town was taken in 1663 by the Castilians, but soon after retaken by the Portuguese.

EUPATOR (*Hist.*) a surname given to many of the Asiatic princes, particularly the king of Pontus, and Antiochus, king of Syria, &c.

EUPEITHES (*Myth.*) a prince of Ithaca, father to Antinous. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 16.

EUPHANTUS (*Biog.*) a poet, and historian of Olinthus. *Diog. in Eucl.*

EUPHEMIA, *Ælia Marciana* (*Hist.*) or *Eufemia*, the wife of Justin I, who is reputed to have been zealous in support of the orthodox faith. According to Procopius she was of low origin, and bore the name of Lupicina, which was changed by the emperor into Euphemia, at her coronation, in honour of a saint of that name.

EUPHEMIA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the above-mentioned empress, bearing her effigy, as in the annexed figure, inscription DN. AEL. MARC. EUPHEMIAE. P. P. AUG.




EUPHEMUS (*Myth.*) Εὔφημος, a son of Neptune and Europa, who was one of the Argonauts. *Pind. Pyth.* l. 4; *Apollon. Argon.*; *Apollod.* l. 1; *Hygin. Fab.* 14.

EUPHORBUS (*Myth.*) Εὔφορβος, a famous Trojan, son of Panthous, who excelled in guiding the chariot. He first wounded Patroclus, and was afterwards killed by Menelaus. *Hom. Il.* l. 16; *Horat.* l. 1; *Ovid. Met.* l. 15; *Paus.* l. 2.

EUPHORION (*Biog.*) a Greek poet of Chalcis, in Eubœa, in the age of Antiochus the Great, who died in the 56th year of his age, A. C. 220. Virgil is said to have copied him in his eclogues. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 2; *Varro de Re Rust.*; *Columell. de Re Rust. &c.*

EUPHRANOR (*Biog.*) a sculptor and painter of Athens, whose finest specimens of painting were, his Twelve Gods; the Battle of Mantinea; and Theseus. *Plin.* l. 34; *Quintil.* l. 12; *Paus.* l. 1.

EUPHRATES (*Hist.*) one of the disciples of Plato, who governed Macedonia with absolute authority. He was murdered by Parmenio, after the death of Perdiccas. *Athen.* l. 11.

EUPHRATES (*Ecc.*) an heresiarch, and founder of the sect called Ophites, who maintained that the serpent by which our first parents was deceived was Christ himself. *Origen. Cont. Cels.* l. 6.

EUPHRATES (*Biog.*) a Stoic in the age of Adrian, who killed himself with the emperor's permission.

EUPHRATES (*Geog.*) a celebrated river of Mesopotamia, which, according to Strabo, took its rise from mount Taurus, in Armenia, and, after passing through the city of Babylon, discharged itself into the Tigris.

*Callimach. Hymn* 2.

> Ἀσσυρίη ποταμοῖο μέγας ῥόος.

*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 977.

> Φαίνετ' ἀπειρεσίῃ ποταμῷ ῥόος Εὐφρήταο.

*Lucan.* l. 3.

> *Quaque caput rapido tollit cum Tigride magnus,*
> *Euphratesque, &c.*

*Strab.* l. 11; *Mela*, l. 1; *Plin.* l. 5; *Ptol.* l. 5; *Stat. Theb.* l. 8; *Virg. Georg.* l. 1.

EUPHRATES (*Numis.*) a representation of this river is given on a medal of Trajan, as in the annexed figure, where the emperor is standing between the Tigris and Euphrates, under the form of old men, setting his foot on a figure of Armenia; inscription, ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM P. R. REDACTAE. *Vaill. Num.* v. 1; *Beg. Thes. Brand.* l. 2.




EUPHRONIUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Antioch in the fourth century, who obtained this see through the influence of the Arian party about 332, but did not hold it longer than a year.

EUPHRONIUS, bishop of Autun in the fifth century, was reckoned one of the most pious prelates in his time.

EUPHROSYNE (*Myth.*) Εὐφροσύνη, i. e. *Hilarity*, one of the Graces, sister to Aglaia and Thalia. [Vide *Gratiæ*]

EUPOLEMUS (*Biog.*) a native of Elis, and a celebrated victor at the Olympic games, as also at the Nemean and Pythian games.

EUPOLIS (*Biog.*) a comic poet of Athens, who flourished 435 years before the Christian æra, seven of whose compositions were rewarded with the prize in the public theatres of Athens. Of his works nothing but fragments now remain. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 6; *Horat.* l. 1; *Aul. Gell.* l. 1; *Quintil.* l. 10.

EVREMOND, *Charles de, St.* (*Hist.*) a marechal de camp in the French army, where he distinguished himself by his valour, was born at St. Denis le Guast, in Lower Normandy, in 1613, and died in England in 1703, whither he had retired to escape the displeasure of the French court. His works, by which he is mostly known in this country, consist of essays and letters, &c. which have passed through several editions of different sizes; one edition is in 2 vols. 4to. and another 7 vols. 12mo. An English translation of some of his works was published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1700; and a translation of some other of his pieces in 1 vol. 8vo. under the title of the 'Posthumous Works of M. de St. Evremond,' &c.; another translation, in 2 vols. 8vo. was published in 1714; and in 3 vols. 8vo. 1728.

EVREUX (*Geog.*) a town of Upper Normandy, capital of the

modern department of the Eure, situated in a beautiful country watered by the Iton, 25 m. S. Rouen, 65 W. by N. Paris.

*History of Evreux.*

This town, which was known to the Romans by the names of *Ebroicum, Civitas Ebroicorum,* or *Ebrovicorum, Mediolanum Aulercorum, Eburonicum, &c.* became a principality, and had counts of its own, among whom was Louis of France, eldest son of Philip III, from whom sprung the kings of Navarre. Devreux, the family name of the earls of Essex, and the present viscount Hereford, is said to be derived from this place. It is a bishop's see, which was probably erected by S. Sixtus about 260, when he sent S. Taurinus into Gaul, and placed him over this church.



EURIC (*Hist.*) son of Theodoric I, king of the Goths in Spain, and father of Alaric, succeeded his brother, Theodoric II, whom he is said to have put to death in 466, and died in 484, or 485, after a warlike and successful reign, in which he ravaged Portugal and Navarre. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.

EURIPIDES (*Biog.*) Ἐυριπίδης, one of the celebrated tragic poets of the Greeks, the cotemporary and rival of Sophocles, whose mutual jealousies were the subject of ridicule for the comic muse of Aristophanes. He drew upon himself so much ill-will from the severity of his pen and his manners, that he was obliged to leave his native place, Athens, and retire to the court of Archilaus, king of Macedonia, by whom he was received in the most flattering manner. But here he met with an untimely and deplorable end from the dogs of Archelaus, who, meeting him in his solitary walks, tore him to pieces. [Vide Plate XXX] Euripides wrote 75 tragedies, of which only 19 are extant; namely, the Phenissæ, Orestes, Medea, Andromache, Electra, Hippolytus, Iphigenia in Aulis, Iphigenia in Tauris, Hercules, Troades, Hecuba, Alcestis, Supplices, Rhesus, Bacchæ, Cyclops, Heraclidæ, Helena, and Ion, together with a fragment of Danae. The best editions of these collectively are, that of Joshua Barnes, fol. Cantab. 1694; that of Musgrave, 4 vols. 4to. 1778; and that of Beck, 3 vols. 4to. 1778, 1788, which has been formed from the two preceding. The earliest edition of any part of Euripides was printed at Florence about the end of the 15th century, in 4to. containing the Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis, and Andromache; this was followed by the princeps, or Aldine edition, containing 18 tragedies, but not taken from good MSS.; since that period this great poet has, separately and collectively, passed through innumerable editions. *Diod.* l. 13; *Cic. de Invent.* l. 1, &c.; *Aul. Gell.* l. 15; *Quintil.* l. 10; *Athen.* l. 13.

EURIPUS (*Geog.*) a narrow strait, now called the *Straits of Negropont,* which separated the island of Eubœa from the coast of Bœotia, and was remarkable for the flux and reflux of its waters, as also for their perturbed state afterwards.

*Senec. Hercul. Act.*

*Euripus undas flectit instabilis vagas,*
*Septemque cursus flectit; et totidem refert,*
*Dum lassum Titan mergit Oceano jubar.*

*Claudian. in Rufin.*

*—— Euripi refluis incertius undis*
*Rufinus*

*Stat. Thebaid.* l. 7.

*—— Refluumque meatu*
*Euripum.*

EUROPA (*Myth.*) Εὐρώπη, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, of whose beauty Jupiter was so enamoured that he ran away with her under the form of a bull, and carried her over the ocean to Crete.

*Horat.* l. 3, od. 7, v. 27.

*Sic et Europe niveum doloso*
*Credidit tauro latus.*

The fruit of this amour was Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus. She was afterwards reckoned as the goddess of Sidon. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 356; *Apollod.* l. 2.



EUROPA (*Numis.*) this nymph is commonly represented as in the annexed figure of a female sitting on a bull, and stretching a veil over her head, according to the above-mentioned fable. She is so represented on medals of Amphipolis, Calaguris, Crete, Sidon, and Syracuse, &c. *Vaillant. Num. Gr. et Col. &c.; Beg. Thes.*

EUROPA (*Geog.*) *Europe,* one of the three grand divisions of the habitable globe known to the ancients, which was supposed to receive its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. The Mediterranean divided it from Africa on the South; on the West and North it was washed by the Atlantic and Northern Oceans; and on the East it was bounded by the Ægean Sea, Hellespont, Euxine, Palus Mæotis, and the Tanais in a northern direction.

*Lucan.* l. 3, v. 273.

*Riphæo Tanais diversi nomina mundi*
*Imposuit ripis, Asiæque, et terminus idem*
*Europæ mediæ dirimens confinia terræ,*
*Nunc hunc, nunc illum, quà flectitur, ampliat orbem*
*Quaque fretum torrens Mæotidos egerit undas*
*Pontus, et Herculeis aufertur gloria metis,*
*Oceanumque negat solus admittere Gades.*

Europe was divided into the following regions or countries:

| Ancient. | Modern. |
|---|---|
| Hispania, | *Spain.* |
| Gallia, | *Gaul, or France.* |
| Belgium, | *Holland, &c.* |
| Germania, | *Germany.* |
| Helvetia, | *Switzerland.* |
| Scandia, or Scandinavia, | *Scandinavia.* |
| Sarmatia, or Sauromatia, | *Sarmatia.* |
| Thracia, | *Thrace.* |
| Macedonia, | *Macedonia.* |
| Thessalia, | *Thessaly.* |
| Achaia, | *Livadia.* |
| Peloponnesus, | *Morea.* |
| Epirus, | *Epirus, or Lower Albania.* |
| Dalmatia, | *Dalmatia.* |
| Liburnia, | *Croatia.* |
| Italia, | *Italy.* |
| Rhætia, | *Grisons and Tyrol.* |
| Vindelicia, | *Bavaria, &c.* |
| Noricum, | *Nuremberg.* |
| Pannonia, | *Hungary, Austria, &c.* |
| Dacia, | *Wallachia and Moldavia.* |
| Mæsia, | *Bulgaria and Servia.* |

The principal Islands were

| | |
|---|---|
| Britannia, | *Britain.* |
| Hibernia, | *Ireland.* |
| Thule, | *Iceland.* |
| Baleares, | *Majorca and Minorca.* |
| Sicilia, | *Sicily.* |
| Corsica, | *Corsica.* |
| Creta, | *Candia.* |
| Eubœa. | *Negropont, &c.* |

The principal Towns were

| | |
|---|---|
| Argentoratum, | *Strasburg.* |
| Augusta Vindelicorum, | *Augsburg.* |
| Barcino, | *Barcelona.* |
| Bononia, | *Bologna.* |
| Colonia Agrippina, | *Cologne.* |
| Hispalis, | *Seville.* |
| Lutetia, | *Paris.* |
| Mediolanum, | *Milan.* |

| *Ancient.* | *Modern.* |
|---|---|
| Neapolis, | *Naples.* |
| Lugdunum, | *Lyons.* |
| Massilia, | *Marseilles.* |
| Londinum, | *London.* |
| Toletum, | *Toledo.* |
| Venetia, | *Venice.* |
| Vindobona, | *Vienna.* |
| Tigurum, | *Zurich.* |

The principal Rivers were.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rhodanum, | *Rhone.* |
| Ister, or Danubius, | *Danube.* |
| Tamesis, | *Thames.* |
| Rhenum, | *Rhine.* |
| Sequana, | *Seine.* |
| Garumna, | *Garonne.* |
| Liguris, | *Loire.* |
| Tiberis, | *Tiber.* |

Writers on Europe.

*Strabo; Mela; Pliny; Solinus; Ptolemy; Merula; Ortelius; Sanson; Mercator; Cluverius; Cellarius; Brietius; Bertius, &c.*

EUROPE (*Geog.*) *Europa*, one of the four divisions of the modern world.

*Boundaries and Extent.* On the N. by the Frozen Ocean, E. by Asia, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its extent, from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Cana, is nearly 3400 miles; and from Cape Matapan, in Morea, to the North Cape, in Lapland, about 2300.

*Countries of Europe.* Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, part of Russia and Turkey, besides the islands mentioned under ancient Europe. [Vide *Europa*]

*Principal Towns.* Vide *Europa.*

*Principal Rivers.* The Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Don, Scheldt, Elbe, Oder, Douro, &c. [Vide *Europa*]

*Principal Lakes.* Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Ladoga, Onega, &c.

*Principal Mountains.* Alps, Apennines, and Pyrenees.

EUROTAS (*Myth.*) a son of Lelex, father to Sparta, who married Lacedæmon. He is said to have been one of the best kings of Sparta. *Apollod.* l. 3; *Paus.* l. 3.

EUROTAS (*Geog.*) 'Ευρώτας, a river of Laconia, called by way of eminence *Basilipotamos*, i. e. the king of rivers. It was worshipped by the Spartans as a god. Laurels, reeds, and myrtles, &c. grew on its banks.

*Virg. Eclog.* 6.

*Omnia quæ Phœbo quondam meditante beatus*
*Audiit Eurotas, jussitque ediscere laurus.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 4.

*Taygetique phalanx, et oliviferi Eurotæ.*

*Catullus Carm.* 65.

*Quales Eurotæ progignunt flumina myrtos.*

Ovid designates it *frigidus.*

*Ovid. Amor.* l. 2, el. 17.

*Frigidus Eurotus, populiferque Padus.*

Statius calls it *asper.*

*Stat. Theb.* l. 1.

*Audiit et medius cœli Parnassus, et asper*
*Eurotas.*

Diana used to sport on its banks.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 1.

*Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi*
*Exercet Diana choros.*

So likewise Castor and Pollux, and their sister Helen.

*Propert.* l. 3, el. 12.

*Qualis et Eurotæ Pollux et Castor arenis.*

*Theocrit. in Helen. Epithal.*

Ἄμμες γὰρ πᾶσαι συνομάλικες, ᾗς δρόμος ὡυτός
Χρισαμέναις ἀνδριστὶ παρ' Εὐρώταο λοετροῖς.

EURYALUS (*Myth.*) the name of several persons mentioned by mythologists or poets, but particularly the companion of Æneas, and friend of Nisus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* l. 9.

EURYBIADES (*Hist.*) 'Ευρυβιάδης, a Spartan chief at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis. *Herod.* l. 8, c. 2, &c.; *C. Nep. et Plut. in Them.; Paus.* l. 3.

EURYCLEA (*Myth.*) 'Ευρύκλεια, a beautiful daughter of Ops, of Ithaca, and one of the domestics in the household of Ulysses, was the first to recognize him on his return. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 1, 19, &c.

EURYCLES (*Hist.*) an orator of Syracuse, who proposed putting Nicias and Demosthenes to death. *Plut. in Demosth.*

EURYDAMAS (*Myth.*) 'Ευρύδαμας, a Trojan, skilled in the interpretation of dreams. His two sons were killed by Diomedes. *Hom.* l. 5.

EURYDAMAS (*Biog.*) a wrestler of Cyrene, who, in a combat, had his teeth knocked out, which he swallowed without showing any signs of pain. *Ælian. Var. Hist.*

EURYDICE (*Myth.*) 'Ευρυδίκη, the wife of the poet Orpheus, who died from the bite of a serpent as she was flying to escape the violence of Aristæus. The disconsolate husband ventured down to hell in pursuit of her, and obtained permission to bring her back to life on condition that he did not look behind him. He violated the condition, and lost the prize.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 4.

*Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina præceps,*
*Immanem ante pedes hydrum moritura puella*
*Servantem ripas altâ non vidit in herbâ.*

*Ibid.*

*Jamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnes,*
*Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,*
*Pone sequens; namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem;*
*Quum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem, &c.*

*Ovid. Met.* l. 10.

*Hanc simul, et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros,*
*Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas*
*Exierit valles.*
* * * * * * *
*Flexit amans oculos; et protinus illa relapsa est.*

*Senec. in Her. Ael.*

*Consumptas iterum deæ*
*Supplent Eurydices colos*
*Sed dum respicit immemor,*
*Nec credens sibi redditam*
*Orpheus Eurydicen sequi,*
*Cantûs præmia perdidit.*

*Hygin. Fab.* 164; *Paus.* l. 91.

EURYDICE (*Hist.*) the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, caused the death of her two eldest sons successively as they ascended the throne; but at the accession of her youngest son Philip, she fled to Iphicrates, the Athenian general, for protection. *C. Nep. in Iphic.* c. 3; *Justin.* l. 7.

EURYDICE, daughter of Amyntas, and the preceding Eurydice, married her uncle Aridæus, the illegitimate son of Philip, who ascended the throne after Alexander the Great; but Eurydice governed in his name, and thereby caused the ruin of both. Aridæus was pierced with arrows by order of his rival Cassander; and Eurydice is said to have hanged herself at his command.

EURYLOCHUS (*Myth.*) 'Ευρύλοχος, one of the companions of Ulysses, and the only one who did not taste the potions of Circe. *Hom. Odyss.* l. 10; *Ovid. Met.* l. 14.

EURYLOCHUS (*Hist.*) a person who discovered the conspiracy of Hermolaus and others against Alexander.

EURYMEDON (*Geog.*) 'Ευρυμέδων, a river of Pamphylia,

near which the Persians were defeated by the Athenians under Cimon, A. C. 470. *Liv.* l. 33.

EURYPYLUS (*Myth.*) Εὐρύπυλος, a son of Telephus and Atyoche, was killed in the Trojan war by Pyrrhus, after having paid his court to Cassandra. *Hom. Il.* l. 11; *Hygin. Fab.* 112; *Paus.* l. 3; *Quint. Smyr.* l. 6.

EURYPYLUS, a soothsayer among the Greeks, was sent to consult the oracle as to the safe return of his countrymen. *Virg. Æn.* l. 2.

EURYSTHENES (*Hist.*) Εὐρυσθένης, the twin brother of Procles, who sat conjointly with him on the throne of Sparta. His descendants were called Eurysthenidæ, as those of Procles were Proclidæ. *Herod.* l. 4; *C. Nep. in Ages.*; *Paus.* l. 3.

EURYSTHEUS (*Myth.*) Εὐρυσθεὺς, a king of Argos and Mycenæ, son of Sthenelaus and Nicippe, the daughter of Pelops, obtained, according to the oracle, a command over Hercules, and in consequence of his jealousy, imposed on the latter the 12 labours, which have made his name so illustrious. *Hom. Il.* l. 19; *Herod.* l. 5; *Thucyd.* l. 1; *Apollod.* l. 2; *Virg. Æn.* l. 8; *Hygin. Fab.* 30; *Paus.* l. 1, &c.

EURYTHION (*Myth.*) or *Eurition*, Εὐρυτίων, a centaur, whose insolence to Hippodamia, at the nuptials of Pirithous, occasioned the quarrel between the Lapithæ and Centaurs. *Hom. Il.* l. 12, &c.; *Hesiod. Theogr.*; *Hygin. Fab.* 31; *Propert.* l. 2; *Ovid. Met.* l. 12.

EURYTUS (*Myth.*) Εὔρυτος, a king of Œchalia, father to Iole, was beaten by Hercules in a contest with the bow, and was afterwards put to death by the latter, for refusing him his daughter as the prize of his victory. *Apollod.* l. 2.

EUSDEN, *Lawrence* (*Biog.*) an English poet, descended from a good family in Ireland, died in 1730, leaving in MS. a Translation of the Works of Tasso, with a Life of that Poet. Some of his best poems may be seen in Nichols's 'Select Collection.'

EUSEBIA, *Aurelia* (*Hist.*) a Roman empress, wife to Constantius, was celebrated for her beauty, her genius, and her virtue. She died in 360. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 16; *Zosim.* l. 3.

EUSEBIA (*Geog.*) a town of Cappadocia, more commonly called *Cæsarea*, received this name from two kings of Cappadocia, surnamed *Eusebes*.

EUSEBIA (*Numis.*) this town is distinguished on medals by the inscription ΕΥΣΕΒΙΑΣ—ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑΣ. *Spanh. Dissert.* t. i.; *Vaill. Sel. Num.*; *Pembrock. Mus.*; *Hunt. Numm. Pop. et Urb.*; *Froel. Not. Elem.*

EUSEBIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a pope said to be the son of a physician, succeeded S. Marcellus in 310, and died after governing the church four years. *Tillem. Mem.*; *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Cæsarea, in Palestine, and the celebrated historian of the Christian church, who took the surname of *Pamphilus*, from his friendship with Pamphilus the Martyr, was born in Palestine in 267, elected to the see of Cæsarea in 313 or 315, and died about 338; although he served the cause of Christianity by his writings, yet the soundness of his faith has been called in question more than once, and not without reason. His works are, 1. 'Chronicon,' in two parts, carried down to A. D. 325. The first part, containing the early periods of history, is very mutilated. The second part, called the 'Canon Chronicus,' digests the history of the several nations according to the order of time. Both parts were translated into Latin by St. Jerome; but of the version of the first part only extracts are preserved printed with the translation of the second part, first at Basil, and afterwards more accurately at Bourdeaux, by Arnauld de Pontac, in 1604. The work complete, as far as it is extant, containing all the fragments of the Greek, as also the Latin version, has since been published by Joseph Scaliger, under the title of 'Thesaurus Temporum,' &c. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1606. An enlarged edition by Morus, 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1658. 2. 'Præparationis Evangelicæ Libri XV.' 3. 'De Demonstratione Evangelicâ,' of which only ten books are extant, although he wrote twenty. This and the former work were printed by Robert Stephens, Gr. 2 vols. fol. 1544 and 1545; reprinted with Vigerus' translation of the book 'De Præparatione,' and Donatus' translation of the work 'De Demonstratione,' in 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1628. 4. 'Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Libri V,' containing the history of the Christian church from the beginning to the death of Licinius the Elder, which includes a period of 324 years. This history has been often translated and reprinted; but the best edition is that of Valesius, who, besides revising the Greek text, and giving a new version, has also enriched it with learned notes. This edition was printed at Paris in 1659 and 1671, at Francfort in 1672, with the rest of the Ecclesiastical Historians; but the reprint of this edition most esteemed in our country is that by Reading, 3 vols. fol. Gr. and Lat. Cantab. 1720, where, to the notes of Valesius, have been added others of more modern writers. 5. 'Contra Hieroclem Liber,' in reply to a book of this Hierocles, wherein he had compared our Saviour to Apollonius Tyaneus, a sorcerer. This piece is printed at the end of the work 'De Demonstratione Evangelicâ,' and at the end of Philostratus 'De Vitâ Apollonii.' 6. 'Contra Marcellum Libri II,' and 'De Ecclesiasticâ Theologiâ Libri III;' the object of these two works is to confute Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, who was condemned for Sabellianism in the synod at Constantinople in 336. It was written at the desire of that synod, and is also subjoined to the book 'De Demonstratione.' 7. 'Epistola ad Cæsarienses de Fide Nicæna,' preserved by Socrates and Theodoretus in their Ecclesiastical Histories. 8. 'De Locis Hebraicis,' translated into Latin, and also enlarged by St. Jerom, published together with notes by Bonfrerius, Paris, 1631 and 1659. 9. 'Oratio de Laudibus Constantini,' printed at the end of the Ecclesiastical History. 10. 'De Vitâ Constantini Libri IV,' also subjoined to the Ecclesiastical History. 11. 'Expositio in Canticum Canticorum;' this was not written entirely by Eusebius, but compiled from his writings, and those of Athanasius, Didymus, St. Gregory of Nyssen, and others; published in Gr. with Polychronius and Psellus, by Meursius, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1617. 12. 'Vitæ Prophetarum,' ascribed to Eusebius in an ancient MS., and published by Curterius, with the Commentaries of Procopius on Isaiah, Gr. and Lat. fol. Paris, 1580. 13. 'Canones Sacrorum Evangeliorum X,' translated by St. Jerome, and inserted, with his other works, in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' 14. 'Apologiæ pro Origine Liber Primus,' translated by Ruffinus, and published in the works of St. Jerom, by whom we are informed that Eusebius was the sole author of the 'Six Books of the Apology for Origen.' The Latin translation of the first book is all that remains of this work. 15. Two Sermons published in Gr. and Lat. by Combefisius. Besides these works of Eusebius, there are said to be several extant in MS. not yet published, and the titles of many which are not extant, particularly one against Porphyry. *S. Hieron. Cat. &c.*; *Baron. Annal.*; *Scalig. Thes. Tempor.*; *Cave, Hist. Lit.* vol. i.; *Tillemont. Mem.*; *Montfaucon. Pref. Comment. Euseb.*; *Du Pin, Bibliothec, &c.*

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Berytus, and a favourer of the Arian heresy, persecuted St. Athanasius, and usurped the see of Constantinople, after procuring the banishment of Paul, the legal bishop. He died in 342.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Emesus, was elected to that see in 341, but being obliged to resign it on account of a popular sedition, he died in 359. He wrote many works, which are not now extant, but of which St. Jerome gives some account. *Socrat.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 3; *S. Hieron. Cat.*; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 341.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Vercoil, in the 4th century, was very

zealous in defence of Athanasius, and the orthodox faith, for which he suffered much at the hands of the emperor Constantius. He died about 373.

Eusebius, bishop of Samosata, was killed in 378, by a tile thrown on his head by an Arian woman, on account of the zeal with which he had opposed this heresy. *S. Gregor. Nazian.* ep. 28; *H. Theodoret.* l. 1; *Herm. in Vit. S. Basil.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 360.

Eusebius, bishop of Bologna, in Italy, the friend of St. Ambrose, assisted at the council of Aquileia in 381. He is supposed to have governed this see from 370 to 400.

Eusebius, bishop of Milan from 449 to 464, addressed a letter in his own name, and that of 18 other bishops, to pope Leo, which is inserted in the works of this latter.

Eusebius, a Syrian merchant, procured, by means of presents and intrigues, his election to the see of Paris in 595, which he did not hold with any credit to himself, or benefit to the church. *Greg. Tur.; Montfaucon. Monum. de la Monarch. Franc. &c.*

Eusebius, succeeded Ætherius as bishop of Antibes in 541, and died in 571, after having assisted at the fourth council of Orleans, and also at the council of Arles.

EUSTACHIUS, *Bartholomew* (*Biog.*) an anatomist of San Severino, who died in 1574, was the author of several works which are lost; among which was his treatise 'De Controversiis Anatomicorum.' His smaller works which remain, appeared under the title of 'Opuscula Anatomica,' &c. Venet. 1563 and 1674, also Lugd. Bat. 1707, under the superintendance of Boerhaave. A series of engravings mentioned in his 'Opuscula,' was discovered in 1714, when they were published at Rome in folio by Lancisi, physician to Clement XI, and again at Geneva in 1717, but the edition published at Rome in 1728 is reckoned the best.

EUSTATHIUS (*Ecc.*) a native of Sida, in Pamphylia, and patriarch of Antioch, was translated in 323 from the see of Berœa, to the patriarchate of Antioch, and died about 337, after having been banished by Constantine, at the instigation of the Arians, to Trajanopolis, in Thrace. He wrote several works, of which none are remaining except his Treatise on the Pythoness, published by Leo Allatius, 4to. 1689, with another treatise entitled 'Examеron,' attributed to this Eustathius, but supposed to have been written by some more modern author. *Euseb. in Vit. Constant.* c. 59; *S. Athanas. passim; S. Hieron. Cat.; Socrates, Sozomenes, Theodoretus, &c.; Phot. Elog.; Tillemont. Mem.; Du Pin, Bibliothek.*

Eustathius, a patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Sergius in 1019, and held the see until 1025.

Eustathius, an heretical bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, enjoyed for a time, the friendship of S. Basil, until he was found to be unworthy of it. Socrates and Sozomenes make him to be the same as Eustathius, an heretical monk, who, by others, is taken to be a different person. *Socrat.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 3; *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 40; *Baronius. Annal.; Herm. in Vit. S. Bas.*

Eustathius, a bishop of Thessalonica, and a celebrated grammarian, in the reigns of Emanuel, Alexis, and Andronicus Comnenus, is well known among scholars as the author of Commentaries upon Homer and Dionysius Periegetes. His 'Commentaries upon Homer,' were first published with that poet at Rome in 1550, and reprinted ten years after by Frobenius at Basil. His 'Commentaries upon the Periegesis of Dionysius,' were first published at Paris in 1577; they were afterwards greatly augmented by Fabricius, who supplied a hiatus between verses 889 and 917, which addition was inserted in its proper place by Hudson, in his edition of the 'Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores.' In Aldus' collection of Greek grammarians, is a treatise by this Eustathius on the dialects used by Homer; besides which are the MSS. in the Escurial, the library of Basil, and the Bodleian, containing Sermons and Orations ascribed to him.

Eustathius (*Biog.*) author of a work entitled 'De Ismeniæ et Ismenes Amoribus XI,' published by Gaulminus, 8vo. Gr. and Lat. Paris. 1618. The author of this work being totally unknown, it has, without any other reason, been attributed to the commentator of this name above-mentioned.

EUSTOCHIUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Jerusalem, was elected in 552 to this see, which he held till his death in 562, when Macarius, who had been previously deposed, was re-elected.

EUSTON, *Earl* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the duke of Grafton.

EUSTRATIUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Nice in the 12th century, was the author of some theological treatises, besides some Greek commentaries on Aristotle's latter analytics and ethics, which are still extant, the former being published at Venice in 1534, and the latter in 1536; also at Paris in 1543.

EUTERPE (*Myth.*) one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. [Vide *Musæ*]

Euterpe (*Numis.*) vide *Pomponia, gens.*

EUTHALIUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Sulce, in Egypt, in the fifth century, was the first author of the division of the Epistles, &c. into lessons.

EUTHYCRATES (*Biog.*) a sculptor of Sicyon, son of Lysippus. His statues of Hercules, Alexander, and Medea, were most in esteem. *Plin.* l. 3, c. 1.

EUTHYDEMUS (*Hist.*) son of Theodoric, king of Bactriana, reigned in that country, after having expelled his brother Theodotus. He defended himself with much valour and success against Antiochus the Great.

EUTHYMIUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Sardis, in Asia, in the 11th century, was one of the most zealous defenders of the worship of images, for which he was banished to Bithynia, and died by the way in consequence of ill treatment.

Euthymius (*Biog.*) a celebrated boxer of Locri, who gained the prize at the Olympic games every time he disputed it. *Plin.* l. 7, c. 47; *Paus. in Eliac.*

Euthymius (*Numis.*) the memory of this wrestler is preserved on some medals, where either he, or Nero under his form, is represented, bearing the inscription, EUTHYMIUS, or EUTIMIUS.

Euthymius, *Zigabenus*, or *Zigadenus*, a Greek monk of Constantinople, in favour with Alexis Comnenus, whom he survived, wrote, at the request of the latter, his 'Panoplia Dogmatica Orthodoxæ Fidei,' printed in 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1556, and Tergovist. in Wallachia, 1710; besides which he wrote some other theological works.

EUTOCIUS (*Biog.*) a Greek mathematician of Ascalon, in Palestine, who flourished in the sixth century, wrote commentaries on the Conics of Apollonius, which are inserted in Halley's edition of that author, fol. Oxon. 1710; and also commentaries on the most important works of Archimedes, published with the original by Torelli, fol. Oxon. 1792.

EUTROPIA, *Galeria Valeria* (*Hist.*) an empress, and wife of Maximianus Herculeus, was the mother of Maxentius.

EUTROPIUS (*Hist.*) a man of dignity in the reign of Julian, although better known as an historian, bore arms under this emperor, and attended him on the expedition against the Persians, in which the latter lost his life. He wrote an epitome of the Roman history; the best editions of which are those of Haverkamp, cum notis variorum, 8vo. 1729, and of Verheyk, Lugd. Bat. 1762.

Eutropius, a eunuch at the court of Arcadius, who, rendering himself odious by his cruelties, was beheaded in 399. *Codex Theodosian. de Pœn.* l. 7; *S. Joh. Chrysostom. Serm. in Eutrop.; Socrates, Sozomenes, Nicephorus, &c.*

Eutropius (*Ecc.*) bishop of Orange in the fifth century, was

born at Marseilles, distinguished himself by his piety and his austerities.

EUTROPIUS, a bishop of Valencia, in Spain, was the author of a letter, entitled, 'De Districtione Monachorum,' &c. *Du Pin, Biblioth.*

EUTYCHES (*Ecc.*) abbot of a celebrated monastery of Constantinople in the fifth century, who, in combatting the errors of Nestorius, broached a new heresy touching the two distinct natures of Christ. He was deposed from his office as abbot in a council assembled at Constantinople in 448, but restored by a violent assembly at Ephesus, which was denominated σύνοδος λῃστρική, or the synod of robbers. His doctrine was afterwards formally condemned in the fourth œcumenical, or general council, assembled for this purpose by Theodosius in 451, where 630 bishops were present. Of the works of this Eutyches nothing remains but two Supplications to Theodosius, one Confession, and a fragment of another.

EUTYCHES (*Biog.*) or *Eutychus*, a grammarian and disciple of Priscian, wrote, 'De Aspiratione;' noticed by Cassiodorus in the ninth chapter of his work on Orthography: also two books, 'De discernendis Conjugationibus;' printed with some pieces by Victorinus and Servius, 4to. Tubing. 1537; also inserted in Putschius' edition of the 'Grammatici Veteres,' 4to. Hanov. 1605.

EUTYCHIANUS (*Hist.*) surnamed *Comacon*, a powerful favourite with Heliogabalus, who rose to the highest offices in the state.

EUTYCHIANUS (*Ecc.*) a pope, native of the ancient city of Luna, succeeded Felix I in 275, and died a martyr in 283, when he was succeeded by S. Caius.

EUTYCHIUS (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Alexandria, in the ninth and tenth centuries, wrote Annals, in the Arabic tongue, from the commencement of the world to 937. They were printed, with a Latin version, by Pocock, 2 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1659; an extract from them, however, had been previously printed by Selden, Arab. and Lat. 4to. Lond. 1642. Besides the Annals, Eutychius wrote 'De Rebus Siciliæ;' the MS. of which, subjoined to the Annals, is now in the public library at Cambridge.

EWALD, *John* (*Biog.*) a Danish poet, was born at Copenhagen in 1743, and died in 1781, leaving some works, which were printed in 4 vols. 8vo. 1781—1791.

EUXINUS, *Pontus* (*Geog.*) the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*, as it is now called, a sea between the Thracian and Cimmerian Bosphorus, surrounded on all sides by high ridges of mountains; or, according to modern geography, it is bounded on the W. by European Turkey, E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia, N. by Russian Tartary, S. by Natolia. It was formerly called ἄξενος, i. e. *inhospitable*, on account of the savage manners of its inhabitants; this name was afterwards changed into Euxinus.

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 3.

*Dum me terrarum pars pœne novissima mundi*
*Euxinus, falso nomine dictus, habet.*

*Ibid.* l. 4.

*Frigida me cohibent Euxini littora Ponti,*
*Dictus ab antiquis Axenus ille fuit.*

*Ibid.* l. 5.

*Quem tenet Euxini mendax cognomine littus,*
*Et Sythici verè terra sinistra freti.*

*Diod.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 7; *Mel.* l. 1.

EXETER, *Thomas, Earl of* (*Hist.*) eldest son of the illustrious statesman William Cecil, lord Burleigh, signalized his courage and fidelity in opposing the Spanish invasion, and in suppressing the insurrection; and after serving king James I as one of his Privy Council, and on other occasions, he died in 1621.

EXETER, *Marquis of* (*Her.*) a title which was once enjoyed by the Courtenay family, and became extinct in 1556. It has since been revived in the family of Cecil [vide *Cecil*]; the titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Titles.* Cecil, marquis and earl of Exeter, and baron of Burleigh. Title of the eldest son lord Burleigh.

*Arms.* Barry of ten *argent* and *azure*, over all six escutcheons, 3, 2, and 1 *sable*, each charged with a lion rampant of the field.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a garb *or*, supported by two lions; that on the dexter side *argent*, on the sinister *azure*.

*Supporters.* Two lions *ermine*.

*Motto.* "Cor unum, via una."

EXETER (*Geog.*) capital of the county of Devonshire, situated on the eastern banks of the Exe, 78 m. S. W. Bristol, and 172 W. by S. London. Lon. 3° 30′ W. lat. 50° 40′ N.

*History of Exeter.*

*Exeter,* called by the Latins *Isca*, is supposed to have been the station of a Roman legion, under the command of Agricola. It has suffered at different times very grievously from the ravages of war. It was twice destroyed by the Danes; taken by William the Conqueror; besieged by Stephen and Edward; and in the reign of Henry VII by Perkin Warbeck; but made so brave a defence that he was compelled to raise the siege, for which instance of fidelity and valour the king presented the city with a sword, worn by himself, which is carried before the mayor in processions. It was no less distinguished for loyalty during the rebellion, when it was blockaded by the rebel force under lord Fairfax for two months; and its Castle, called Rougemont, and supposed to have been founded by the Saxons, was utterly destroyed, so that nothing remains now but the outer wall.

*Ecclesiastical History of Exeter.*

This town was erected into a bishop's see in 1049. Its first bishop, Leofroi, died in 1073. *Camd. Britain.*

EXIMENO, *Antonio* (*Biog.*) a Spanish Ex-Jesuit of Balbastro, was born in 1732, and died in 1798, leaving, 1. 'The Spanish Military History,' 4to. Segovia, 1769. 2. 'The Engineer's Manual,' 8vo. 1772, intended as a supplement to the preceding. 3. 'Dell' Origine e della Regole della Musica,' 4to. Rome, 1775. 4. 'Lettera del Sig. Abate Eximeno al R. P. M. Fr. Tommaso Maria Memachi,' &c. Mantua, 1783.

EXMOUTH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Pellew, which was conferred in 1814 on admiral sir Edward Pellew, bart. who, in reward for his gallant exploits at Algiers, was raised to the dignity of the peerage. [Vide *Pellew*] The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Pellew, viscount Exmouth, baron Exmouth of Cannonteign, co. Devon, and a baronet.

*Arms.* *Gules*, a lion passant guardant, in chief two civic wreaths *or*; on a chief wavy *argent*, in front of a city, intended to represent that of Algiers, a range of batteries flanked on the sinister by a circular fortified castle, with triple battlements *proper*, thereon two flags displayed, the one barry wavy *or* and *gules* (indicative of the presence of the dey of Algiers within the said castle), and the other *gules*; on the dexter, and abreast the said batteries, a ship of the line, bearing the flag of an admiral of the blue, moored also *proper*, in allusion to the situation of his majesty's ship the Queen Charlotte, at the moment of the attack upon the said city.

*Crest.* The bow of a ship, with parts of the foremast and bowsprit standing, and appearing as a wreck on a rock, the waves breaking round her *proper*.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a lion guardant *or*, navally crowned

*azure*, his sinister hind paw resting on an increscent *argent*. Sinister, a figure designed to represent a Christian slave, naked from the waist upwards, holding in his dexter hand a cross *or*, and in his sinister hand his fetters broken *proper*.

*Motto*. Under the arms, "Algiers;" over the crest, "Deo adjuvante."

EXODUS (*Bibl.*) the second book of the Pentateuch, so called from the Greek Ἔξοδος, i. e. a going out; because it describes the going of the Israelites out of Egypt.

EXPERIENS (*Biog.*) vide *Esperiente*.

EXPILLI, *John Joseph* (*Biog.*) a French writer of St. Remy, in Provence, was born in 1719, and died at the commencement of the French revolution, leaving some works on Geography.

EXUPERIUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Toulouse in the fourth and fifth centuries, afforded an illustrious example of Christian charity during a famine which raged in his time.

EXUPERIUS (*Biog.*) a native of Bourdeaux, and a celebrated rhetorician in his day, is frequently confounded with the bishop of that name.

EYCK, *Hubert Van* (*Biog.*) a painter of Flanders, who died in 1426, is regarded as the founder of the Flemish school.

EYCK, *John Van*, younger brother of the preceding, is the supposed inventor of oil-painting.

EYCKENS (*Biog.*) or *Eykens*, surnamed the *Old*, a painter of Antwerp in the 16th century, left in that city several specimens of his skill, as a Last Supper; St. John preaching in the Desert, &c.

EYMERIC, *Nicolas* (*Biog.*) vide *Nicolas*.

EYNDIUS (*Biog.*) or *Helmstede James*, a Dutch Latin poet, and historian, who died in 1614, was the author of some Latin Poems, printed at Leyden in 1611; and also 'Chronicon Zelandiæ,' 4to. Middelb. 1634.

EYRE, *James* (*Hist.*) Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a native of Wiltshire, was born in 1734; educated at Winchester and Oxford; and, after qualifying himself for the bar, he became one of the City counsel, and was in 1762 elected to the post of Recorder; in which post he honourably distinguished himself by refusing to present a disrespectful petition to the throne, in the affair of Wilkes. In 1772 he was appointed a Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer; in 1787 he became Chief Baron; in 1792 he succeeded lord Thurlow as First Commissioner of the Great Seal; and in the subsequent year he succeeded lord Loughborough as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in which situation he continued until his death in 1799.

EYRE (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Newburgh, who derives his title from the family of Radcliffe. [Vide *Newburgh*]

EYSEL (*Biog.*) or *Eyselius, John Philip*, a physician, was born at Erfurt in 1652, and died in 1717, leaving, 1. 'Enchiridion de Formulis prescribendis,' &c. 8vo. Erfurt. 1698. 2. 'Compendium Anatomicum,' 8vo. ibid. 1698, 4to. 1710. 3. 'Compendium Physiologicum,' 8vo. ibid. 1699. 4. 'Compendium Chirurgicum,' 8vo. ibid. 1714, &c.

EZBAI (*Bibl.*) אזבי, father of Naarai, a brave officer in David's army. 1 *Chron.* xi. 37.

EZBON (*Bibl.*) אצבון, son of Bela, and grandson of Benjamin. *Gen.* xlvi.

EZEKIEL (*Bibl.*) יחזקאל, son of Buzi, a prophet of the sacerdotal race, was carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, with Jehoiachim, king of Judah, A. M. 3405, A. C. 599. He began to prophesy in the fifth year of his captivity, and prophesied 20 years. The writings of this prophet have always been held as canonical. *Joseph. Antiq.*; *Usser. Annal. &c.*

EZEKIEL, father of Shecanaiah. *Ezra* viii.

EZEKIEL (*Biog.*) a Greek Jew, and a poet, who lived nearly 300 years before our Saviour, wrote tragedies on subjects of the sacred history.

EZER (*Bibl.*) עזר, son of Hur. 1 *Chron.* iv. 4.

EZRA (*Bibl.*) vide *Esdras*.

---

# F.

FABER, *John* (*Ecc.*) a divine of Suabia, was born in 1479, advanced to the see of Vienna in 1531, and died in 1542, leaving many controversial works, published in 3 vols. fol. Colon. 1537—1541, the most celebrated of which is entitled 'Malleus Hæreticorum.'

FABER, *Basil*, a Lutheran divine of Soraw, in Lusatia, on the confines of Silesia, who was born in 1520, is principally known as the author of 'Thesaurus Eruditionis scholasticæ,' which was first published in 1571, and afterwards augmented by Buchner, Thomasius, Cellarius, and the two Græviuses, father and son, in 2 vols. fol. Francof. 1749.

FABER, *John*, the name of two engravers, father and son, natives of Holland, whose works are held in some estimation by portrait collectors. The elder Faber died in 1721, and the younger about 1750.

FABER, vide *Favre* and *Fevre*.

FABERT, *Abraham* (*Hist.*) a marshal of France, distinguished himself under Louis XIV, at the siege of Turin in 1640, at that of Perpignan in 1642, and at the taking of Stenai, &c. in 1654. His Life by father Barre, regular canon of St. Genevieve, was published in 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1752; but previously in 1 vol. 12mo.

FABIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a powerful patrician family of Rome, which derives its descent from Fabius, the son of Hercules. His descendants were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war with the Veientes; but were all slain in a general engagement, A. C. 477, except one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, from whom descended the noble family of the Fabii, in subsequent ages. *Ovid. Fast.* l. 2.

*Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes,*
*Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.*

This family was divided into the several branches of the Ambusti, Maximi, Vibulani, Buteones, Pictones, Labeones, Hispanienses, Licini, &c. [Vide *Fabius*] *Cic. in Cat. Mag.*; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 1; *Liv.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 18; *Aurel. Vict. Vir. Illust.*; *Plut. in Fab.*; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1.

FABIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) several coins and medals are extant, bearing the inscriptions of *Fabius Ambustus*, as K. FABI. AMBUST. COS.—Of *Fabius Buteo*, as N. FABI. M. F. BUTEO.—Of *Fabius Maximus*, as Q. FABI. MAX. SERVILIANUS, &c.—Of *Fabius Labeo*, as Q. FABI. LABEO.—Of *Fabius Licinus*, as M. FABI. C. F. LICINUS. The types on most of their coins are a figure of

Jupiter in a chariot and four, having thunder in his hand, or the prow of a ship, to denote their power in arms, &c. *Vail. Fam.; Morel. Thes. Fam.; Beg. Thesaur.*

FABIAN, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a pope, who succeeded Antherius in 236, and died a martyr in 250, was distinguished by his zeal in the propagation of the faith, and regarded as the apostle of France, having sent the seven celebrated bishops, St. Saturnine, of Thoulouse; St. Trophimes, of Arles; St. Gratian, of Tours; St. Dionysius, of Paris; St. Paul, of Narbonne; St. Austremoine, of Clermont; St. Martial, of Limoges, on their holy mission into that country. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 6; *Anast. in Vit. &c.*

Fabian (*Biog.*) vide *Fabyan.*

FABIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) was twice consul, and after having beaten the Veientes, refused the triumph that was decreed to him, on account of the death of his brother, M. Fabius, who was slain there. This latter had also been consul three times. *Liv.* l. 2.

Fabius Cæso, brother of M. and Q., a quæstor, and three times consul, was killed with the rest of the Fabii, at the battle of Cremera, where he commanded, U. C. 277, A. C. 477. *Liv.* l. 2.

Fabius, *Q.* or *M. Vibulanus*, the only survivor of the family after the above-mentioned slaughter, was consul U. C. 286, A. C. 468, and again U. C. 289; during this latter consulship he defeated the Æqui and the Volsci, after which he was banished. *Liv.* l. 3.

Fabius Cæso Ambustus, was three times military tribune with consular power. *Liv.* l. 4.

Fabius Dorso, *C.* habited in the Gabinian vest, passed through the army of the Gauls to the Mons Quirinalis, in order to perform a sacrifice; and, after having gone through the necessary rites, he returned by the same rout to the capitol, unmolested by the enemy, who were awed by the solemnity of the spectacle. *Liv.* l. 5.

Fabius, *Q.* was sent on an embassy to the Gauls, with his two brothers, U. C. 364, A. C. 390, when he engaged with their leader in combat, and slew him. *Liv.* l. 5.

Fabius Ambustus, *M.* was consul three times, and dictator once. During his second consulship, U. C. 398, A. C. 356, he obtained a victory over the Falisci, and afterwards triumphed over the Tiburtini and the Tarquinii. *Liv.* l. 6, &c.

Fabius Maximus, *Q.* surnamed *Rullianus*, the first of the Fabii, to whom the surname of Maximus was given, because he lessened the power of the populace at elections, was five times consul, namely, U. C. 432, 444, 446, 457, and 459; twice dictator, i. e. U. C. 439, and 453; and once censor, U. C. 450. He obtained seven different triumphs, and rendered himself no less celebrated as a statesman than as a general. *Liv.* l. 8, &c.

Fabius Maximus, *Q.* surnamed *Gurges*, son of the preceding, was defeated by the Samnites, and would have been disgraced by the senate, if his father had not offered to go to his assistance in the character of his lieutenant, when he totally routed the Samnites, and thus wiped off the ignominy which threatened his family and the Roman arms. *Livy, Florus, Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, Cassiodorus, &c.*

Fabius Pictor, *C.* was consul U. C. 481, A. C. 273. He was father of the annalist Fabius Pictor.

Fabius Pictor, *Q.* the annalist, and son of the preceding, was sent to Delphos, after the battle of Cannæ, to inquire by what supplications the gods might be appeased. He wrote an account both in Greek and Latin, as is supposed, of the war with Annibal. Fragments of his works are scattered among the ancient writers; but the history which bears his name, and was attributed to him, is now known to be the forgery of Viterbo. *Polyb.* l. 1; *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 1, ep. 26; *Liv.* l. 1, 22, &c.

Fabius Pictor, *C.* and *M.* the name of two consuls at the same time.

Fabius, *Buteo*, a consul U. C. 507; and M. Fabius Buteo, also a consul U. C. 509.

Fabius, *Licinus*, a consul U. C. 508.

Fabius Maximus, *Q.* the illustrious Roman general, was surnamed *Verrucosus*, from a wart on his lip, but is better known by the surname of *Cunctator*, when, as the antagonist of Annibal, he delayed his operations against this successful and formidable enemy in such a manner as to revive the broken spirits of his countrymen, and pave the way for the final expulsion of the Carthaginians from Italy.

*Ennius.*

*Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem.*

*Ovid. Fast.* l. 2.

*Nam puer impubes, et adhuc non utilis armis,*
*Unus de Fabiâ gente relictus erat.*
*Scilicet ut posses olim tu, Maxime, nasci,*
*Cui res cunctando restituenda foret.*

*Manil.* l. 1.

*Invictusque morâ Fabius.*

*Claud. de Bell. Get.*

—— *Lento lustramine Pœnum*
*Compressit Fabius.*

*Sil. Ital.* l. 7.

—— *Lento Pœnum moderamine lusit.*

*Ibid.* l. 16.

—— *Sat gloria cauto*
*Non vinci pulchrum est Fabio, peperitque sedendo*
*Omnia cunctator nobis.*

Fabius Maximus, *Q.* son of the preceding, and also a consul, seeing his father coming towards him without alighting, he sent to command him to dismount; on which the father embraced him, saying, "I wished to know if you knew what it is to be a consul."

Fabius Labeo, *Q.* was consul U. C. 568, A. C. 186; and Pontifex U. C. 572. *Liv.* l. 33. 40.

Fabius Pictor, surnamed *Numerius*, or *Quintus*, the Flamen Quirinalis, was the son of C. Fabius Pictor, the consul. He died U. C. 585, A. C. 169, after having governed the province of Sardinia as a prætor.

Fabius Maximus Servilianus, *Q.* Pontifex Maximus, and consul with Metellus, U. C. 612, A. C. 142, made war on Viriathus, a Spanish chieftain. He was the author of Annals cited by Macrobius. *Macrob. Saturn.* l. 8; *Vossius, &c.*

Fabius Maximus, surnamed *Allobrogicus*, a consul U. C. 633, A. C. 121, acquired great reputation by his skill and valour. He was surnamed *Allobrogicus*, because he defeated the Allobroges, and formed from their country the modern provinces of Provence and Dauphiny. He was censor in 646, and left a son so dissolute that he was deprived of his paternal inheritance. *Cic. pro Font.; Vell. Paterc.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 3; *Cassiodorus, &c.*

Fabius, a military tribune in the army of Pompey, and one of the first who entered the breach at the storming of Jerusalem. He was afterwards governor of Damascus, when he received orders to assist Herod against Antigonus; but suffered himself to be bribed. *Joseph.* l. 14.

Fabius (*Ecc.*) bishop of Antioch in the third century, died in 252, after having governed the church of Antioch for two years. *Euseb. in Chron.; Baronius' Annals, &c.*

Fabius (*Biog.*) a painter of the Fabian family, who was surnamed *Pictor*, because he painted the temple of Salus. This name descended to his posterity, of whom was the consul C. Fabius Pictor, his son, and Q. Fabius Pictor the annalist, his grandson, and others, mentioned under *History.*

Fabius, *Dossenus*, or *Dorsenus*, a poet, of the same family, and author of the farces or pantomimes called 'Atellanæ.' *Plin.* l. 14, c. 13.

Fabius, *Rusticus*, an historian, who lived in the time of the

emperors Claudian and Nero; was the particular friend of Seneca. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14, &c.

Fabius, *Marcellinus*, an historian of the third century, is quoted by Lampridius, as the author of a Life of Alexander, son of Mamæa. *Lamprid. in Vit. Prob.; Voss. Hist. Lat.*

Fabius, *Sabinus*, a lawyer, and disciple of Papinianus, who distinguished himself in the reign of the emperor Alexander. He was called the *Cato* of the age.

FABRA, *Aloysio* (*Biog.*) or *Louis della*, a physician of Ferrara, was born in 1655, and died in 1723, leaving 'Dissertationes Physico-Medicæ,' 4to. Ferrara, 1712.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, *Philip Francis Nazaine* (*Hist.*) one of the agents in the French revolution, was born at Carcassane in 1755; and, after assisting Robespierre, and his faction, in "carrying throughout France fire and sword, devastation and death," he was, by order of the latter, dragged to the scaffold in 1794, with Danton and his guilty accomplices. Fabre d'Eglantine might have left an honest name behind him had he confined himself to writing for the stage, in which he was allowed to have merit. A collection of his works, including his poems, plays, and posthumous pieces were published in 2 vols. 1802.

Fabre, *John Claudius* (*Biog.*) a French compiler, was born at Paris in 1668, and died in 1755, leaving a 'Continuation de l'Histoire Ecclesiastique, de Feu M. L'Abbé Fleury,' 16 vols. 4to. or 12mo.; besides an edition of Richelet's Dictionary, in 2 vols. fol. and an index to M. de Thou's History, translated into French.

FABRETTI, *Raphael* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Urbino, was born in 1619, and died in 1700, leaving, 1. 'De Aquis et Aquæductis veteris Romæ Dissertationes tres,' 4to. Romæ, 1680; also inserted in the fourth volume of Grævius' 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum.' 2. 'De Columna Trajana Syntagma,' &c. fol. Romæ, 1683. 3. 'Jasithei ad Grunnovium Apologema,' &c. 4to. Neapol. 1686. 4. 'Inscriptionum Antiquarum,' &c. fol. Rom. 1699.

FABRI, *Honoré* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit, and a medical writer, was born in the diocese of Bellay in 1606 or 1607, and died in 1688, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Pulvis Peruvianus febrifugus vindicatus.' 2. 'De Plantis et Generatione Animalium.' 3. 'De Homine,' which were published at Paris in 1666, and at Nuremberg in 1677. His theological works were mostly controversial.

FABRIANO, *Gentile da* (*Biog.*) a painter of Verona, was born in 1332, and died in 1412. A picture of his in the great council chamber of Venice, executed by order of the doge and the senate, procured him a pension for life, and the privilege of wearing the habit of a Venetian nobleman.

FABRICIUS, *Caius Luscinus* (*Hist.*) a celebrated Roman, was consul twice, namely, U. C. 472, A. C. 282, and U. C. 476; and censor once, in 479. In his first consulship, he obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, which brought immense wealth to the state. He was afterwards sent on an embassy to Pyrrhus, who in vain attempted to corrupt his fidelity; and, during his second consulship while making war on this king, he sent his physician back to him, who had been offering the Roman general to poison his master for a sum of money. He died poor, and was buried at the public expense.

*Virg. Æn.* l. 6.

*—— Parvoque potentem*
*Fabricium.*

*Claud. Paneg. in 4 Cons. Hon.*

*Pauper erat Curius, reges cum vinceret armis,*
*Pauper Fabricius, Pyrrhi cum sperneret aurum.*

*Ibid. de Bell. Gildon.*

*Noxia pollicitum domino miscere venena*
*Fabricius regi nudatâ fraude remisit.*

*Cic. de Offic.* l. 3; *Flor.* l. 1; *Val. Max.* l. 2; *Aul. Gell.* l. 4; *Justin.* l. 18; *Eutrop.* l. 2; *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Fabricius, *Baron*, the descendant of a good family in Germany, and a favourite of Charles XII, with whom he resided as envoy from Holstein, during that monarch's captivity at Bender, is better known to the public by his literary than by his diplomatic character, particularly as the author of some interesting letters respecting Charles XII during his residence in Turkey, which were translated, and published in England in 8vo. Lond. 1761.

Fabricius (*Ecc.*) of Marliano, at first bishop of Tortona, was in 1476 translated to the bishopric of Placentia, after which he was much in the confidence of John Calcazzi, and also of Louis, dukes of Milan, being esteemed an able prelate, and a skilful negotiator. He wrote a History of the Bishops of Placentia, published by Muratori in the 16th volume of his Collection of Italian Authors.

Fabricius, *Veiento* (*Biog.*) a prætor and scurrilous writer in the reign of Nero, employed his pen in defaming the senators and great men, on which account his books were burnt by order of the emperor, and he himself banished. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14.

Fabricius, *George* a Latin poet of Chemnitz, in Misnia, was born in 1516, and died in 1571, leaving numerous Latin poems, which appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. Basil. 1567; besides which he wrote in prose, 1. 'Roma,' 1550. 2. 'Annals of Misnia.' 3. 'Origines Saxonicæ,' 2 vols. fol. &c.

Fabricius, *William*, a surgeon, known also by the surname of *Hildanus*, from Hilden, a village of Switzerland, was born in 1560, and died in 1634, leaving several works on surgical subjects, which were collected and published under the title of 'Opera omnia,' fol. Francof. 1646 and 1682. A German edition also appeared in 1652.

Fabricius, *Jerome*, an anatomist, also known by the name of *Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente*, from the place of his birth, was born in 1537, and died in 1619. His works, which are numerous, were published together, under the title of 'Opera omnia physiologica et anatomica,' fol. Lips. 1687, and Lugd. Bat. 1723, 1737. His surgical works were also published apart, under the title of 'Opera chirurgica in duas Partes divisa,' Patav. 1618, which went through 17 editions: his other works were likewise printed separately.

Fabricius, *James*, a physician, was born at Rostock in 1577, and died in 1652, leaving, 1 'Periculum medicum, seu Juvenilium Fæturæ priores,' Hal. 1600. 2. 'Uroscopia, seu de Urinis Tractatus,' Rostoch. 1605. 3. 'De Cephalalgia autumnali,' &c. ibid. 1619. 4. 'Oratio Renunciationi novi Medicinæ Doctoris præmissa,' ibid. 1620. 5. 'Dissertatio de novo-antiquo Capitis Morbo et Dolore,' 1640.

Fabricius, *Vincent*, a poet, was born at Hamburgh in 1613, and died in 1667. The first edition of his poems was printed in 1632, a second in 1638; but the most complete edition is that of Leipzic, 1632.

Fabricius, *John Lewis*, a divine of Schaffhausen, was born in 1639, and died in 1697, leaving several controversial works, which were collected and published with a Life by Heidegger at Zurich, 4to. 1698.

Fabricius, *John Albert*, a laborious scholar, son of Werner Fabricius, a poet and a man of letters, was born in 1668, and died in 1736, leaving, as stupendous monuments of his industry and erudition, the following works, 1. 'Scriptorum Recentiorum Decas,' 4to. Hamb. 1688. 2. 'Defensio Decadis,' &c. without place or date. 3. 'Decas Decadum sive Plagiariorum et Pseudonymorum Centuria,' 4to. Lips. 4. 'Grammatica Græca Welleri,' 8vo. ibid. 1689, often reprinted, but without the name of Fabricius. 5. 'Bibliotheca Latina, sive Notitia Auctorum Veterum Latinorum,' &c. 8vo. Hamb. 1697; but the best edition is that of Venice, 2 vols.

4to. 1728. The edition by Ernesti in 3 vols. 8vo. 1773, is not free from typographical errors. 6. 'Vita Procli Philosophi Platonici Scriptore Marino Neapolitano,' &c. 4to. Hamb. 1700. 7. 'Codex Apocryphus N. T.' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1703. 8. 'Bibliotheca Græca, sive Notitia Scriptorum Veterum Græcorum,' &c.; the third edition 14 vols. 4to. 1718-28. The first volume of the first edition was printed as early as 1705, and a new edition has since been begun by Harles, of which 12 vols. 4to. were published in 1811. 9. 'Centuria Fabriciorum Scriptis Clarorum,' &c. 8vo. Hamb. 1700, and a second part, 1727. 10. 'Memoriæ Hamburgenses,' 7 vols. 1710—1730. 11. 'Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti,' as a companion to his preceding account of the apocryphal writers of the New Testament, 8vo. ibid. 1713 and 1722. 12. 'Menologium, sive Libellus de Mensibus,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1712. 13. 'Bibliographia Antiquaria, sive Introductio in Notitiam Scriptorum, qui Antiquitates Hebraicas, Græcas, Romanas, et Christianas Scriptis illustrarunt,' 4to. 1713, and enlarged 1716. 14. 'Mathematische Remonstration,' &c. 8vo. Hamburgh, 1714. 15. 'S. Hippolyti Opera non antea collecta,' &c. Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. fol. 1716 and 1718. 16. 'Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica,' fol. ibid. 1718. 17. 'Sexti Empirici Opera,' Gr. and Lat. ibid. 1718. 18. 'Anselmi Banduri Bibliotheca Nummaria,' 4to. Hamb. 1719. 19. 'S. Philastri de Hæresibus Liber,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1721. 20. 'Delectus Argumentorum et Syllabus Scriptorum, qui Veritatem Religionis Christianæ contra Atheos, Epicurios,' &c. 4to. Hamb. 1725, which contains the proemium and first chapters of Eusebius' 'Demonstratio Evangelica,' wanting in all the editions of that work, and first recovered by Fabricius himself, who annexed it to his 'Delectus,' with a Latin version. 21. 'Imp. Cæs. August. Tempor. Notatio, Genus, et Scriptorum Fragmenta,' &c. 22. 'Centifolium Lutheranum,' &c. 2 parts, or vols. 8vo. 1728 and 1730. 23. A German translation of Derham's 'Astro-Theology,' and 'Physico-Theology,' by Weiner; to which Fabricius contributed notes and references. 24. 'Votum Davidicum,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1729. 25. 'Conspectus Thesauri Literariæ Italiæ,' &c. 8vo. ibid. 1730. 26. 'Hydrotheologiæ Sciagraphia,' in German, 4to. ibid. 1730. 27. 'Salutaris Lux Evangelii toti Orbi per Divinam Gratiam exoriens,' &c. 4to. Hamb. 1731. 28. 'Bibliotheca Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis,' 5 vols. 8vo. ibid. 1734; and 6 vols. 4to. Patav. 1754. 29. 'Opusculorum Historico-Critico-Litterariorum Sylloge,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1738; besides additions and contributions to other works, dissertations, theses, &c. [Vide Plate XXIV]

FABRICIUS, *Pons* (*Topog.*) now *Ponte di quatro Capi*, one of the bridges of Rome, constructed by the consul Fabricius. *Hor.* l. 2, sat. 3.

*Atque à Fabricio non tristem ponte reverti.*

*Marlian. Topog. Urb. Rom.*

FABRICY, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of St. Maximin, in Provence, was born in 1726, and died in 1800, leaving, 1. 'Recherches sur l'Epoque de l'Equitation et de l'Usage des Chars Equestres chez les Anciens,' 2 vols. 8vo. Rome, 1764-5. 2. 'Memoire pour servir à l'Histoire litteraire de la Vie des deux P. P. Ansaldi,' &c. inserted in Richards' 'Dict. Univ. des Sciences Ecclesiastiques,' &c. 3. 'Des Titres primitifs de la Revelation,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Rome and Paris, 1772. 4. 'Diatribæ qua Bibliographiæ antiquariæ et sacræ Critices capita aliquot illustrantur,' 8vo. Rom. 1782.

FABRONI, *Angelo* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar and biographer of Marradi, in Tuscany, was born in 1732, and died in 1802. Among his works are, 1. 'Vitæ Italorum Doctrina Excellentium quæ Sæculis XVII et XVIII floruerunt,' 18 vols. to which were added two after his death. 2. 'Dialogi di Focione del Mably trad. del Francese.' 3. 'Lettere del Magolotti,' Florence, 1769. 4. 'Lettere d'Uomini dotti a Leopoldo de Medicis.' 5. 'Istoria dell' Arte del disegno.' 6. 'Dissertazione sulla Favola di Niobe,' &c.

FABROT, *Charles Hannibal* (*Biog.*) a lawyer and scholar of Aix, in Provence, was born in 1580, and died in 1659, leaving, 1. 'Antiquités de la Ville de Marseille,' 8vo. Lyons, 1615 and 1632, a translation from the Latin MS. of Raymond de Soliers. 2. 'Ad tit. Codicis Theodosiana de Paganis Sacrificiis et Templis Notæ,' 4to. Paris, 1618. 3. 'Exercitationes Duæ de Tempore Humani Partus et de Numero Puerperii,' 8vo. Aq. Sext. 1628; 4to. Genev. 1629. 4. 'Car. Ann. Fabroti Exercitationes XII accedunt Leges XIV, quæ in Libris Digestarum deerant Gr. et Lat. nunc primum ex Basilicis editæ,' 4to. Paris, 1639. 5. 'Theophili Antecessoris Institutiones,' 4to. 1638 and 1657. 6. 'Institutiones Justiniani, cum Notis Jacobi Cujacii,' 12mo. ibid. 1649. 7. 'Epistolæ de Mutuo, cum Responsione Claudii Salmasii et ad Ægidium Menagium,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1645. 8. 'Replicatio adversus C. Salmasii Refutationem,' 4to. Paris. 1647. 9. 'Basilicorum Libri Sexaginta,' Gr. and Lat. 7 vols. fol. ibid. 1647, a translation of the laws and constitutions of the Eastern emperors, all executed by himself, except Books 38, 39, and 40, which had been translated by Cujacius, whose version he adopted. 10. 'Nicetæ Acominati Choniatæ Historia,' fol. ibid. 1647. 11. 'Georgii Cedreni Compendium Historiarum,' Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. fol. 1647. 12. 'Theophylacti Simocatti Hist. Libri Octo,' fol. ibid. 1647. 13. 'Anastasii Bibliothecarii Hist. Ecclesiastica,' fol. ibid. 16[illegible]9. 14. 'Laonici Chalcondylæ Hist. de Origine et Rebus gestis Turcarum Libri decem,' fol. ibid. 1650. 15. 'Prælectio in tit. Decret. Gregorii IX de Vitâ et Honestate Clericorum,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1651. 16. 'Constantini Manassis Breviarium historicum,' Gr. and Lat. fol. ibid. 1655. 17. 'Cujacii Opera,' 10 vols. fol. 1658. 18. 'J. P. de Maurize Juris Canonici selecta,' 4to. ibid. 1659. 19. 'Notæ in T. Balsamonis Collectionem Constitutionum Ecclesiasticarum,' inserted in the second volume of Justel and Voel's Bibliotheca of Canon Law.

FABYAN (*Biog.*) or *Fabian, Robert*, an English historian, who died in 1512, is well known as the author of a History of England, entitled 'The Concordance of Histories,' which was first printed by Pynson in 1516; again by Rastell in 1533; a third time by Reynes in 1542; a fourth time by Kingston in 1559, all in folio. The fifth edition forms a part of the series of Chronicles lately reprinted by a society of booksellers, and edited by Henry Ellis, esq.: this is a reprint from Pynson's edition of 1516, the first part collated with the editions of 1533, 1542, and 1559, and the second with a MS. of the author's own time, as well as the subsequent editions, including the different continuations.

FACCIO (*Biog.*) or *Fatio, Nicolas, of Duilier*, a scholar of Italian extraction, but a native of Switzerland, was born in 1664, and died in England in 1753, after having been sentenced to stand in the pillory, on a charge of abetting and favouring Elias Morton, a pretended prophet, which sentence was executed upon him in 1707. A Latin poem of his, in honour of sir Isaac Newton, was inserted in the 'Republic of Letters,' Vol. I; and an Essay of his on the Rules of the ancient Hebrew Poesy, to be found in Vol. XVIII of the same work. Many of his original papers and letters are in the British Museum.

FACCIOLATI, *James* (*Biog.*) an Italian orator and grammarian, was born at Torriglia in 1682, and died in 1769, leaving, 1. 'Orationes Latinæ,' first separately published, afterwards collected and printed at Padua, 8vo. 1744, and 1767. 2. 'Logicæ Disciplinæ Rudimenta,' 8vo. Venet. 1728. 3. 'Acroases Dialecticæ,' first published separately, afterwards incorporated in a work entitled 'J. Facciolati Logica tria complectens, Rudimenta, Institutiones, Acroases undecim,' Venet. 1750. 4. 'De Vitâ Cardinalis Corneli Episcopi Patavini,' published in the 'Acta Erudit.' Lips.

1722. 5. 'Ortografia Moderna Italiana,' Padua, 1731. 6. 'Scholia in Libros Ciceronis de Officiis,' &c. 8vo. Venet. 7. 'Fasti Gymnasii Patavini,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1757. 9. 'Sfera e Geografia per le Scuole de Fanciúlli,' &c.

FACINI, *Peter* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Bologna, was born in 1560, and died in 1602. His 'Marriage of St. Catherine,' at St. Francesco, in Bologna, is one of his most esteemed pieces.

FACIO, *Bartholomew* (*Hist.*) an historian of Spezia, in the Genoese territory, who died about 1457, or rather earlier, left among other works, 1. 'De Bello Veneto Clodiano ad Joannem Jacobum Spinulam Liber,' Lugd. Bat. 1568. 2. 'De Humanæ Vitæ Felicitate,' Hanov. 1611, to which was added 'De Excellentiâ et Præstantiâ Hominis,' a work erroneously ascribed to Pius II. 3. 'De Rebus gestis ab Alphonso primo Neapolitarum Rege, Commentariorum Libri decem,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1560, 1562, and 1566, also Mant. 1563, and inserted likewise in different collections of Italian historians. 4. 'Arriani de Rebus gestis Alexandri Libri octo Latine redditi,' fol. Basil. 1539. 5. 'De Viris illustribus Liber,' published for the first time by the Abbé Mehus, 4to. Florent. 1745, with a Life of the Author.

FACUNDUS (*Ecc.*) bishop of Hermianum, in Asia, was at the council of Constantinople in 547, when pope Vigilius attended there, and warmly supported the writings called 'The Three Chapters,' for which he suffered banishment. He wrote 12 books on the subject, which are still extant, and were published by P. Sirmond, in 1629.

FADIUS, *Q.* (*Hist.*) a freedman, father of Fulvia, Anthony's wife.

FADIUS, *Titus*, a quæstor in Cicero's consulship, who was unjustly banished. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 5, ep. 18.

FAERNO, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a poet and philologist of Cremona, who died in the prime of life in 1561, left, 1. 'Ciceronis Philippicæ,' 8vo. Rom. 1563. 2. 'Centum Fabulæ ex Antiquis Autoribus delectæ et Carminibus explicatæ,' 4to. Rom. 1564, Lond. 1743. 3. 'Terentii Comœdiæ,' 2 vols. 8vo. Florent. 1565, a valuable edition, which served as the basis of all future editions of that work. 4. 'Censura Emendationum Livianarum Sigonii,' &c. besides some Latin poems.

FAGAN, *Christophe Barthelemi* (*Biog.*) a French comic writer, was born at Paris, and died in 1755, leaving several works, which were collected into four volumes 12mo. 1760.

FAGE, *Raimond de la* (*Biog.*) a painter of Lisle en Albigeois, in Languedoc, was born in 1648, and died in 1690, leaving many pictures, from which engravings were made.

FAGIUS, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a reformer, whose German name was *Buchlein*, was born at Rheinzabern in 1504, and died in 1550, leaving among other things, 1. 'Sententiæ vere elegantes et piæ, sive Capitula Patrum,' Heb. and Lat. 4to. Isnæ. 1541. 2. 'Expositio Dictionum Hebraicarum literalis in quatuor Capita Geneseos,' 4to. Isnæ. 1542. 3. 'Liber Fidei,' Heb. and Lat. 4to. ibid. 1542. 4. 'Liber Tobiæ,' Heb. and Lat. 4to. ibid. 1542. 5. 'Isagoge in Linguam Hebræam,' 4to. Const. 1543. 6. 'Sententiæ Morales Ben Syræ,' 4to. 1544. 7. 'Breves Annotationes in Targum,' fol. 1546, &c.

FAGG (*Her.*) the name of a family of Wiston, in Sussex, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1660 on sir John Fagg, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Gules, two bends *vaire.*

*Crest.* An ostrich with wings expanded *argent*, beaked, legged, and ducally gorged *or*, holding a horse-shoe *proper.*

FAGNANI, *Prosper* (*Biog.*) a canonist, who died at Rome in 1678, was well known by his Commentary on the Decretals, which was printed at Rome in 3 vols. fol. 1661, and five times reprinted. The best edition is that of Venice in 1697, in which the entire text of the Decretals is given.

FAGON, *Guy Crescent* (*Biog.*) a physician of Paris, was born in 1638, and died in 1718, leaving 'Les Qualités du Quinquena,' &c. 12mo. Paris, 1703.

FAHRENHEIT, *Gabriel Daniel* (*Biog.*) the improver of the thermometer, was born in 1686, and died in 1736. He made an essential improvement in the thermometer by substituting mercury for spirit of wine, and formed a new scale for the instrument, fixing the extremities at the point of severe cold, observed by himself in Iceland in 1709, and at the point where mercury boils, dividing the intermediate scales into 600. This scale has been introduced into England, but that of Reaumur is preferred in France. Fahrenheit published a dissertation on thermometers in 1724.

FAIDIL (*Biog.*) vide *Faydil.*

FAILLE, *Germain de la* (*Biog.*) a French topographer, was born at Castelnaudari, in Upper Languedoc, and died in 1711, leaving, 1. 'Annales de la Ville de Toulouse,' 2 vols. fol. 1687 and 1701. 2. 'Traité de la Noblesse des Capitouls,' 4to. 1707. Some of his poetical pieces are in the Journal de Verdun, for May, 1709.

FAIRCLOUGH (*Biog.*) vide *Featly.*

FAIRFAX, *Thomas, first Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, accompanied the earl of Essex, general of the English army, sent to the assistance of king Henry IV of France, and was knighted by the earl in the camp before Rouen in 1591. He was afterwards employed by queen Elizabeth, and died in 1640. He had four of his sons killed in battle abroad, in the same year, 1621, namely, the Hon. William Fairfax, in defence of the city of Frankendale, in the Palatinate; Hon. John Fairfax, in the Palatinate; Hon. Peregrine Fairfax, at Rochelle; and the Hon. Thomas Fairfax, killed in Turkey.

FAIRFAX, *Ferdinand, second Lord*, took up arms against his sovereign, in the grand rebellion, and after gaining many victories over the loyalists, and taking all their garrisons, he died governor of York in 1647. [Vide Plate XVIII]

FAIRFAX, *Thomas, third Lord*, followed the disgraceful steps of his father during the rebellion, which he aided most powerfully by his arms, but being outwitted by the intrigues of the triumphant party, he withdrew from public life until the Restoration, in which he took such a part as to enable him to make his peace with the court. He then retired again to the country, and died in 1671, in the 60th year of his age. [Vide Plate XVIII] He published Memorials of the Northern Actions during the Rebellion from 1642 to 1644, besides some Sermons, and other things of a puritanical cast, the MSS. of which were in Mr. Thoresby's Museum.

FAIRFAX, *Thomas, sixth Lord*, impatient of restraint, and bred up in revolutionary principles, preferred the wilds of America to his native country, and died lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Frederick county, and also president of the provincial court at Winchester in 1782, at the age of 91.

FAIRFAX (*Her.*) the name of a family of Saxon origin, of which mention has been made under *History*. This family enjoys a peerage, which was conferred in 1627 on sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, above-mentioned, who was created a peer of Scotland by the title of lord Fairfax, of Cameron, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Or, three bars gemelles *gules*, surmounted of a lion rampant *sable.* The 7th lord also bore the arms of Colepeper *argent*, a bend engrailed *gules.*

*Crest.* A lion passant guardant *gules.*

*Supporters.* Dexter, a lion guardant *sable;* sinister, a bay horse.

*Motto.* "Fare fac."

FAIRFAX, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a poet, and second son of Thomas, lord Fairfax, of Denton, above-mentioned, who died in 1632, was the translator of Tasso's heroic poem of 'Godfrey of Bologne,' from the Italian into English verse;

besides which he wrote the 'History of Edward the Black Prince,' and a number of Eclogues. His prose works, among which is his 'Treatise on Dæmonology,' &c. were never published.

FAITHORNE, *William* (*Biog.*) an engraver, who died in 1691, was highly esteemed as an engraver of portraits. In 1662 he published 'The Art of Engraving and Etching.'

FALCANDUS (*Biog.*) an historian of Sicily in the 12th century, wrote a history of what passed in Sicily from 1130 to 1169, of which four editions have been published: namely, one separate at Paris in 1550; a second in Wechel's Collection of Sicilian Histories, fol. 1579; a third in Carusio's Sicilian Library; and a fourth in the seventh volume of Muratori's collection.

FALCO (*Biog.*) an historian of Benevento, in the 12th century, wrote a chronicle of events that happened from 1102 to 1140; which was first printed by Ant. Caraccioli, with three other chroniclers, under the title of 'Antiqui Chronologi Quatuor,' 4to. Neapol. 1626; it has since been reprinted in Muratori's collection.

FALCONBERG, *Viscount* (*Hist.*) vide *Fauconberg*.

FALCONBRIDGE, *Lord* (*Hist.*) a general in the army of Edward IV, who, by a stratagem at the battle of Touton, contributed materially to the victory gained by the Yorkists. *Hall. Chron.*

FALCONER (*Her.*) the name of a Scotch family, which derives its descent from Ranulphus, who obtained the office of king's falconer from William the Lion. This family enjoys the title of earl of Kintore, first enjoyed by the family of Keith, to which it became allied by marriage.

FALCONER, *William* (*Biog.*) a poet of Edinburgh, was born about 1730, and perished in the Aurora in 1769, which, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, was never more heard of. He wrote several pieces of poetry, among which is his 'Shipwreck;' which has established his fame as a poet of the first rank; besides which he compiled a 'Marine Dictionary,' which was published in 1769; and a new edition, considerably enlarged by Dr. Burney, was published in 1810.

FALCONER, *Thomas*, a gentleman of Chester, was born in 1736, and died in 1792, leaving, 1. 'Devotions for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, &c. by a Layman,' 1786, and often reprinted. 2. 'Observations on Pliny's Account of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus,' inserted in the Archæologia, Vol. XI. 3. 'Chronological Tables from the Reign of Solomon to the Death of Alexander the Great,' 4to. Clarendon Press, 1796. 4. An edition of 'Strabo,' published by the care of his nephew, the Rev. T. Falconer, in 2 vols. fol. Clarendon Press, 1807.

FALCONET, *Camille* (*Biog.*) a physician of Lyons, was born in 1671, and died in 1762, leaving, 1. A translation of Villemont's 'Systema Planetarum,' published in 1707. 2. An edition of the Greek pastoral of 'Daphnis and Chloe,' translated by Amyot, with curious notes. 3. An edition of Desperier's 'Cymbalum Mundi,' with notes. 4. Several Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy.

FALCONIA, *Proba* (*Hist.*) vide *Anicius Probus*.

FALERIA (*Geog.*) now *Fallerona*, a town of Picenum.

FALERII (*Geog.*) a town of Etruria, the inhabitants of which were called *Falisci*. When this town was besieged by Camillus, the Roman consul, he punished the perfidy of the faithless schoolmaster in such a manner that the inhabitants surrendered to the Romans. *Cat. de Re Rust.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 10; *Strab.* l. 5; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3; *Plut. in Camill.*

FALERII (*Numis.*) the medals of this town are very numerous, and bear for the most part, for their type, the head of Jupiter, or the eagle and thunder of Jupiter, with the exception of one having the tripod, the symbol of Apollo; inscriptions, FA. or FAΛΕΙΩΝ. *Pembroch. Mus.*; *Hunt. Num. Pop. et Urb. &c.*

FALERNUS (*Geog.*) the name of a mountain and plain of Campania, celebrated by the poets for the excellence of its vines.

*Virg. Georg.* l. 2.

*—— Nec cellis ideo contende Falernis.*

*Hor.* l. 1, od. 20.

*—— Mea nec Falernæ*
*Temperant vites, neque Formiani*
*Pocula colles.*

*Tibul.* l. 2, el. 1.

*Nunc mihi, fumosos veteris proferte Falernos*
*Consulis.*

*Liv.* l. 22; *Varr. apud Macrob.*

FALETTI, *Jeronimo* (*Hist.*) a statesman and poet of the 16th century, was employed on an embassy to Venice, and published in 1557 a poem in ottava rima, on the wars of Charles V in Flanders, and was also one of the authors of the celebrated collection, under the title of 'Polyanthea.'

FALISCI (*Geog.*) vide *Faleria*.

FALKENSTEIN, *John Henry* (*Biog.*) a compiler of historical documents, was born in Franconia in 1682, and died in 1760. His 'Antiquities of Nordeau, in the Bishopric of Eichstadt,' 3 vols. fol. is one of his most useful works.

FALKINER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Abbotstown, in Dublin, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, three falcons belted of the first.

*Crest.* A hawk's lure *or* and *azure*.

FALKLAND, *Henry Cary, first Viscount* (*Hist.*) descended from the family of the Carys, of Cockington, in Devonshire, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1622, but was removed from this office in 1629, and died in 1633. He is said to have written many things, which were never published, except the 'History of the most unfortunate Prince, Edward II,' found among his papers, and printed in fol. and 8vo. with a preface by sir James Harrington; also, 'A Letter to James I,' and an 'Epitaph on Elizabeth, Countess of Huntingdon;' which is in Wilford's Memorials.

FALKLAND, *Lucius, Viscount*, eldest son of Henry Cary, first viscount Falkland, was born in 1610; at first favoured the party which engaged in the rebellion, but, disgusted with the course which they pursued, he espoused the royal cause, and fell at the battle of Newbury, in the 34th year of his age. Lord Falkland wrote several pieces on controversial subjects, and some that do no great credit to his loyalty.

FALKLAND, *Henry, third Lord*, son of the preceding, was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in sir George Booth's rising in favour of Charles II, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford at the Restoration, and died in 1663, in the prime of life. He wrote the 'Marriage Night,' a comedy.

FALKLAND, *Anthony, fourth Lord*, and son of Henry, the preceding, died in 1690 in the Tower, where he had been committed on a charge of having unduly obtained 2000*l* from his majesty. He was the author of a Prologue for the Old Bachelor of Congreve, and a Prologue to Otway's Soldier of Fortune.

FALKLAND, *Lucius Henry*, served under general Stanhope in Spain, and died in 1730.

FALKLAND, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title enjoyed by the ancient family of Cary, or *Carey*, seated for many ages in the counties of Devon and Somerset [vide *Cary*]; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three roses of the field barbed and seeded *proper*; second *argent*, a fess between six annulets *gules*; third, the arms

of France and England within a bordure componed *argent* and *azure*.

*Crest*. A swan *proper*.

*Supporters*. Dexter, a unicorn *argent*, his horn, mane, tufts, and hoofs, *or;* sinister, a lion guardant *proper*, with a ducal crown and plain collar *or*.

*Motto*. "In utroque fidelis."

FALLE, *Philip* (*Biog.*) a scholar of the island of Jersey, was born in 1655, educated at Oxford, and died in 1742, leaving, besides some Sermons, 'An Account of the Island of Jersey,' &c. 8vo. 1694.

FALLOPIUS, *Gabriel* (*Biog.*) a physician and anatomist of Modena, was born in 1490, and died in 1563, after having discovered the tubes by which the ova descend from the ovarium, which, from him, are called the 'Fallopian Tubes.' His writings, which were published separately at the time, have since been collected and published under the title of 'Opera genuina omnia, tam practica, quam theoretica, in tres Tomos distributa,' 3 vols. fol. Venet. 1584, and 1606; Francof. 1600, 'Cum Operum Appendice;' and in 1606.

FALMOUTH, *Charles, Earl of* (*Hist.*) a brave naval officer of the family of Berkeley, mentioned under *Heraldry*, lost his life in the great sea-fight with the Dutch in 1665.

FALMOUTH, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title conferred, 16 Charles II, on Charles, lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, and viscount Fitzharding, in Ireland, the naval officer above-mentioned, which became extinct at his death.

FALMOUTH, *Viscount*, a title enjoyed by the family of Boscawen [vide *Boscawen*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles*. Boscawen, viscount Falmouth, and baron Boscawen.

*Arms*. *Ermine*, a rose *gules*, barbed and seeded *proper*.

*Crest*. On a wreath, a falcon close *proper*.

*Supporters*. Two sea-lions *argent*, gutty de larmes.

*Motto*. "Patience passes science."

FALMOUTH (*Geog.*) a sea-port of Cornwall, in England, situated at the mouth of the river Fal, 95 miles S. W. Exeter, and 269 W. S. W. London. Lon. 5° 4′ W. lat. 50° 9′ N. This town, which is supposed to be the *Voliba* of Ptolemy, has two castles, one of which, named *Pendennis*, was built in the reign of Henry VIII, and was defended by the royalists in the grand rebellion.

FALSTER, *Christian* (*Biog.*) a Danish critic in the 18th century, wrote, 1. 'Supplementum Linguæ Latinæ,' Fleusburg. 1717. 2. 'Animadversiones Epistolicæ,' ibid. 3. Quæstiones Romanæ,' ibid. 1718. 4. 'Cogitationes Philologicæ,' 8vo. Lips. 1719. 5. 'Sermo Panegyricus de Variarum Gentium Bibliothecis,' 8vo. ibid. 1720. 6 'Vigilia prima Noctium Ripensium,' containing observations on Aulus Gellius, 8vo. Hafniæ, 1721. 7. 'Amœnitates Philologicæ,' 3 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1729-32. 8. 'A Danish Translation of the Fourteenth Satire of Juvenal,' 4to. Hafn. 1731.

FAMAGOUSTA (*Geog.*) a sea-port in the island of Cyprus, situated on the east coast. Lon. 33° 39′ E. lat. 35° 10′ N.

*History of Famagousta.*

This town, which is supposed to have been the *Arsinoe* of the ancients, and in the Latin of the middle ages was called *Fama Augustæ*, was taken by the Genoese in 1327, by whom it was retained for a hundred years, when the Venetians became masters of it, and occupied it until 1571, when it was attacked by the Turks, and surrendered by capitulation after having sustained six assaults, and caused a loss to the enemy of more than 70,000 men.

FANE (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Westmoreland, originally written *Vane*. His progenitor, Francis Fane, was created in 1624 baron Burghersh, and earl of Westmorland.

FANNIA (*Hist.*) a woman of Minturnæ, who, although divorced from her husband by order of Marius, nevertheless rendered the latter many services in his troubles. *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Plut. in Mar.*

FANNIA, the daughter of Petus Thrasca, and grand-daughter of Arria, followed her husband Helvidius in his exile; and, after his death, was banished, by order of Domitian, for having furnished materials for the writing of his life. *Plin.* l. 7, ep. 19.

FANNIUS, *Caius* (*Hist.*) surnamed *Strabo*, a consul, U. C. 593, A. C. 161, was the author of a sumptuary law, enacting that no person should spend more than 100 asses a day at the great festivals, 30 asses on other festivals, and 10 at all other times. He is commended by Paterculus as a great orator. *Paterc.* l. 1; *Aul. Gell.* l. 2; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 3.

FANNIUS, *Caius*, son of the preceding, and an orator, was consul with Domitius Ænobarbus, U. C. 632, A. C. 122; and opposed the ambitious views of Caius Gracchus, against whom he made a speech. *Cic. in Brut.*; *Vell. Pat.* l. 2.

FANNIUS, *Caius*, son of Marcus, and cousin-german of the preceding, was quæstor, U. C. 613, A. C. 141, during the consulship of C. Calpurnius, and prætor 10 years after. He likewise bore arms in Africa under Scipio Africanus the Younger, and in Spain under Fabius Maximus; and, as an author, he wrote a History, of which Brutus made an abridgment. *Cic. in Brut.* l. 1, &c.; *Appian. in Iberic.*

FANNIUS, a tribune, who commanded in Sicily during the civil wars, and sided with Cn. Pompey after Cæsar's death.

FANNIUS, *Cassio*, a conspirator against Augustus, who killed himself when he was apprehended. *Mart.* l. 2.

FANNIUS, *Caius* (*Biog.*) an historian in the time of Trajan, and the friend of Pliny the Younger, wrote an Account of Nero's Cruelties. *Plin.* l. 5, ep. 5, &c.

FANNIUS, *Quadratus*, a poet satyrized by Horace for having his pieces hung up with his portrait in the temple of Apollo.

FANNIUS, vide *Palæmon*.

FANSHAWE, *the Right Hon. Sir Richard, Knt. and Bart.* (*Hist.*) a statesman and poet, was born at Ware-park, in Hertfordshire, in 1608, and died in 1666, after having been actively engaged in the service of Charles I during his troubles, and also at the Restoration in that of Charles II. As an author, he left, 1. An English Translation in Rhyme of Guarini's 'Il Pastor Fido,' 4to. 1646. 2. A Translation from English into Latin Verse of Fletcher's 'Faithful Shepherd.' 3. Several poems annexed to the octavo edition of his 'Faithful Shepherd.' 4. A translation from Portuguese into English of Camoen's 'Lusiad, or Portugal's Historical Poem,' fol. 1655. 5. A translation of two Spanish dramatical pieces, entitled 'Querer per solo Querer,' or 'To Love only for Love's Sake;' and 'Fiestas de Aranguez,' or 'Festival at Aranguez,' 4to. 1671. 6. 'Original Letters of his Excellency Sir Richard Fanshawe during his Embassy in Spain and Portugal,' &c. 8vo. 1701.

FANSHAWE, *Lady*, daughter of sir John Harrison, and wife of the preceding, distinguished herself no less than her husband in the royal cause, and suffered more than ordinarily for her loyalty, being the constant companion of her husband in all his perils. She compiled, for the use of he only son, 'Memoirs of the Fanshawe Family,' which were never published; but of which many extracts are inserted in Seward's 'Anecdotes.'

FANTONI, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Turin in the 17th century, published, 1. 'Dissertationes Anatomicæ XI,' Taurin. 1701. 2. 'Anatomia Corporis humani ad Usum Theatri medici accommodata,' ibid. 1711. 3. 'Dissertationes duæ de Structura et Usu Duræ Matris et lymphaticorum Vasorum,' &c. Romæ, 1721. 4. 'Dissertationes Duæ de Thermis Valderianis,' &c. 8vo. 1725, and 4to. 1738. 5. 'Opuscula medica et physiologica,' Genev. 1738. 6. 'Dissertationes anatomicæ septem priores renovatæ,'

&c. Taurin. 1745. 7. 'Commentariolum de Aquis Vindoliensibus,' &c. ibid. 1747.

FARDELLA, *Michael Angelo* (*Biog.*) a professor of astronomy, &c. at Padua, was born of a noble family in Sicily in 1650, and died in 1718, leaving, 1. 'Universæ Philosophiæ Systema,' 12mo. Venet. 1691. 2. 'Universæ usualis Mathematicæ Theoria,' 12mo. &c.

FARE, *Charles Augustus Marquis de la* (*Biog.*) was born in 1644, at the castle of Valgorge, in Vivarais, and died in 1712, leaving 'Mémoires,' 2 vols. 12mo. of which an English translation was printed in 1719; to one French edition are attached some occasional poems.

FAREL, *William* (*Biog.*) a French reformer, the son of a gentleman of Dauphiny, was born at Gap, in 1489, and died in 1565, leaving some sermons, &c.; but he is better known by the turbulence and virulence of his temper, which was called forth by the troubles of the times.

FARET, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French wit and poet, was born at Bourg en Bresse in 1600, and died in 1646, leaving a translation of Eutropius; 'L'Honnête Homme,' taken from the Italian of Castiglione; besides some poems, &c.

FARIA, *de Sousa, Emanuel* (*Hist.*) an historian and poet, of a noble family, was born at Sonto, near Caravilla, in Portugal, in 1590, and died in 1649, leaving, 1. 'Epitome de las Historias Portuguesas,' 4to. Madrid, 1628, and fol. 1730, which is the best edition. 2. 'Noches claras,' a collection of moral and political discourses, 2 vols. 12mo. 1623 and 1626. 3. 'Fuente de Aganipe, o Rimas varias,' 7 vols. Madrid, 1644, &c. a collection of his poems. 4. 'Commentarios sobra las Lusiadas de Luis de Camoens,' 2 vols. fol. ibid. 1639. 5. 'Defensa o Informacion por los Commentarios,' &c. fol. Madrid, 1640, 1645. 6. 'Imperio de la China,' &c. 4to. Madrid, 1643. 7. 'Nobiliario del Conde D. Petro de Barcelos,' &c. a translation from the Portuguese, with notes, fol. ibid. 1646. 8. 'El gran Justicia Don Martin Bapt. de Lanuza,' 4to. ibid. 1650. 9. 'Asia Portuguesa,' 3 vols. fol. Lisbon, 1666. 10. 'Europa Portuguesa,' fol. ibid. 1681. 11. 'Africa Portuguesa,' fol. ibid. 1681; of which an English translation, by John Stevens, was published in 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1695. 12. 'America Portuguesa.'

FARINACCIO, *Prosper* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, was born at Rome in 1554, and died in 1618. His works have been printed at Antwerp in 13 vols. fol. on subjects of law.

FARINATO, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a painter of Verona, was born in 1522, and died in 1606. His mother died as she was bringing him into the world; and his wife, who was lying in an adjoining room, died at the same moment as himself. A piece of his painting, in St. George's Church at Verona, was esteemed not inferior to one of Paul Veronese, which was placed next to it.

FARINELLI (*Biog.*) vide *Broschi.*

FARINGDON, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Sunning, in Berks, in 1596; educated at Oxford; and, after being driven by the rebels from his vicarage of Bray, he died in 1658, leaving two folio volumes of sermons, one of which was published before, and the other after his decease; also in MS. Memorials of John Hales, of Eaton, his fellow sufferer.

FARINGTON, *George* (*Biog.*) an artist, and son of the Rev. William Farington, of Warrington, was born in 1754, and died in 1788. His best piece which he painted in India was his Durbar, or the Court of the Nabob at Mershoodabad.

FARMER, *Captain* (*Hist.*) one of the naval heroes of our own country in the last century, who, after a gallant action with a French frigate of superior force, was burnt in his ship, the Quebec, with many of his crew, in consequence of the vessel taking fire.

FARMER (*Her.*) the name of a family seated at Mount Pleasant, in Sussex, and descended from the Farmers of Youghall, in the county of York, of which place Captain Farmer above-mentioned was a native. His son, sir George Farmer, was created a baronet in 1779, as a reward for the gallant services of his father. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fesse *sable*, between three lions' heads erased *gules*.

*Crest.* A leopard passant *proper*.

FARMER, *Hugh* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, was born near Shrewsbury in 1714, and died in 1787, leaving some controversial works, which are now forgotten, although they gave the author a temporary notoriety.

FARMER, *Richard*, a critic and scholar, was born at Leicester in 1735, educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became master in 1775, and died in 1797. He was the author of the justly celebrated 'Essay on the Learning of Shakespear,' 1766, 1767, and 1789. It was afterwards added to the Prolegomena of Stevens's Shakespear, 15 vols. 1793, and the two subsequent editions of 21 vols. by Mr. Reed, in 1803, and Mr. Harris, in 1812.

FARNABY (*Hist.*) or *Farnabie Thomas*, a distinguished loyalist, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in London about 1575; imprisoned first at Newgate, and afterwards at Ely House, on suspicion of his being concerned in the rising of the county of Cornwall for the king, and died in 1647. He is well known as one of the first grammarians and critics of his time; leaving among his works, 1. 'Notæ ad Juvenalis et Persii Satyras,' 8vo. Lond. 1612; the third edition in 1620. 2. 'Notæ ad Senecæ Tragœdias,' 8vo. Lond. 1613; the third edition in 1634. 3. 'Notæ ad Martialis Epigrammata,' 8vo. Lond. 1615; other editions in 12mo. were afterwards printed at London and Geneva. 4. 'Lucani Pharsalia, sive de Bello Civili Cæsaris et Pompeii Libri X,' &c. 8vo. London, 1618. 5. 'Index Rhetoricus Scholis et Institutioni tenerioris Ætatis accommodatus,' 8vo. Lond. 1625, and one in 1646; to which were added, 'Formulæ Oratoriæ et Index Poeticus;' the fifth edition was printed in 1654. 6. 'Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1629, &c. 7. 'Notæ ad Virgilium,' 8vo. Lond. 1634. 8. 'Systema Grammaticum,' 8vo. Lond. 1641. 9. 'Notæ in Ovidii Metamorphoses,' fol. Paris. 1637; and 12mo. Lond. 1677, &c. 10. 'Phrasiologia Anglo-Latina,' 8vo. Lond. 11. 'Tabulæ Græcæ Linguæ,' 4to. Lond. 12. 'Syntaxis,' 8vo. Lond. 13. 'Notæ in Terentium,' which were completed by Casaubon, and published in 12mo. 1651. 14 'Epistolæ variæ ad doctissimos Viros.'

FARNABY (*Her.*) the name of a family originally seated in Cornwall, of which was Thomas Farnaby, the loyalist and scholar above-mentioned. His grandson, sir Charles Farnaby, knt. was created a baronet in 1726, which title and dignity are still enjoyed by the family, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, on a chevron *or*, between three storks *argent*, three roses *gules*, bearded *vert*; second and third *argent*, three bars gemels *gules*, on a bend *or*, a lion passant of the second.

*Crest.* On a wreath a stork, as in the arms.

FARNEWORTH, *Ellis* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and native of Derbyshire, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1763, published, 1. 'The Life of Pope Sixtus V, translated from the Italian of Gregorio Leti, with a Preface, Notes,' &c. fol. 1754. 2. 'D'Avila's History of France,' 2 vols. 4to. 1757. 3. 'A Translation of the Works of Machiavel, illustrated with Annotations,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1761; 4 vols. 8vo. 1775. 4. 'A short History of the Israelites, from the French of the Abbé Fleury,' 8vo. 1756.

FARNHAM, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Maxwell [vide *Maxwell*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Maxwell, earl of Farnham, viscount Maxwell, and baron of Farnham.
*Arms.* *Argent,* a saltire *sable,* on a chief three pallets of the second.
*Crest.* On a wreath a stag's head erased *proper.*
*Supporters.* Two stags *proper.*
*Motto.* "Je suis pret."

FARNHAM (*Geog.*) a town of Surrey, in England, 27 miles N. E. Winchester, 30 S. W. London. Lon. 0° 47′ W. lat. 51° 13′ N. This town was granted by king Ethelred to the see of Winchester, the bishops of which have had a palace there ever since the reign of Stephen, whose brother first built a castle, which was dismantled by the rebels, after having been strongly defended by the royalists in the rebellion. Remains of the walls are still to be seen.

FARO, *Capo di* (*Geog.*) one of the three promontories known to the ancients by the name of *Pelorus,* which is situated on the north-east coast of Sicily. Lon. 16° E. lat. 38 15′ N. and has a light-house erected upon it.

FARQUHAR (*Her.*) the name of a family that enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1796 on sir Walter Farquhar, physician to the prince regent; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:
*Arms.* *Argent,* a lion rampant *sable,* armed and langued *gules,* between two sinister hands couped and appaumée, in chief of the last, and a crescent in base *azure.*
*Crest.* An eagle rising *proper.*

FARQUHAR, *George* (*Biog.*) a comic writer of Londonderry, was born in 1678, and died in 1707, leaving, 1. 'Love in a Bottle,' 1698. 2. 'Constant Couple,' &c. 1710. 3. 'Sir Harry Wildair,' a sequel to the preceding. 4. 'Miscellanies, or a Collection of Poems, Letters,' &c. 1702. 5. 'The Inconstant, or the Way to win her,' 1703. 6. 'The Stage Coach,' a Farce, 1704. 7. 'The Twin Rivals,' 1705, a Comedy. 8. 'The Recruiting Officer,' 1706. 9. 'The Beaux Stratagem,' his last Comedy, which has kept its place on the stage longer than any of the preceding pieces. [Vide Plate XXXI]

FARRAR (*Biog.*) vide *Ferrar.*

FARRINGDON (*Geog.*) a town of Berkshire, in England, about two miles from the river Thames, 17 m. N. E. Oxford, 70 W. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. lat. 51° 30′ N. The Saxon kings had a palace here, wherein Edward the Elder died in 925. In 1144 Robert, earl of Gloucester, built a castle here, which being taken by king Stephen was razed to the ground; but the site of it was given by king John to the Cistertian monks for a monastery. Its Gothic church suffered from the attacks of the rebel forces during the rebellion.

FARRINGTON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Kent, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1818 on sir Anthony Farrington, a general in the army; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:
*Arms.* *Ermine,* on a chevron *gules,* between three leopards' faces *sable,* as many bombs *or,* fired *proper.*
*Crest.* On a wreath of the colours, a dragon, wings elevated, tail nowed *vert,* bezanty gorged with a mural crown *argent,* and chain reflexed over the back *or,* the body charged with two galtraps, fessway of the last.
*Motto.* "Le bon temps viendra."

FASSOLO, *Bernardino* (*Biog.*) an artist of Pavia, who flourished about 1518. The only picture which can with certainty be ascribed to him, represents, in a group of natural size, the Madonna, with the Infant in her Lap, which belonged to the gallery of prince Braschi, and was carried by the French to the Louvre.

FASTOLFF, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) a valiant general, governor, and nobleman, in France, during our conquests in that kingdom, under Henry IV, V, and VI, was born, as is generally supposed, at Yarmouth, and died at the age of 80, in 1459, after having signalized himself in the field through a long course of active service. He was also the patron of learning, and a most liberal benefactor to Magdalen College, Oxford. Some have supposed that Shakespear ridiculed this knight under the name of Sir John Falstaff; but the character drawn by the poet is so widely different from the real character of sir John Fastolff, as to preclude the idea that he ever could have been the intended object of ridicule.

FATIO (*Biog.*) vide *Faccio.*

FAUCHET, *Claude* (*Biog.*) a French antiquary, was born at Paris in 1529, and died in 1601. His works were collected in 4to. in 1610, the principal of which are his 'Gaulish and French Antiquities;' 'A Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church,' &c. According to Saxius an edition of his works was printed in 2 vols. 4to. 1710, which is supposed to be a mistake for 1610.

FAUCHEUR, *Michael le* (*Biog.*) a French Protestant preacher, who died in 1657, was the author of 'Traité de l'Action de l'Orateur,' 12mo. Leyden, 1686; besides Sermons, &c.

FAUCONBERG, *Thomas, Viscount* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* distinguished himself for his loyalty during the rebellion, and died in 1652.

FAUCONBERG, *Thomas, second Viscount and first Earl,* grandson of the preceding, was induced, notwithstanding the loyalty of his family, to marry the daughter of Oliver Cromwell; but he afterwards concurred in the restoration of Charles II, and was by him employed as ambassador to the states of Venice, &c. He was also in the confidence of William III, and died in 1700.

FAUCONBERG, *Earl* (*Her.*) a title which was enjoyed twice by the family of Bellasis, or Belasyse. It was conferred in 1689 on Thomas Bellasis, second viscount Fauconberg, and became extinct at his death in 1700. It was afterwards revived in another branch of the same family in 1760, when Thomas, grand nephew of the first earl, was created earl Fauconberg, of Newborough, in Yorkshire; and became extinct in 1802, at the death of Henry, the second earl.

FAUCONBERG, *Viscount,* a title which has continued in the family of Bellasis, or Belasyse above-mentioned, since 1647, when sir Thomas Belasyse, bart. and lord Fauconberg, the loyalist before-mentioned, was advanced to the dignity of viscount Fauconberg. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:
*Titles.* Belasyse, viscount Fauconberg, of Henknowle, baron Fauconberg, of Yarum, and baronet.
*Arms.* First and fourth *argent,* a chevron *gules,* between three fleurs-de-lis *azure;* second and third *argent,* a pale engrailed between two pallets plain *sable.*
*Crest.* On a wreath a lion couchant guardant *azure.*
*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a buck holding in his mouth a branch of oak fructed all *proper;* on the sinister, a unicorn *azure,* armed, crested, and unguled *or.*
*Motto.* "Bon et belle assez."

FAVIGNANA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Ægusa,* one of the islands called *Ægates,* about five miles from the west coast of Sicily.

FAUNA (*Myth.*) a deity among the Romans, so called from her husband Faunus. She was originally called *Macrina,* and, from her knowledge of futurity, *Fatua* and *Fatidica.* *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Varro, apud Lactant. de Falsa Relig.* c. 22; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 4, &c.; *Ovid. Met.* l. 6; *Justin.* l. 43; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 1.

FAUNA (*Numis.*) vide *Faunus.*

FAUNI (*Myth.*) rustic deities among the Romans, of whom Faunus and Fauna were the principal. [Vide *Faunus*]

FAUNT, *Arthur* (*Biog.*) or *Lawrence, Arthur,* an English Jesuit, was born at Foston, in Leicestershire, in 1554, and died in 1591, leaving many theological works, that were well esteemed in his day.

FAUNUS (*Myth.*) a son of Picus, who is said to have reigned in Italy about 1300 years A. C. He was reputed to be the son of Mars, and worshipped as a deity.

FAUNUS (*Numis.*) this deity was represented in statues or on medals, mostly as in the annexed figure, dancing, with some of the musical instruments in his hands, that were used at the feasts of Bacchus, and Fauna or a fauness is represented in a playful attitude, to denote the frolicksomeness which was attributed to them. They were something of the ferine kind, as their tails, horns, and pointed ears, testify. *Goltz. Græc.* tom. xiii.; *Haverkamp. Num. Contorn.; Spencr. Polym.*






FAUR, *Guy de* (*Biog.*) or *Lord of Pibrac*, was born at Toulouse in 1528, and died in 1584, leaving, 1. 'Ornatissimi cujusdam Viri de Rebus Gallicis Epistola et ad hanc de iisdem Rebus Responsio.' 2. 'Quatrains,' or moral Stanzas of four Lines, &c. first published in 1574; the last edition probably that of 1746.

FAVORINUS (*Biog.*) an ancient philosopher and orator, was born at Arles, and flourished in the reign of Adrian. Several works are ascribed to him, particularly a Greek Miscellaneous History, frequently quoted by Diogenes Laertius.

FAVORINUS vide *Phavorinus*.

FAVOUR, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Southampton, educated at Oxford, and died at an advanced age in 1623, leaving a work entitled 'Antiquitie triumphing over Noveltie; whereby it is proved that Antiquitie is a true and certain Note against all new and upstart Heresies,' &c. 4to. London, 1619.

FAVRE, *Anthony* (*Hist.*) in Latin *Faber*, a lawyer of Bresse, who died in 1624, after having been employed on several negotiations by the duke of Savoy. His works, chiefly on jurisprudence and civil law, form 10 volumes folio, printed from 1658 to 1661.

FAVRE, *Claude* (*Biog.*) vide *Vaugelas*.

FAUST (*Biog.*) vide *Fust*.

FAUSTA (*Hist.*) a daughter of Sylla, wife to Milo. *Cic. ad Attic.* l. 5, ep. 8; *Plut. in Syll.*

FAUSTA, *Flavia Maximiana*, daughter of the emperor Valerius Maximianus, and wife to the emperor Constantine, was put to death by suffocation in a hot bath in 327, by order of the emperor, in consequence of her debaucheries. *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. 4; *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.; Evagrius, &c.*

FAUSTA (*Numis.*) the medals of this empress bear on the obverse her effigy, as in the annexed figure; the inscriptions FL. MAX. FAUSTA. AUG.—FLA. FLAV. or FLAVIA MAXIMIANA AUGUSTA; on the reverse, PIETAS AUGUSTAE.—SALUS REIPUBLICAE.—SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE, &c. *Du Cang. Hist. Byz.; Vaill. Præst.; Trist. Comment. Histor.; Spanh. Dissert.; Beg. Thes. Brand.; Oisel. Sel. Num.*




FAUSTINA, *Annia Galeria* (*Hist.*) wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius, died A. D. 141, in the 37th year of her age, after making herself notorious for her debaucheries. *Capitolin. in Vit. Anton.*

FAUSTINA, daughter of the preceding, and wife of M. Aurelius, followed the vicious courses of her mother, which were known to the emperor, but overlooked by him. She died in 175, near Mount Taurus, in Asia, whilst attending her husband in his expedition in Asia Capitolia.

FAUSTINA, *Annia*, the third wife of Heliogabalus, and granddaughter of the preceding, was unlike her predecessors in her moral conduct, but inferior to them in personal charms.

FAUSTINA, *Flavia Maxima*, the wife of Constantius, to whom she was married in 361.

FAUSTINA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of the three first empresses of this name, bearing on the obverse their effigies, as in the subjoined figures. The medals of Faustina, sen.










bore the symbols of her consecration; inscriptions on the obverse, FAUSTINA AUG.—FAUSTINA AUG. ANTONINI AUG.—FAUSTINA AUG. ANTONINI AUG. PII.—FAUSTINA AUG. ANTONINI AUG. PII. P. P.—ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ.—ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ ΕΥCΕΒ. CΕΒ. ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ. On the reverse, AED. DIV. FAUSTINAE.—AETERNITAS.—ANTONINUS PIUS. ANTONINUS AUG. PIUS. P. M. TR. P. COS.—ANTONINUS AUG. PIUS. P. P. COS. III.—CERES.—CERES AUGUSTA.—CONCORDIA.—CONSECRATIO.—DEDICATIO AEDIS JUNO.—JUNONI LUCINAE.—JUNONI REGINAE.—LAETITIA.—MATRI DEUM SALUTARI.—MATRI MAGNAE.—PAX.—PIETAS.—PIETAS AUGUSTAE.—SALUTI AUGUSTAE.—TELLUS STABIL.—TEMPOR. FELIC.—VESTA—VOTA PUBLICA. Medals were struck in honour of this empress by Amastris, Corinth, Delphi, Nice, Thessalonica, Ascalon, Smyrna, &c. The medals of Faustina, jun. bore on the obverse the inscriptions, FAUSTINA AUG. PII. FIL.—FAUSTINA AUGUSTA PIA. AUG. PII. FIL.—DIVA FAUSTINA PII F.—DIVAE FAUSTIN. AUG. C. MATR. AUGUSTRORUM.—DIVAE FAUSTINÆ PIAE.—ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑC, or CΕΒΑCΤΗ.—ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. ΕΥCΕΒ. CΕΒ. ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ. On the reverse, AETERNITAS, or AETERNITAS AUGUSTAE.—CONCORDIA.—DIANA LUCIFERA.—FECUND. AUGUSTAE.—FECUNDITAS AUGUSTAE.—AURELIUS CAES. AUG. PII. FIL.—HILARITAS.—INDULGENTIA AUG.—PUDICITIA AUG.—SIDERIBUS RECEPTA. Medals were struck of this empress by Ephesus, Ilium, Macedonia, Nice, Nicomedia, Pergamus, Thessaly, Methymna, Samos, Smyrna, &c. The types on the medals of these two empresses, besides the symbols of consecration, were figures of Ceres, Juno, Cybele, &c.; or of the empresses themselves, in various situations. The medals of Annia Faustina bear on the obverse the inscriptions, ANNIA FAUSTINA AUG., or AUGUSTA.—ANNIA ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ C CΕΒ. &c.; on the reverse, VENUS GENETRIX. IMP. ANTONINUS PIUS AUG.—PIETAS AUG.—CONCORDIA COL. METR. SID.—COL. ANN. PIA. METR. SIDON, &c. Medals were struck in honour of this empress by Ephesus, Laodicea, Sidon, Tarsus, Thyatira, &c.

FAUSTUS (*Ecc.*) a deacon of Alexandria, and a martyr, was one of the companions of St. Dionysius, in the persecution which this bishop suffered in the reigns of Decius and Valerianus, and afterwards suffered martyrdom himself, in the persecution of Dioclesian. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7.

FAUSTUS, a martyr of Cordova, and one of those whom Prudentius celebrates with S. Januarius, and S. Martial, as the three crowned with martyrdom. *Prudent.* περὶ στεφ.

FAUSTUS, a native of Great Britain, and bishop of Riez, was raised to that see in 455, assisted at the council of Arles in 475, was exiled in 481, and died in 484. *Sidon. Apollinar.* l. 9, ep. 3 et 9; *Isidor. de Vir. Illust.; St. Marth. Gall. Christ.; Usser. Annal, &c.*

FAUCETT, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) a general, who was born of an ancient family at Shipdenhall, near Halifax, in Yorkshire,

signalized himself during the seven years' war in Germany, and died in 1804, at the age of 76, after a life of honourable service. He translated from the French Count Saxe's 'Reveries, or Memoirs on the Art of War,' 4to.; 'Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry,' from the German, &c.

FAWCETT, *Benjamin* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, was born in 1715, and died in 1780, leaving several works on religious subjects.

FAWKES, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a poet and miscellaneous writer of Yorkshire, was born about 1721, and died in 1777, leaving, 'Original Poems and Translations,' 1761; besides translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Museus, 1760, and Theocritus in 1767, and a translation of Apollonius Rhodius, which was completed by Mr. Meen, after his death, and published in 1780.

FAYDIT, *Anselme* (*Biog.*) or *Gaucelm*, a Provençal poet, or troubadour, who died in 1220, was the author of many pieces, and among others, 1. 'A Poem on the Death of his Benefactor Richard I.' 2. 'The Palace of Love,' imitated afterwards by Petrarch. 3. Several comedies, entitled 'Heregia dels Prestes.' A translation of the first poem, and the music to it, may be seen in Dr. Burney's History of Music.

FAYDIT, *Riom*, a priest of Riom, who distinguished himself by the singularity of his opinions, died in 1709, leaving among other things, 1. 'Conformité des Eglises de France avec celles de l'Asie et de Syrie,' &c. Liege, 1689. 2. 'Eclaircissemens sur la Doctrine et sur l'Histoire Ecclesiastique des deux premiers Siècles,' &c. 1696. 3. 'De Mente humanâ, juxta placita Neotericorum,' 1671, in which he favoured the Cartesian doctrines. 4. 'Remarques sur Virgile et Homère,' &c. 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

FAYETTE, *Louisa de la* (*Hist.*) a French lady, and maid of honour to Anne of Austria, attracted the attentions of Louis XIII, but resisted all his offers, and retiring to a convent, devoted the remainder of her life to acts of piety.

FAYETTE, *Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, Countess of*, a romance writer, was married to the count de la Fayette, in 1655, and died in 1693, leaving among her works, 1. 'Zaide,' often printed. 2. 'La Princesse de Cleves.' 3. 'La Princesse de Montpensier.' 4. 'Memoires de la Cour de France pour les Années 1688 et 1689.' 5. 'Histoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre.' 6. 'Divers Portraits de quelques Personnes de la Cour.'

FAZZELLO, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) the historian of Sicily, was born at Sacca, a town of Palermo, in 1498, and died in 1570, prior of the monastery at Palermo, after having held that office ten times. His most considerable work is his 'Historiæ Rerum gestarum Siciliæ Decades II,' &c. fol. Panormit. 1558, which has since been frequently reprinted.

FAZZIO (*Biog.*) vide *Facio*.

FEARNE, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a barrister and law-writer, was the son of — Fearne, esq. Judge Advocate of the Admiralty at the latter end of the reign of George II, who presided at the trial of admiral Byng. His son, who died in 1794, was the author of several works on law, as, 1. 'Essay on the learning of Contingent Remainders,' &c. 2. 'Copies of Opinions ascribed to eminent Counsel on the Will which was the Subject of the Case of Perrin *v.* Blake,' &c. 1780. 3. 'Observations on the Statute of Inrollments of Bargains and Sales,' &c. a collection formed from his MSS. and published after his death.

FEATLEY (*Biog.*) or *Fairclough, Daniel*, a controversialist, was born at Charlton upon Otmore, near Oxford, in 1582, and died in 1645, after having taken an active, though not a very honourable part in the troubles of the times. Besides his controversial works, which were very numerous, but now little known, he wrote, 1. 'The Life of Jewell,' prefixed to his works, and that of Reynolds, Dr. Robert Abbot, &c.; which are in Fuller's 'Abel Redivivus.' 2. 'The Sum of Saving Knowledge,' a kind of catechism, London, 1626. 3. 'Clavis Mystica,' &c.

FECHT (*Biog.*) or *Fechtius, John*, a Lutheran divine of Brisgaw, who died in 1716, wrote among other things, 1. A 'History of Cain and Abel,' &c. 8vo. Rostock. 2. A 'Treatise on the Religion of the Greeks.' 3. A 'Treatise against the Superstition of the Mass.'

FECKENHAM, *John de* (*Ecc.*) a divine of the Romish church, who, after having enjoyed the confidence of both queens Mary and Elizabeth, was imprisoned for his inflexible adherence to his religion, and died in 1585, leaving the highest character for charity, humanity, and other Christian virtues. His works, according to Wood, are, 1. 'A Conference Dialogue-wise held between the Lady Jane Dudley and Mr. John Feckenham, four Days before her Death,' &c. 1554, the substance of which is in Fox's 'Acts and Monuments of Martyrs.' 2. 'Speech in the House of Lords 1553.' 3. 'Two Homilies on the First, Second, and Third Articles of the Creed.' 4. 'Oratio Funebris in Exequiis Ducissæ Parmæ,' &c. 5. 'Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spain,' 1555. 6. 'The Declaration of such Scruples and Staies of Conscience, touching the Oath of Supremacy delivered by Writing to Dr. Horne, bishop of Winchester,' 1566. 7. 'Objections or Assertions made against Mr. John Gough's Sermon preached in the Tower of London, Jan. 15, 1570.' 8. 'Caveat emptor,' which seems to have been a caution against buying abbeylands; besides which he wrote 'Commentaries on the Psalms,' and a 'Treatise on the Eucharist,' which were lost.

FEIJOO (*Biog.*) vide *Feyjoo*.

FEITHIUS, *Everard* (*Biog.*) a German of Elburg, in Guelderland, in the 16th century, who disappeared most mysteriously at Rochelle, and was never more heard of, left among his MSS. 'Antiquitatum Homericarum Libri Quatuor,' 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1677; and in 8vo. Argentorat. 1743. 2. 'De Atheniensium Republica,' &c.; and 'De Antiquitatibus Atticis,' &c. which were intended to be published.

FELIBIEN, *Andrew* (*Biog.*) *Sieur des Avaux, &c.* counsellor and historiographer to the king of France, was born at Chartres in 1619, and died in 1695. His chief works are, 1. 'Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellens Peintres anciens et modernes,' 5 vols. 4to. 1666—1688. 2. 'Description de Versailles Ancienne et Nouvelle,' &c. 1674. 3. 'Les Principes de l'Architecture, de la Sculpture, et de la Peinture, avec plusieurs Pièces detachées,' 1676. 4. 'Descriptions des Tableaux, Statues, et Bustes, des Maisons Royales,' 1677. 5. 'Le Songe de Philomater, Dialogue entre la Poésie et la Peinture,' &c. 1684; and reprinted three times since. 6. 'Monumens Antiques,' 4to. Paris, 1690.

FELIBIEN, *James*, brother of the preceding, who died in 1716, was the author of, 1. 'Instructions Morales,' &c. 12mo. 1693. 2. 'Le Symbole des Apôtres expliqué par l'Ecriture Sainte,' 12mo. Blois. 1696. 3. 'Vetus Testamentum cum Commentariis ex fonte Hebraico,' &c. 4to. 1702.

FELIBIEN, *Dom. Michael*, son of Andrew, and nephew of the preceding, who was born in 1666, and died in 1719, was the author of 'L'Histoire de l'Abbaye de Saint Denys,' fol. Paris, 1706.

FELIBIEN, *John Francis*, another son of Andrew, who succeeded his father in all his places, and died in 1733, was the author of, 1. 'Recueil Historique de la Vie et des Ouvrages des plus celebres Architectes,' 4to. 1687, which has been several times reprinted, and sometimes subjoined to his father's 'Entretiens.' 2. 'Description sommaire de Versailles ancienne et nouvelle,' &c. 12mo. 1703. 3. 'Une Description complete de l'Eglise des Invalides,' fol. 1706.

FELICIANI, *Porphyrus* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Foligno in the

17th century, was the author of several letters and poems in Italian, which were highly esteemed.

FELICIANO, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of the 16th century, was the author of 'Scala Grimaldelli,' a book of arithmetic and geometry.

FELICIANUS (*Ecc.*) and *Primus*, suffered martyrdom together at Rome, in the time of Maximianus Heraclius, &c.

Felicianus, an heresiarch in the fifth century, who maintained that doctrines ought to be determined, first by reason, and afterwards by revelation. *Prateol. Dog. Hæret.*

Felicianus, *John Bernardine* (*Biog.*) a translator and native of Venice, in the 16th century, was well known by his translation of Greek authors; as, 1. Of different Treatises of Galen, and Paulus Ægineta, 1533. 2. 'Aristotelis Ethica,' fol. Venet. 1541. 3. 'Alexandri Aphrodisiensis Commentarius in primum priorum Analyticorum Aristotelis,' fol. ibid. 1542. 4. 'Ammonii Hermeæ Comment. in Isagogen Porphyrii,' 8vo. ibid. 1545. 5. 'Porphyrius de Abstinentia Animalium,' 4to. ibid. 1547. 6. 'Œcumenius in Acta et Epistolas Catholicas,' 8vo. Basil. 1552.

FELICISSIMUS (*Ecc.*) a schismatical deacon of Carthage in the third century, formed a schism against St. Cyprian, in 252, and disturbed the peace of the African church for some time. *S. Cyprian.* ep. 38, &c.; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 254, &c.

Felicissimus, a confessor at Carthage in the time of S. Cyprian; he suffered imprisonment and hardship for his faith in the persecution of Decius. *S. Cyprian.* ep. 38, &c.

Felicissimus, a heretic, and disciple of Priscillianus, was punished with death by order of Maximus, the usurper of the Gauls. *Sever. Hist. Sacr.* l. 2.

FELICITAS (*Myth.*) a deity among the Romans, who presided over happiness, to whom a temple was erected in the age of Augustus. *Dio.* l. 44; *Aug. Civ. Dei*, l. 4.




Felicitas (*Numis.*) this deity is represented on medals under the figure of a female, as in the annexed cut, with the caduceus in one hand, and a cornucopia in the other, as the emblems of peace and plenty, which are two of the principal ingredients in public happiness.

Felicitas, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a martyr, who suffered death in the reign of M. Aurelius, with her seven sons, Januarius, Felix, Philip, Silanus, Alexander, Vitalis, and Martial. *Greg. Magn. Hom.* 3. *super Evangelia; Tillem. Mem.* t. 2; *Baillet. Vies des Saintes.*

FELIX (*Bibl.*) the brother of Pallas, a freedman of Claudius, was governor of Judea, A. D. 53, on which occasion he listened frequently to the preaching of St. Paul, but, as we are informed, with the hope of receiving a bribe. *Acts* xxiii. He is said to have had two wives of the name of Drusilla, one of which was a Jewish princess, sister of Agrippa. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 22; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 12, c. 14; *Suet. in Cl.* c. 18.

Felix (*Ecc.*) vide *Minutius.*

Felix, the name of some martyrs, popes, &c.

Felix, a priest, who was sent by Irenæus with the deacons S. Fortunatus, and S. Achillæus, to preach the gospel in Valencia, where they suffered martyrdom, A. D. 211. *Hieron. Martyrol.*

Felix, *St.* a martyr of Sutri, in Tuscany, was stoned to death in the persecution of Aurelian. *Acta apud Surium.*

Felix, *and Adauctus*, two Christians, the former of whom was a priest, suffered martyrdom together in the time of Diocletian. *Acta apud Surium.*

Felix, a bishop of Tubisa, in Africa, suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian, in 303.

Felix, *St.* a Roman, and son of Constantine, succeeded St. Dionysius in the papal chair in 270, and died after governing the church five years, according to Eusebius, but, according to others, only four or three years. He was succeeded by S. Eutychianus. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7; *Anastas. de Rom. Pont.; Baron. Annal.* ann. 272, &c.

Felix, archdeacon of the church of Rome, was made pope when Liberus was exiled in 355; but, his election being deemed irregular, he resigned his charge on the return of Liberus. *S. Hieron. de Vir. Illust.; Socrat. Hist.* l. 2; *Sozom.* l. 4; *St. Athanas. Ep. ad Solitar.; Theodoret.* l. 2; *Philistorg.* l. 4; *Baronius, Tillemont, &c.*

Felix II, or III, great grand-father of S. Gregory the Great, was elected after Simplicius in 483, and died in 492, after having opposed the emperor Zeno in his plan of uniting the churches. He was succeeded by Gelasius I. *S. Greg.* l. 4; *Hom.* 38, *in Evang.; Baronius, Ciaconius, &c.*

Felix III, or IV, a native of Benevento, succeeded John in 526, and died four years after, when he had Boniface II for his successor.

Felix, bishop of Triers, having been elected in 386 to this see in an irregular manner, was deposed in a council held at Milan in 401, and died a short time after.

Felix, or *Magnus Felix*, a prætorian prefect, and son of Magnus, a consul in 460, retired from the court, and, resigning his dignities, embraced the monastic life, which he continued until his death, about 490.

Felix, *St.* bishop of Nantes in the sixth century, descended from one of the most ancient and noble families of Aquitania, was born in 513, elected bishop in 550, and died in 584, after having assisted at the third council of Paris in 557. *Greg. Turon. Hist.* l. 4; *Fortunat.* l. 3; *Carm.* 4; *Baillet. Vies des Saints, &c.*

Felix, *St.* bishop of Ravenna, was elected to that see in 708, and died in 716, after having had his eyes put out by Justinian II. He caused all his MSS. to be burnt before his death, as he could not see to revise them.

Felix, bishop of Urgel, having fallen into heretical notions on the subject of the Trinity, was condemned in the Council of Ratisbon in 792, and banished to Lyons, where he lived 15 years. *Sigebert. Chron.*

Felix, *Petancius* (*Biog.*) chancellor of Segno, who was sent on a mission to the court of Bajazet II, about 1480, was the author of a Treatise of the Genealogy of the Turkish Emperors; also, 'De Itineribus aggrediendi Turcos, Libellus,' which was printed at the end of a work of John Crispinian, entitled, 'De Turcorum Origine, Religione, et Tyrannide;' and in the 4th vol. of 'Orationes et Consultationes de Bello Turcico,' 4to. Lips. 1596.

Felix, *de Cantalicio*, an Italian scholar of the 15th century, wrote 'Summa Artis Metrica,' &c.

FELL, *Samuel* (*Hist.*) an English divine, was born in 1594; elected student of Christ Church from Westminster School in 1601; took his degree of A. M. in 1608; appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1645, which office he served in contempt of the usurping powers, who obtruded themselves upon the University under the name of visitors; and, after having been obliged to abscond in order to save his life, he died in 1648-9, broken hearted, on the very day he heard of the murder of his royal master. The only works of his mentioned by Wood are, 1. 'Primitiæ, sive Oratio habita Oxoniæ in Schola Theologiæ, 9 Nov. 1626.' 2. 'Concio Latina ad Baccalaureos, Die Cinerum in Coloso II. 8.' Oxon. 1627. He contributed very largely to Christ Church College, completing most of the improvements begun by his predecessor, Dr. Duppa.

Fell, *John*, son of the preceding, was born in 1625, and, after fighting in support of the royal cause, he was, at the restoration, made successively Prebendary of Chichester, Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and died in 1686, after having contributed to restore

the discipline of the University by his vigilance and zeal, and to adorn its exterior by the most liberal benefactions towards its public works, particularly the buildings of Christ Church, which received material improvements at his hands. Among his works as an author are, 1. 'The Life of the most Reverend, Learned, and Pious Dr. Henry Hammond,' &c. 1660; and reprinted afterwards with additions at the head of Hammond's works. 2. 'Alcinoi in Platonicam Philosophiam Introductio,' 1667. 3. 'In Caudem Musices Carmen Sapphicum.' 4. 'Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniæ,' 2 vols. fol.; which was translated from the English of Anthony Wood, partly by himself, and partly by Mr. Christopher Ware and Mr. Richard Pears, and published at his charge. 5. 'The Vanity of Scoffing, in a Letter to a Gentleman,' 4to. 1674. 6. An edition of the Greek Testament, 8vo. 1675, which gave rise to Michaelis' edition. 7. 'St. Clement's Two Epistles to the Corinthians,' Gr. and Lat. with notes at the end, 1677. 8. 'Account of Dr. Alltree's Life;' being the Preface to the Doctor's Sermons, published by Dr. Fell. 9. 'Of the Unity of the Church;' translated from the original of St. Cyprian, 1681. 10. A beautiful edition of St. Cyprian's works, revised and illustrated with notes, 1682. 11. 'Artis Logicæ Compendium;' besides Sermons, &c. Another piece was ascribed to him, entitled, 'The Interest of England stated,' &c. which cannot with certainty be placed among his works.

FELL, *John*, a dissenting minister of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, was born in 1735, and died in 1797, leaving several pamphlets, &c of a controversial nature.

FELLER, *Joachim* (*Biog.*) a professor of poetry of Leipzig, was born in 1638, and was killed by a fall from a window in his sleep in 1691. He published, 1. 'Cygni quasimodo geniti Sanctæ Vitæ Celebrium Cygneæ natorum.' 2. 'Supplementum ad Rappolti Commentarium in Horatium.' 3. 'Flores Philosophici ex Virgilio collecti,' 8vo. Lips. 1681, &c.

FELLER, *Joachim Frederic*, son of the preceding, was born at Leipzig in 1673, and died in 1726. His principal works were, 1. 'Monumenta varia inedita, variisque Linguis conscripta,' &c. 4to. Jen. 1714, 1715. 2. 'Genealogische Geschichte der Familie von Braunschweig und Lunenburgh,' 8vo. Leipzig. 1717. 3. 'Otium Hanoveranum, sive Miscellanea ex Ore et Schedis G. G. Leibnitii quondam notata et descripta,' 8vo. ibid. 1718; besides publishing an enlarged edition of Birken's History of the Saxon Heroes.

FELLER, *Francis Xavier de*, an Ex-Jesuit, was born at Brussels in 1735, and died in 1802. Among his original compositions are, 1. 'Jugemens d'un Protestant, touchant le Livre de Justinus Fabronius,' 8vo. Lips. 1771. 2. 'Examen critique de l'Histoire naturelle de M. de Buffon,' 1733. 3. A translation of Soame Jenyns' 'Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion,' &c. 1779. 4. 'Observations philosophiques sur la Systeme de Newton:' in which he attempts to show that the motion of the earth has not been demonstrated. 5. 'Catechisme philosophique,' Paris. 1777. 6. 'Examen impartiel des Epoques de la Nature de M. de Buffon,' 12mo. Luxembourg, 1780; and reprinted a fourth time at Maestricht in 1792; besides a number of MSS. and other works of minor note.

FELLTHAM, *Owen* (*Biog.*) an English writer in the reign of James, was the author of 'Resolves, divine, moral, and political;' of which a 12th edition appeared in 8vo. 1709.

FELTON, *John* (*Hist.*) a violent papist, who, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, affixed on the palace gates of the bishop of London the bull of Pius V, in which the queen was declared a heretic. He was tried and executed for this crime in 1570.

FELTON, *John*, grand-son of the preceding, and the assassin of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in 1628, was tried and executed for this offence, which he professed to have committed under a persuasion of serving God and man. He was a lieutenant in the army, of a gloomy, resentful temper, which had been wrought upon by some injury, real or supposed, to commit this diabolical act.

FELTON, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and admitted of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1538. After various preferments, he was promoted to the see of Bristol in 1617, translated to that of Coventry and Lichfield in 1618, and died in 1626, in the 60th year of his age. He was one of those employed by king James I in the translation of the Bible.

FELTON, *Henry* (*Biog.*) a divine, and principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, was born in London in 1679, and died in 1739, leaving, besides a number of occasional sermons, also a tract, entitled, 'The Common People taught to defend their Communion with the Church of England, against the Attempts and Insinuations of Popish Emissaries,' &c. 1728, and 1729. 2. Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture at St. Paul's, published in 1732, under the title of the 'Christian Faith asserted against Deists, Arians, and Socinians.' 3. A set of Sermons, 'On the Creation, Fall, and Redemption of Man,' &c. which were published after his death by his son, the Rev. William Felton, in 1748, with a sketch of his father's life and character.

FENELON, *Francis de Salignac de la Motte* (*Ecc.*) the celebrated author of Telemachus, descended of an ancient and illustrious family, was born at the Castle of Fenelon, in the province of Perigord, in 1651, consecrated archbishop of Cambray in 1695, and died in 1715. His principal works, besides his Telemachus, were, 1. 'Education des Filles,' 1688, intended for the instruction of the new female converts. 2. 'Le Ministère des Pasteurs,' 1688. 3. 'Maximes des Saints sur la Vie interieure,' 1697, which brought upon him the charge of quietism, and the condemnation of his book by Innocent XII. 4. 'Dialogues des Morts;' first composed and published for the use of the duke of Burgundy, and afterwards reprinted, with additions, in 2 vols. 12mo. 5. 'Dialogues sur la Peinture,' which were published in 1530. 6. 'L'Existence de Dieu par les Preuves de la Nature,' 12mo.; the third edition of which was printed in 1726, and afterwards reprinted under the title of 'Œuvres philosophiques, ou Demonstration,' &c. 7. 'Dialogues sur l'Eloquence en general, et sur celle de la Chair en particulier,' 12mo. 1718. 8. 'Œuvres et Lettres spirituelles,' 12mo. 1726; and reprinted twice afterwards, the last edition in 1740; besides several pieces in favour of the bull Unigenitus, and against Jansenism, &c. A splendid edition of all his works was published in 9 vols. 4to. Paris, 1787-92; and one of his 'Œuvres choisis,' in 6 vols. 12mo. 1799. [Vide Plate XI]

FENESTELLA, *Lucius* (*Biog.*) a Roman historian, who died A. D. 20, at the age of 70. He wrote several works, mentioned by Pliny, Gellius, and others; but one on the Magistrates of Rome, which was falsely attributed to him, is now known to have been the work of Dominic Floccus, a Florentine, in the 15th century. It was published in 4to. about 1480. Fenestella's 'Fragmenta,' with notes, were published with Wasse's Sallust, Cantab. 1710.

FENN, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and native of Somersetshire, who was chosen a fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1552, and died at an advanced age in 1615, was the author of, 1. 'Vitæ quorundum Martyrum in Anglia;' inserted in Bridgewater's 'Concertario Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Anglia. 2. 'Several of Bishop Fisher's English Works translated into Latin.' 3. 'Catechismus Tridentinus,' translated into English. 4. 'Osorius' Treatise against Walter Haddon,' translated into English, 8vo. Lovan. 1568. 5. 'The Life of St. Catherine of Sienna,' from the Italian, 8vo. 1609, &c.

FENN, *Sir John, Knt.* an English antiquary, was born at Norwich in 1739, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1794, leaving a Collection of Original Letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII, by such of the Paston Family, and others who were personally present in Court and Camp, two volumes of which were published in 4to. 1787; two other volumes in 1789, with notes and illustrations by sir John; and a fifth was left nearly ready for the press.

FENNER, *William* (*Biog.*) a puritan, who was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1640, was the author of several works in his way, which were collected and published in fol. in 1658.

FENTON, *Edward* (*Hist.*) an English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, and a descendant from an ancient family in Nottinghamshire, went out on two several voyages to discover a North-West Passage into the South Seas, in the latter of which he obtained a signal victory over the Spaniards. He afterwards distinguished himself against the famous Armada in 1588, and died in 1603.

FENTON, *Sir Geoffry*, brother of the preceding, and a statesman, in the confidence of queen Elizabeth, was her Secretary of State in Ireland, which office he continued to hold until his death in 1608. He was the means of extinguishing more than one rebellion in Ireland, and left behind him the character of an able statesman, an accomplished courtier, and a polite writer. Among his works as an author, are, 1. 'Certaine Tragical Discourses, written out of French and Latin,' 4to. 1567, and again in 1579. 2. 'An Account of a Dispute at Paris, between two Doctors of the Sorbonne, and two Ministers of God's Word,' 1571, a translation. 3. 'An Epistle, or Godly Admonition, sent to the Pastors of the Flemish Church, &c. written by Anthony de Carro,' 1578, a translation. 4. 'Golden Epistles, &c. from Guevara's Works, and other Authors, Latin, French, and Italian,' 1557. This collection contained many pieces not in that of Edward Hellowes, published in English in 1574. 5. A Translation from the Italian of Guicciardini, his 'History of the Wars in Italy,' the dedication of which to queen Elizabeth is dated Jan. 7, 1579.

FENTON, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Kellie.

FENTON, *Elijah* (*Biog.*) a poet, of an ancient family in Staffordshire, was born at Chelton, near Newcastle-under-Line, and died in 1730. Fenton's reputation as a poet rests principally on his 'Mariamne,' and his share in the Odyssey; but his 'Miscellaneous Poems,' printed in 1717, have procured him a place among the English poets, in the collection of Dr. Johnson, by whom his Life was written. [Vide Plate XXXIX]

FERDINAND (*Hist.*) the name of several emperors, kings, and princes.

*Emperors of this Name.*



FERDINAND I, archduke of Austria, brother of Charles V, and son of Philip I, archduke of Austria, succeeded his brother on his abdication in 1558, and died in 1564, at the age of 61. The effigies of this and the following princes are given, as in the annexed figures.



FERDINAND II, son of Charles, duke of Stiria, and grandson of the preceding, was born in 1578, elected king of Bohemia in 1617, king of Hungary in 1618, succeeded to the empire in 1619, and died in 1637, after having defeated his rebellious subjects in Bohemia, at the battle of Prague, and having been engaged in warfare with France and Sweden.



FERDINAND III, surnamed *Ernest*, was born in 1608, made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, succeeded his father in 1637, and died in 1657, after having brought the war between Sweden and the empire to a termination by the peace of Westphalia.

*Kings of Castille and Leon.*

FERDINAND, or *Fernand, Gonzalez*, first count of Castille, lived about 930.

FERDINAND, *or Fernand I*, surnamed the *Great*, second son of Sancho III, king of Navarre succeeded his father in his states, as heir to his mother, after having defeated and killed in battle Alphonso, of Leon; he caused himself to be crowned king of Leon and the Asturias in 1037. He then turned his arms against the Moors, from whom he took many of their towns, and after penetrating into the heart of Portugal, he finished a glorious reign of 40 years in 1065.





FERDINAND II, the youngest son of Alphonso VIII, had for his share the kingdoms of Leon and Gallicia, whilst his eldest brother, Sancho II, succeeded to the throne of Castille. Ferdinand, at the death of the latter, usurped his throne, which, however, was regained by Alphonso IX. He died in 1188, or, according to some, in 1210, after a reign of 30 years, in which he was successful in his wars against Portugal.



FERDINAND III, surnamed *St.* son of Alphonso IX, re-united the crowns of Leon and Castille in 1226, and died in 1552. He was successful against the Moors, from whom he took Cordova, Murcia, Seville, Cadiz, &c.



FERDINAND IV, son of Sancho III, surnamed the *Valiant*, succeeded to the throne in 1295, and died in 1312, at the age of 27, after a reign of 17 years, during which he was engaged in war with the king of Granada, whom he defeated.

FERDINAND V, surnamed the *Catholic*, son of John II, king of Arragon, married Isabella of Castille, by which marriage he united the crowns of Castille and Arragon. By the conquest of Granada he drove the Moors out of Spain, where they had flourished for 800 years; and by the discoveries of Columbus, which were made under the auspices of Ferdinand and Isabella, they added a new world to their dominions. Ferdinand was no less successful against Portugal and Naples, and died in 1516. [Vide Plate II] *Roder. Tolet.*; *Marian. Hist. d'Espan.*; *Guichardin. Hist. Neap.*; *Spondan. Contin. Baron. Annal.*

FERDINAND VI, surnamed the *Wise*, son of Philip V and Mary of Savoy, succeeded his father in 1746, and died in 1759, at the age of 46. His reign was marked by peculiar wisdom and energy in the internal government of his country, which was thereby rendered prosperous.

*Kings of Sicily and Naples.*




FERDINAND, infanta of Castille, surnamed the *Just*, king of Arragon and Sicily, was crowned king of Sicily in 1412, and died in 1416. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure; and the inscriptions on his coins are FERDINANDUS vel FERRANDUS.

**Ferdinand**, *Fernand*, or *Ferrand I*, king of Naples and Sicily, and natural son of Alphonso V, king of Arragon, was legitimated by pope Eugene IV, begun to reign in 1458, and died in 1494, at the age of 70, after a reign of nearly 36 years, during which he lost his kingdoms twice, and twice regained them. His effigy is given, as in the annexed figure.



**Ferdinand** II, grandson of the preceding, and son of Alphonso, became sovereign of Naples in 1494, and died in 1496, not without disturbances during his short reign, occasioned by the French.

**Ferdinand** III, vide *Ferdinand V, of Castille*.

*Other Princes of this Name.*

**Ferdinand**, king of Portugal, was crowned after his father, Peter, in 1367, and was surnamed the *Cruel*. He died in 1383, at the age of 43.

**Ferdinand** *of Portugal*, duke of Viseu, and second son of king Edward and Eleonore of Arragon, distinguished himself in Africa in 1464, and died in 1470.

**Ferdinand** I, grand duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medici, was the son of Cosmo I, who laid aside the cardinal's hat at the age of 52, to succeed his brother Francis in 1587, and died in 1609.

**Ferdinand** II, succeeded his father Cosmo II as grand duke of Tuscany in 1621, and died in 1670.

**Ferdinand** (*Ecc.*) *of Talavera*, archbishop of Grenada, was first confessor and afterwards counsellor to Ferdinand and Isabella, by whom he was consulted on their expedition against the Moors in Grenada. On the conquest of that province, he was translated from the bishopric of Avila to the see of Grenada, where he died in 1507, leaving behind him a character of peculiar sanctity.

**Ferdinand** *of Arragon*, archbishop of Saragossa, and grandson of Ferdinand, king of Arragon and Castille, was promoted to that see in 1539, and died in 1575, being then viceroy of Arragon. He wrote, among other things, 'La Historia de los Reyes de Aragon;' 'Catalogo de todos Prelados del Reyno de Aragon,' &c.; which were never printed in any distinct work.

**Ferdinand** (*Biog.*) *of Cordova*, a Spanish scholar of the 15th century, was the author of, 1. A Treatise addressed to Pope Sixtus IV, 'De Jure Beneficiorum vacantium medios Fructus Annatasque exigenti,' &c. 2. 'De Artificio omnis et investigandi et inveniendi Natura Scibilis.' 3. 'De Pontificii Pallii Mysterio.' 4. 'An sit licita Pax cum Saracenis Disquisitio,' &c.

**Ferdinand**, *Lopez*, vide *Lopez*.

FERDINANDI *Epiphanius* (*Biog.*) a physician of Messagna, in the territory of Otranto, was born in 1569, and died in 1638, leaving, 1. 'Theoremata Medica et Philosophica,' Venet. 1611. 2. 'De Vita proroganda, seu Juventute conservanda et Senectute retardanda,' Neap. 1612. 3. 'Centum Historiæ, seu Observationes et Casus Medici,' Venet. 1621; and several times since reprinted in Holland and Germany. 4. 'Aureus de Peste Libellus,' Neapol. 1631.

FERDUSI (*Biog.*) a Persian poet, of the first rank of poets in that country, according to sir William Jones, who died in the year of the Hegira 411, A. D. 1021, wrote a number of Poems, which were collected and published under the title of 'Shâhnama.' Of Ferdusi's Satire against the Sultan Mahmud there is a translation in a 'Treatise on Oriental Poetry,' added to the Life of Nadir-Shah, in French.

FERENTINUM (*Geog.*) a town of the Hernici, at the east of Rome. The gentile name *Ferentinates*, or *Ferentini*. *Liv.* l. 1; *Sil.* l. 8.

FERENTUM (*Geog.*) now *Forenza*, a town of Apulia. *Horat.* l. 3, od. 4.

*—— Et arvum*
*Pingue tenent humilis Ferenti.*

FERETRIUS (*Myth.*) an epithet of Jupiter, because he assisted the Romans *ferendis spoliis*, i. e. in bearing the spoils, because Romulus built a temple to Jupiter, whither he transported the best of the spoils, called *opima*, which were taken in battle.

*Propert.* l. 4, el. 10.

*Nunc Jovis incipiam causas aperire Feretri.*

*Liv.* l. 1; *C. Nep. in Att.* c. 20; *Plut. in Rom.*

FERG (*Biog.*) or *Fergue, Francis Paul*, an artist of Vienna, was born in 1689, and was found dead at his lodgings, apparently exhausted by cold, want, and misery, in 1740. He etched with aquafortis, and his prints are eagerly sought for by the curious.

FERGUS (*Hist.*) the name of three kings of Scotland.

**Fergus** I, son of a king of Ireland, founded the kingdom of Scotland A. C. 332, and reigned 24 or 25 years, according to the Scotch historians. *Buchanan, Leslie, &c.*



**Fergus** II, succeeded his grandfather, Eugenius, A. D. 411, and died after a reign of 16 or 18 years, during which time he gave great trouble to the Romans in Britain. The effigies of this and the following king are given, as in the annexed figures.



**Fergus** III, son of Ethfinus, succeeded Eugenius VIII in 764, and was poisoned by his wife, after he had reigned three years. *Boethius, Buchanan, &c.*

FERGUSON (*Her.*) the name of a family of Londonderry, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Andrew Ferguson; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure*, an arming buckle *argent*, between three boars' heads *or*, langued *gules*.

*Crest.* On a thistle, leaved and flowered *proper*, a bee *or*.

*Motto.* "Dulcis ex asperis."

**Ferguson**, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a non-conformist preacher, was ejected from his living of Godmarsham, in Kent, in 1662, and died in 1714, after having been implicated in the rebellion of Monmouth. He wrote, among other things, 'The Interest of Reason in Religion.'

**Ferguson**, *Robert*, a poet of Edinburgh, was born in 1750, and died in 1774. His poems, which were for the most part published in the 'Weekly Magazine,' have since been collected in a volume, and often printed.

**Ferguson**, *James*, an experimental philosopher, and native of Bamffshire, was born of very poor parents in 1710, and died in 1776, leaving, 1. 'Astronomical Tables and Precepts for calculating the True Times of New and Full Moons,' &c. 1763. 2. 'Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences,' 1767. 3. 'An Easy Introduction to Astronomy,' &c. second edition, 1769. 4. 'Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles,' fifth edition, 1772; a new and improved edition has been lately published by Dr. Brewster. 5. 'Lectures on Select Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics,' &c. fourth edition, 1772; a new edition by Dr. Brewster, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1805. 6. 'Select Mechanical Exercises, with a Short Account of the Life of the Author by Himself,' 1773. 7. 'The Art of Drawing in Perspective made Easy,' 1775. 8. 'An Introduction to Electricity,' 1775. 9. 'Two Letters to the Rev. J. Kennedy,' 1775, &c.

FERMAT, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, was born at Toulouse in 1590, and died in 1664. His mathematical works were published under the title of 'Varia Opera Mathematica,' 2 vols. fol. Tolos. 1679.

FERMO (*Geog.*) a town of Italy, and an archbishop's see, on the Gulf of Venice, 26 miles S. S. E. Ancona, 93 N. N. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 41′ E. lat. 43° 10′ N. This town suffered much in the 16th century, as we learn from Leander Alberti. *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*

FERMOR, *Richard* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was a merchant of immense wealth in the reign of Henry VIII; but being a zealous Romanist, he was found guilty of a præmunire, for having afforded relief to the suffering Roman Catholics, and stripped of all his estates; but interest being made in his behalf, some part was restored to him by Edward VI, after which he died in 1552.

FERMOR, *Sir George*, his grandson, distinguished himself in arms under William, prince of Orange, and, for his services in the Netherlands, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him in 1586 by Robert, earl of Leicester. He gave a magnificent entertainment to king James and his queen in 1603, and died in 1612.

FERMOR, *Sir William, Knt.* or *Bart.*, grandson of the preceding, took up arms in defence of his sovereign; and, notwithstanding his youth, he was honoured with the command of a troop of horse by Charles I, and made one of the Privy-Chamber to the prince, his son, whose fortunes he shared. He lived to see his royal master restored to his throne, but died the same year.

FERMOR, *William, Count von*, a Scotchman by birth and extraction, distinguished himself in the Russian service against the Turks, and afterwards defeated the king of Prussia at the battle of Zwendorf, when he took Berlin. He was made a count of the empire by Francis, and died in 1771, aged 64.

FERMOR (*Her.*) or *Fermour*, a family which, according to ancient records, also bore the name of Ricards. William Fermor, son of sir William, the loyalist above-mentioned, was created in 1692 baron of Lempster; and Thomas, second lord, was created in 1721 earl of Pomfret. [Vide *Pomfret*]

FERNANDEZ, *Diego* (*Biog.*) is known as the author of 'Historia del Peru,' fol. Sevilla, 1571.

FERNE, *Henry* (*Ecc.*) youngest son of sir John Ferne, the subject of the next article, was born at York in 1602, admitted commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in 1618; attended king Charles I, as his chaplain, during his troubles; was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, at the Restoration; chosen vice chancellor of the University twice; consecrated bishop of Chester in 1661, and died five weeks after, leaving behind him a high character for learning, piety, and loyalty. He is said to have afforded some assistance to Walton in his Polyglott Bible; besides which he published, 1. 'The Resolving of Conscience,' &c. on the question of taking up arms against the king, printed at Cambridge in 1642, and Oxford in 1643, and two other tracts in answer to his opponents on the same subject. 2. 'Episcopacy and Presbytery considered,' Lond. 1647. 3. 'Certain Considerations of Present Concernment touching the reformed Church of England against Ant. Champney, Doctor of the Sorbonne,' ibid. 1653. 4. 'On the Case as it stands between the Church of England on the one hand, and those Congregations which have divided from it on the other,' ibid. 1655. 5. 'On the Division between the English and the Romish Church upon the Reformation,' ibid. 1655. 6. 'Answer to Mr. Spencer's Book, entitled 'Scripture mistaken,' 1660; besides several sermons.

FERNE, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, of a good family in Lincolnshire, who died about 1610, was the author of 'The Blazon of Gentry, divided into two Parts,' &c. 4to.

FERNEL, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) or *Fernelius*, physician to Henry II of France, was born at Mont-Didier, in Picardy, in 1506, or as some say in 1497, and died in 1558, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Monolosphærium Partibus constans quatuor,' &c. Paris. 1526. 2. 'De Proportionibus Libri Duo,' ibid. 1528. 3. 'Cosmo-Theoria Libros duos complexa,' ibid. 1528. 4. 'De Naturali Parte Medicinæ Libri septem,' ibid. 1532. 5. 'De Vacuandi Ratione Liber,' ibid. 1545. 6. 'De Abditis Rerum Causis Libri duo,' ibid. 1538, which is said to have been reprinted 30 times since. 7. 'Medicina ad Henricum II,' &c. 1554, still oftener reprinted with some changes of the title. 8. 'Therapeutices universalis,' &c. Lugd. 1659. 9. 'Consiliorum medicinalium Liber,' Paris. 1582, many times reprinted. 10. 'Febrium curandarum Methodus generalis,' Francof. 1577. 11. 'De Luis Venereæ Curatione perfectissima Liber,' Antv. 1579.

FERONIA (*Myth.*) a nymph of Campania, who was worshipped at Rome as a goddess of the woods and groves. *Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 697.

*—— Et viridi gaudens Feronia luco.*

*Horat.* l. 1, sat. 5.

*Ora manusque tuâ lavimus Feronia lymphâ.*

The name is derived probably from the town of Feronia.

FERONIA (*Geog.*) a town of Etruria, now *Pietra Santa*, so called, as is said by some, from a temple of the goddess Feronia, although by others the name of the goddess is derived from that of the town. *Varr. de Lat. Ling.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 22; *Strab.* l. 5.

FERRACINO, *Bartolomeo* (*Biog.*) a mechanic of Bassano, was born in 1692, and died soon after, completing a bridge over the Brenta in his native-place. A history of his Life and Inventions was published at Venice, 4to. 1764, by a writer of the name of Memo.

FERRAND, *Louis* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Toulon, was born in 1645, and died in 1699, leaving many works on theological subjects, which engaged his attention more than that of law.

FERRANDUS (*Biog.*) surnamed *Fulgentius*, a disciple of St. Fulgentius, entered with too much zeal into a question which was at that time very improperly discussed; 'Whether it could be said that One of the Persons of the Trinity suffered on the Cross.' He died about the year 530, leaving many works that were highly esteemed by his cotemporaries; the most considerable of which was an abridged Collection of Ecclesiastical Canons, &c.

FERRAR, *Robert* (*Ecc.*) bishop of St. David's, and one of the reformers, was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, educated at Oxford, promoted to the see of St. David's in 1548, and burnt on a charge of heresy in 1555. His character has been differently represented by different writers, but he does not appear to have done honour to the cause for which he suffered.

FERRAR, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an enthusiast, the third son of Nicholas Ferrar, a merchant of London, was born in 1592, and died in 1637, after having attempted to found a religious house called the *Arminian Nunnery*; the principal members of which were his own family, who spent the most of their time in religious observances that subjected them very deservedly to obloquy and censure.

FERRARA (*Geog.*) a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, a province of the Ecclesiastical States, situated on a marshy plain near the Po, 40 miles S. E. Mantua, and 67 N. Bologna. Lon. 11° 36′ E. lat. 44° 48′ N.

### *History of Ferrara.*

*Ferrara*, called in Latin *Ferraria*, was built about 483, fortified by Smaragdus, exarch of Ravenna, in 585, and passed afterwards from the kings of Lombardy to the see of Rome. It was taken by the French in 1796, retaken by the Austrians in 1799, but shortly after surrendered to the French. Murat's army was defeated here in 1815.

*Ecclesiastical History of Ferrara.*

Pope Vitalianus transferred the see of Vicovenza to Ferrara, where a council was held by pope Eugene IV.

FERRARD, *Viscount* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by a family of the name of Foster, which is a branch of the family of De Burgh.

FERRARI *Gaudenzio* (*Biog.*) an artist of Valdugia, was born in 1484, and is supposed to have died in 1550. He was a competitor with Titian, in his 'Passion of Christ,' at the Grazie of Milano; and his 'Fall of Paul,' at the conventuals of Vercelli, may be compared with that of M. Angelo at the Paulina.

FERRARI, *John Andrew*, another artist, who was born at Genoa in 1599, and died in 1669, attained a high pitch of excellence not only in historical painting, but also in that of landscapes, fruit, animals, and flowers.

FERRARI, *Lewis*, inventor of the first method of resolving biquadratic equations, was born at Bologna about 1520, and died in 1565. His method was published by Cardan, who acknowledged its real author.

FERRARI, *Octavian*, an Italian author, was born at Milan in 1518, and died in 1586, leaving, 1. 'De Sermonibus Exotericis,' Venet. 1575; reprinted at Francfort in 1606, with a new dissertation 'De Disciplina encyclica,' under the general title of 'Clavis Philosophiæ Peripateticæ Aristotelicæ.' 2. 'De Origine Romanorum,' Mediol. 1607; and inserted by Grævius in the first volume of his Thesaurus. 3. A translation of Athenæus into Latin; besides some notes on Aristotle.

FERRARI, *Francis Bernardine*, of the same family with the former, was born at Milan about 1577, and died in 1669. He wrote, 1. 'De Antiquo Ecclesiasticarum Epistolarum Genere Libri tres,' Mediol. 1613. 2. 'De Ritu Sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Concionum Libri tres,' Mediol. 1620; and Ultraj. 1692, by Grævius, with a preface. 3. 'De Veterum Acclamationibus et Plausu Libri septem,' Mediol. 1627; and likewise reprinted in the sixth volume of Grævius' Thesaurus.

FERRARI, *Octavius*, an antiquary of Milan, and of the same family as the two preceding, was born in 1607, and died in 1682. His works are, 1. 'De Re Vestiariâ Libri tres,' Patav. 1642, and 1654, to which last edition, four books more were added. 2. 'Analecta de Re Vestiariâ,' &c. Patav. 1670, and 1685, when it was subjoined to his book 'De Re Vestiariâ,' and both are inserted in the sixth and twelfth books of Grævius' Thesaurus. 3. 'Pallas Suecica,' &c. 4. 'De Laudibus Francisci Putei.' 5. 'Prolusiones XXVI,' &c. which, with several other small pieces, were collected and disposed in proper order by John Fabricius, and published in 2 vols. 8vo. Helmst. 1710. 6. 'Veneta Sapientia, seu de optimo Civitatis Statu Prolusio.' 7. 'Electorum Libri duo.' 8. 'Origines Linguæ Italicæ,' fol. Patav. 1676. Menage has written a book on the same subject, in which he corrects the errors of Ferrari. 9. 'De Pantomimis et Mimis Dissertatio.' 10. 'Dissertationes duæ, altera de Balneis, de Gladiatoribus altera.' These two last pieces were posthumous, and published by John Fabricius, the former at Wolfenbuttel, 8vo. 1714, and the latter at Helmstadt, 8vo. 1720.

FERRARIENSIS (*Biog.*) vide *Sylvestre*.

FERRARS, *Sir Walter Devereux, Lord* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, [vide *Devereux*] distinguished himself as a steady adherent to the House of York, and was slain with Richard III at Bosworth Field, in 1485.

FERRARS, *George* (*Hist.*) a lawyer, historian, poet, and courtier, in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth; was descended from an ancient family in Hertfordshire, born in a village near St. Alban's, about 1512, and died in 1564, being high in favour with Henry VIII. He acted a considerable part in promoting the diversions of the court, particularly in the character of Lord of Misrule, or the Prince of Sports and Pastimes, during the Christmas holidays. His works as an author are, 1. 'A History of the Reign of Queen Mary,' which was inserted in the Chronicle, and published under the name of Richard Grafton. 2. Some pieces inserted in the well-known work entitled 'The Mirror for Magistrates,' the first edition of which was published in 1559, by William Baldwin. Among the contributions of Ferrars to this work, were 'The Fall of Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of England,' &c.; 'The Tragedy, or unlawful murder of Thomas, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester;' 'The Tragedy of King Richard III;' 'The Story of Dame Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester;' 'The Story of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, Protector of England;' and lastly, 'The Tragedy of Edmund, Duke of Somerset.' The arrest of this Ferrars, when he was member of Parliament for Plymouth in the reign of Henry VIII, created such confusion, that in the event it established the privilege of exemption from arrest, now enjoyed by members of Parliament.

FERRARS, *Edward* (*Biog.*) a Warwickshire gentleman, who died in 1564, wrote several Tragedies and Comedies, not now extant.

FERRARS, *Henry*, an antiquarian of the same county and family, was famous for his knowledge of heraldry, genealogies, and the like. He laid the foundation for Dugdale's 'Antiquities of Warwickshire Illustrated.' At the death of the latter, several of Ferrars' MSS. were deposited in the Ashmolean Museum.

FERRE, *Vincent* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of Valentia, in Spain, who died in 1682, composed many works on theological subjects, which appeared at Salamanca and Rome, in 8 vols. fol. 1675-1696.

FERREIN, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) an anatomist and surgeon, was born in 1693 at Frepech, in Agenois, and died in 1769. He was the author of two works, namely, 'Lectures sur la Medicine,' and 'Lectures sur la Materia Medica,' each in 3 vols. 12mo. which were published in 1783.

FERRERAS, *Don Juan de* (*Biog.*) a Spanish scholar of a noble family, was born at Labanezza in 1652, and died in 1735. He left several works on Theology, Philosophy, and History, the most important of which was his 'History of Spain,' which ends with the reign of Philip II.

FERRERS, *Laurence, fourth Earl* (*Hist.*) an intelligent nobleman of the illustrious family mentioned under *Heraldry*, had the misfortune to be afflicted with a constitutional insanity, in a fit of which he shot his land-steward Mr. Johnson. He was tried for this offence by his peers, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was executed upon him in 1760, notwithstanding his solicitation to his Majesty that the punishment might be commuted for decapitation.

FERRERS, *Earl* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the ancient and illustrious family of Shirley [vide *Shirley*], which with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Shirley, earl Ferrers, viscount Tamworth, and a baronet. Title of the eldest son, viscount Tamworth.

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th paly of six *or* and *azure*, a canton *ermine*. 2d and 3d France and England quarterly, with a border *argent*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, the bust of a Saracen, side-faced and couped *proper*, wreathed about the temples *or* and *azure*.

*Supporters.* Dexter a talbot *ermine*, eared *gules*, and gorged with a ducal collar *or*; sinister, a rein-deer of the second, attired and gorged with a ducal collar *or*, and charged on the shoulder with a horse-shoe *argent*.

*Motto.* "Honor virtutis premium."

FERRETI (*Biog.*) or *Ferretus of Vicenza*, a poet and historian in the 14th century, wrote a History of his own

Times, from 1250 to 1318, in seven Books, which was inserted by Muratori, in the ninth volume of his collection of Italian Historians. He was likewise author of a Latin poem, and other works in prose and verse.

FERRETI, or *Ferretti, Æmilius,* in Latin *Ferrettus,* a civilian in the 16th century, was born at Castello Franco, in Tuscany, in 1489, and died in 1552. He published an edition of the principal Orations of Cicero, 8vo. Lugd.; and his 'Opera Juridica,' were published in 4to. 1553 and 1598.

FERRETI, *John Baptist, of Vincenza,* a Benedictine monk, and an antiquary, published at Verona in 1672 'Musæ Lapidariæ,' fol.

FERRI, *Paul* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Ferrius,* a divine of a considerable family in Germany, was born at Metz in 1591, and died in 1669. He published, 1. 'Scholastici Orthodoxi Specimen,' 1616. 2. 'Vindiciæ pro Scholastico Orthodoxo,' Lugd. Bat. 1630. 3. 'General Catechisme de la Reformation,' besides collections for a History of Metz.

FERRI, *Ciro,* a painter and architect, descended from a good family at Rome, was born in 1634, and died in 1689. He was employed by pope Alexander VII, and his successors, and also by the grand duke of Florence, who assigned him a large pension to finish the ceilings begun by Cortona.

FERRIAR, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Chester in 1764, and died in 1815, leaving 'Medical Histories,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo.; 'On the Medical Properties of the Digitalis Purpurea,' &c. In general literature, he published 'Illustrations of Sterne,' showing the sources whence this writer had drawn much of his matter; 'Bibliomania,' a poetical Epistle to Mr. Helder; 'An Essay towards a Theory of Apparitions;' besides several papers in the 'Manchester Memoirs.'

FERRIER, *Armand* (*Hist.*) or *Arnold de,* a lawyer of Toulouse, was born in 1506, and died in 1585, after having been employed as an ambassador from the French king, at the council of Trent, and afterwards at Venice.

FERRIER, *Jeremy* (*Biog.*) a Protestant minister of Nismes, who afterwards returned to the Romish church, and died in 1626. He was the reputed author of the famous political work entitled 'Catholique d'Etat,' published in 1625, in answer to some libels which the king of Spain's partizans had written against France, upon her entering into an alliance with Protestant powers.

FERRIER, *John,* a Jesuit, and native of Rouergue, was born in 1614, and died in 1674. He wrote 'Responsio ad Objectiones Vincentianas,' 8vo. Tolos. 1668, and other works relating to Jansenism, &c.

FERRIER, *Claude de,* a civilian, and doctor of law, in the University of Paris, was born there in 1639, and died in 1715, leaving among other works, 1. 'Commentaires sur la Coutume de Paris,' 12mo. 2. 'Traité des Fiefs,' 4to. 1680. 3. 'La Jurisprudence du Code,' 2 vols. 4to. 1684. 4. 'Du Digeste,' 2 vols. 4to. 1688. 5. 'Des Nouvelles,' 2 vols. 4to. 1688. 6. 'La Science des Notaires,' 2 vols. 4to. 1771. 7. 'Le Droit du Patronage,' 4to. 8. 'Institution Coutumière,' 3 vols. 12mo. 9. 'Recueil des Commentateurs de la Coutume de Paris,' 4 vols. fol. 1714. 10. 'Introduction à la Pratique,' 2 vols. 1758. His son, Claudius Joseph Ferrier, who was dean of the law faculty, in the University of Paris, published 'Le Dictionnaire du Droit,' 2 vols. 4to. 1771.

FERRO (*Geog.*) the most westerly of the Canary Isles, which being once supposed to be the most westerly point of the old world, was originally employed by all geographers as their first meridian on the point from which the longitude of places was reckoned. This commodious practice has, however, been laid aside in modern times, and the inconvenient one adopted of making the meridian pass through the capital of each nation.

FERRON, *Arnaud du* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Bourdeaux, was born in 1515, and died in 1563, leaving a continuation of the History of Paulus Æmilius, which was published at Paris by Vascosan, in fol. 1554, and 8vo. 1555. He wrote also 'Observations sur la Coutume de Bourdeaux,' fol. Lyons, 1565.

FESCENNIA (*Geog.*) a town of Etruria, supposed to be *Galese,* a small town in the Ecclesiastical States, near the Tiber, which gave its name to a sort of broad farces, or low ribaldry, called "Fescennine Verses."

*Horat.* l. 2, ep. 1.

*Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem.*

*Senec. in Med.*

*Festa dicax fundat convicia Fescenninus.*

*Virg. Æn.* l. 7, v. 695.

*Hi Fescenninas acies, æquosque Faliscos*
*Hi Soractis habent arces.*

*Plin.* l. 3; *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*; *Macrob. Sat.* l. 2, c. 4.

FESCH, *Sebastian* (*Biog.*) an antiquary of Basil, was born in 1647, and died in 1712. He wrote 'De Insignibus,' published in Germany in 1672; and also a Dissertation on the rare medal of Pylemon Evergetes, king of Paphlagonia, which was inserted by Gronovius, in his Thesaurus; besides some works on Law.

FESTUS, *Portius* (*Bibl.*) a governor of Judea, after Felix, whom the Jews solicited to condemn Paul, or to order him up to Jerusalem. The apostle's appeal to Cæsar frustrated the intentions both of Festus and the Jews. *Acts* xxiv. He is said to have been diligent in the suppression of robbery, and to have died A. D. 62. *Joseph. de Bell. Judaic.* l. 2.

FESTUS, *Pompeius* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, who abridged the work of Valerius Flaccus 'De Significatione Verborum.' The first edition, or Editio princeps of this work is without date, but supposed to have been printed in 1471; since which various editions have been published by Scaliger, Fulvius Ursinus, Aldus Minucius, and others; but the most complete is the Delphin edition, 4to. Paris, 1681, published by Dacier; or the reprint of it by Le Clerc, Amst. 1699; it is also among the 'Auctores Latinæ Linguæ,' collected by Gottfredus, 4to. 1585, and afterwards reprinted with emendations and additions, Genev. 1622.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, *Sir Timothy* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry,* a zealous royalist, raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and distinguished himself by his valour on several occasions, for which he was knighted in the field. He was taken prisoner at the fatal battle of Worcester in 1651, with James, seventh earl of Digby, and like him was beheaded at Bolton, in Lancaster.

FETHERSTONHAUGH (*Her.*) the name of a family of Fetherstonhaugh, co. Northumberland, of which mention is made as early as 1373. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1774 on sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, a descendant of the eldest branch of this family, namely, of Timothy, mentioned above, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules,* on a chevron between three ostrich feathers *argent,* a pallet.

*Crest.* An antelope statant *argent,* armed *or.*

FETTES (*Her.*) the name of a family of Comely Bank, co. Edinburgh, which enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir William Fettes; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or,* a chevron between two mullets in chief, and in base a croslet fitchy *gules.*

*Crest.* A bee volant in pale *proper.*

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a lion; on the sinister, a stag collared and chained *or.*

*Motto.* "Industria."

FETTI (*Biog.*) or *Feti, Domenico,* a painter, was born at Rome in 1589, and died in 1624. His pictures are scarce, and much sought after.

FEVARDENTIUS (*Biog.*) or *Feuardent, Francis,* a Franciscan friar, was born at Coutances, in Lower Normandy, in 1541, and died in 1610, leaving translations of some

works of the Fathers into French; besides 'The Five Books of Irenæus,' which he published at Paris in 1576, with notes at the end of each chapter; the second edition at Cologne, in 1596, and again in 1630; but that at Paris in 1639, is better than the first, as it contains the Greek passages of Irenæus, which were in Epiphanius. He also published some books of controversy, which are generally admitted to have been written with too much passion.

FEVERSHAM, *Earl of* (*Her.*) a title which was conferred in 1676 on sir George Sondes, of Lees Court, near Feversham, bart., which became extinct in 1709, at the death of his son-in-law lord Duras, of Holdenby, and second earl of Feversham.

Feversham, *Lord*, a title conferred in 1747 on Anthony Duncombe, which became extinct at his death in 1763.

Feversham (*Geog.*) a market town of Kent, in England, 9 m. W. Canterbury, and 47 E. London. It is a place of great antiquity, which as early as the year 811 was denominated King's Town; and an abbey of Cluniac monks was founded here in 1147, by king Stephen. Some ruins of two gate-houses of the abbey are yet to be seen.

FEUILLET, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a French priest and canon of St. Cloud, near Paris, whose zealous preaching is said to have produced much effect on his audience. He died in 1693, leaving some 'Letters,' and an 'Oration,' on Henrietta of England.

FEUQUIERES, *Manasses de Pas, Marquis de* (*Hist.*) one of the bravest French officers in the 17th century, rose to the highest rank in the army, was twice commander-in-chief, conducted the famous siege of Rochelle, and after serving the king also in a diplomatic character in Germany, he died at Thionville in 1640, of the wounds which he had received the preceding year at the siege of that city. His 'Negociations' were printed in Germany in 3 vols. 12mo. 1633, and 1634, Paris, 1753.

Feuquieres, *Isaac de Pas, Marquis de*, son of the preceding, lieutenant-general of the king's armies, counsellor of state in ordinary, &c.; gave proof of his firmness and prudence during his embassy to Germany and Sweden in 1672, and died ambassador-extraordinary in Spain in 1688, after having been viceroy in America in 1660.

Feuquieres, *Anthony de Pas, Marquis de*, son of the preceding, and grandson of Manasses de Pas, was born in 1648, and died in 1711, after having displayed his valour in Italy. His 'Memoires' were published in 4to. and in 4 vols. 12mo.

FEVRE, *de la Boderie, Anthony le* (*Hist.*) of a noble family of Boderie, in Lower Normandy, distinguished himself in the reigns of Henry IV and Lewis XIII, by his skill as a negociator at Rome, in the Low Countries, and in England, where he was loaded with presents. He died in 1615, leaving, 1. 'Traité de la Noblesse, traduit de l'Italien de Jean Baptista Nenna,' 8vo. 1583. 2. 'Ambassades de M. de la Boderie en Angleterre,' &c. 5 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1750.

Fevre, *de la Boderie, Matthew le*, son of Nicholas le Fevre, and nephew of the preceding, distinguished himself at the sieges of Rochelle, Pignerol, and on other occasions; and displayed also great talent for negociations in Germany, where he was employed in that character.

Fevre, *de Caumartin, Francis le* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Amiens, in Picardy, received great insults on his entering his bishopric, for which the diocese would have been severely punished by the king, Lewis XIII, but for the intercession of this prelate, who died in 1618, after having governed the church for 34 years, with distinguished zeal.

Fevre, *de la Boderie, Guy le* (*Biog.*) or in Latin *Guido Fabricius Bodericanus*, brother of Anthony le Fevre abovementioned, and a poet, was born in 1541, and died in 1598, leaving a number of Poems, which are now forgotten. But he was well known and esteemed as an oriental scholar, and had a great share in the Polyglott Bible, of Antwerp, although Arias Montanus was the ostensible editor. This Bible was begun in 1568, and finished in 1572.

Fevre, *James le*, in Latin *Jacobus Faber Stapulensis*, a scholar so called from his birth-place, Estaples, in Picardy, was born about 1440, and died in 1537. He wrote Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, &c.; and controverted some of the illustrations given by Erasmus.

Fevre, *Nicholas le, or Nicolaus Faber*, a French scholar, was born at Paris about 1543, and died in 1611, leaving an edition of Seneca, published in 1587; besides some other works, which were collected and published at his death, 4to. Paris, 1614.

Fevre, *Tanaquil, or Tanequi*, a scholar, and father of Madame Dacier, was born at Caen in 1615, and died in 1672, leaving among his works, 1. 'Luciani de Morte Peregrini Libellus, cum Notis,' 4to. 2. 'Diatribe, Flavii Josephi de Jesu Christo Testimonium suppositum esse,' 8vo. 1655. 3. 'Luciani Timon,' with a Latin version and notes. 4. 'Epistolarum Pars Prima,' 4to. 1659; 'Pars Secunda, cui accedunt Aristophanis Concionatrices Græcè et Latinè cum Notis,' 4to. 1665. 5. 'Journal du Journal, ou Censure de la Censure;' and 6. 'Seconde Journaline,' both 4to. 1666. 7. 'Abregè des Vies des Poetes Grecs.' &c. 12mo. 1665. 8. 'Convivium Xenophontis.' 9. 'Platonis Alcibiades Primus.' 10. 'Plutarchus de Superstitione,' all in French translations, 1666. 11. 'Aristippi Vita à D. Laertio,' also a translation, 1667; this last was inserted by De Sallengre, in his 'Memoires de Literature,' Tom. II. 12. 'Methode pour commencer les Humanités Grecques et Latins,' also inserted in the same volume of the work before-mentioned. This was translated into English under the title of 'A Compendious Way of teaching Ancient and Modern Languages,' &c. 13. 'Fabulæ ex Locmannis Arabico-Latinis Versibus redditæ,' 12mo. 1673, and subjoined the year after to his 'Epistolæ,' besides which he published notes on Apollodorus, Longinus, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Ælian, Lucretius, Phædrus, Virgil, Horace, Terence, Eutropius, Justin, Dionysius Periegetes, &c.

Fevre, *Claude le*, a painter of Fontainbleau, was born in 1633, and died in 1675. He was much patronized and esteemed in England.

Fevre, *John Baptist le*, a scholar of Villebrune, was born in 1732, and died in 1809. He translated Athæneus, the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, Epictetus, Cebes, &c.; and published an edition of Silius Italicus, in 1781.

FEVRET, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a French civilian, was born at Semur, the capital of Auxois, in 1583, and died in 1661. He published, 1. 'De Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus,' 1645. 2. 'Traité de l'Abus,' 1653. 3. A Translation of Pibrac's Quatrains in Latin Verses, Lugd. 1667, with a Commentary, under the title 'De Officiis Vitæ Humanæ,' &c.

Fevret, *de Fontette, Charles Maria*, great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1710, and died in 1772, after labouring for several years in the publication of a new edition of Le Long's 'Bibliothèque Historique de la France;' which he enlarged from one to four volumes, folio, the last two of which were edited after his death by Barbeau de Bruyere.

FEYDEAU, *Matthew* (*Biog.*) a clergyman of the Romish church, was born in 1616, and died in 1694, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Catechisme de la Grace,' 1650; and reprinted under the title of 'Eclaircissemens sur quelques Difficultés touchant la Grace;' which has since been often reprinted in France and Flanders. 2. 'Meditations sur l'Histoire et la Concorde des Evangiles,' 2 vols. 12mo. Brussels, 1673; and 3 vols. 12mo. Lyons, 1688, with many additions; this has been also frequently reprinted. He published many other works on theological subjects, particularly in favour of Jansenism, of which he was a zealous supporter, and for which he suffered much.

FEYJOO, *Benedict Jerom* (*Biog.*) a physician, of the Order

of St. Benedict, and a native of Spain, who died in 1765, was the author of 'Teatro Critico universal, para disengaño de Errores Communes,' 14 vols. in which he combatted vulgar errors; this work was translated into French by D'Herbelot, in 12 vols. 12mo.; and several of his Essays have been published in English at different times, the largest collection of which is entitled 'Essays, or Discourses, selected from the Works of Feyjoo, and translated from the Spanish, by John Brett, Esq.' 4 vols. 8vo. 1780.

FEZ (*Geog.*) capital of a kingdom of the same name, which was formerly distinct, but is now united with that of Morocco. [Vide *Morocco*] Lon. 5° 20' W. lat. 33° 50' N. This city is said to have been founded by Muli Drice or Idris, the first king of Arabia, who governed that country.

FICHARD, *John* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Francfort on the Maine, where he died in 1581, at the age of 69, was the author of several works, the best known of which are, 1. 'Virorum qui superiori nostroque Seculo Eruditione et Doctrina illustres atque memorabiles fuerunt Vitæ,' 4to. Francof. 1536. 2. 'Vitæ recentiorum Jurisconsultorum,' 4to. Patav. 1565; of which a prior edition has been noticed in 1537. 3. 'Onomasticon philosophico-medico Synonymum,' 1574. 4. 'De Cautelis,' 1577. 5. 'Concilium matrimoniale,' 1580.

FICHET (*Biog.*) or *Fischet, William*, a doctor of the Sorbonne in the 15th century, wrote a work on Rhetoric, and also 'Epistles,' printed at the Sorbonne, 4to. 1471.

FICINUS, *Marsilius* (*Biog.*) an Italian scholar, was born at Florence in 1433, and died in 1499. He was the reviver of the Platonic philosophy in the West, and translated the whole of Plato's works, and also those of Plotinus, which, with other pieces of his, are contained in the Paris edition of 1641, in 2 vols. fol.

FICORONI, *Francis* (*Biog.*) a medallist and antiquary, was born at Lugano in 1664, and died in 1747, leaving, 1. 'Avertimenti delle Medaglie antiche,' mentioned by Menckenius, and written about 1694. 2. 'Osservazioni sopra l'Antichità di Roma descritte nel Diario Italico del Montfaucon,' 1709. 3. 'Della Bolla d'Oro di Fanciulli Nobili Romani,' &c. 1732. 4. 'De Tali ed altri Strumenti Lusori degli antichi Romani,' 1734. 5. 'Le Maschere sceniche e Figure comiche degli antichi Romani,' 1736. 6. 'Piombi antichi,' 1740, all published at Rome; the two latter were translated into Latin, the first entitled 'De Larvis Scenicis et Figuris comicis antiquorum Romanorum,' 1750; the second, 'De Plumbeis antiquorum Numismatibus, tam sacris quam profanis,' 1750, both by Dominicus Cantagallius, whose real name is supposed to be Archangelo Cantucci. 7. 'Le Vestigia è Rarita di Roma antica ricercate, &c.' 1744. 8. 'La Singolarità di Roma moderna,' a second part of the preceding; besides some other tracts.

FIDAUZA (*Ecc.*) vide *Bonaventure*.

FIDDES, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Hunmanby, near Scarborough, in Yorkshire, in 1671, and died in 1725, leaving, 1. 'A prefatory Epistle, concerning some Remarks to be published on Homer's Iliad, occasioned by the Proposal of Mr. Pope towards a new English Version of that Poem in 1714,' 12mo. 2. 'Theologia speculativa,' &c. fol. 1718. 3. 'Theologia practica;' the second part in fol. 1720. 3. 'The Life of Cardinal Wolsey,' fol. 1724. 5. 'An Answer to Britannicus, compiler of the London Journal,' 1725; in which he refutes the charge brought against him of being a papist. 6. 'A general Treatise of Morality, formed upon the Principles of Natural Religion only,' &c. 8vo. 1724. 7. 'A Preparative to the Lord's Supper.' 8. 'A Letter in Answer to one from a Freethinker,' 8vo. 1721.

FIDELIS, *Cassandra* (*Biog.*) a female scholar, originally of Milan, supposed to have been born about 1465, and to have died in 1558, left 'Epistolæ et Orationes Posthumæ,' 8vo. Patav. 1636; to which Thomasinus prefixed a Life. In her Letters a work of hers is mentioned, entitled, 'De Scientiarum Ordine,' but it does not appear to have been published.

FIDES (*Myth.*) the goddess of faith, oaths, and honesty, to whom the Romans paid divine honours, after the example of Numa. This king desired that her worship should be maintained at the expense of the public, whose safety depended upon the observation of those virtues. Her temple was rebuilt by Attius Collatinus, and stood in the Capitol. *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 2; *Plin.* l. 35; *Plut. in Num.*



FIDES (*Numis.*) this goddess is sometimes represented on medals, or in statues, as in the annexed figure, having a cup in one hand and a cornucopia in the other; sometimes sitting, and crowned with an olive branch, or with a turtle, the symbol of peace, in one hand, and a military ensign in the other.

FIDIUS (*Myth.*) otherwise named *Sancus*, or *Sanctus*, a deity by whom the Romans commonly swore. *Plaut. Asin. Ach.*; *Varr. de Ling. Lat.* l. 4; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 6; *Lactant. de Fals. Relig.* c. 15; *Aug. de Civ. D.* l. 18.

FIDUSTIUS, *M.* (*Hist.*) a Roman senator, proscribed by Sylla, and a second time by Anthony, by whom he was put to death. *Plin.* l. 7; *Dio.* l. 7.

FIELD, *Richard* (*Biog.*) an English divine, of Hempsted, in Hertfordshire, was born in 1561, educated at Oxford, and died in 1616, leaving his work 'Of the Church,' fol. London, 1606, in four books, to which he added a fifth, in 1610, with an Appendix, &c.; all were reprinted at Oxford in 1628. His Life was written by John Le Neve, author of the 'Monumenta Anglicana,' and published in 8vo. 1617.

FIELDING, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, having distinguished himself in the wars of France, was honoured with knighthood.

FIELDING, *William*, son of the preceding, was devoted to the interests of the house of Lancaster, and fell at the battle of Tewksbury, fighting in behalf of Henry VI.

FIELDING, *Everard*, second son of the preceding, was a commander in the king's army at the battle of Stoke in 1489, and afterwards served king Edward IV, also in a civil capacity. He died about 1515.

FIELDING, *William, first Earl of Denbigh*, vide *Denbigh*.

FIELDING (*Her.*) the name of a family of a very noble extraction, descended from the earls of Hapsburgh, in Germany, of whom was sir Geoffry Fielding, the first that came over to England. His descendant, William Fielding, was advanced in 18 Jac. I, to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Fielding, of Newnham-Padox, co. Warwick, and in 1622 was created an earl, by the title of earl of Denbigh. George Fielding, his brother, was created in 1622 lord Fielding, of the Leaghe, and viscount Callan, in the realm of Ireland, as also earl of Desmond, after the death of sir Richard Preston, knight, then earl of Desmond, which titles are now enjoyed by the family of the earl of Denbigh. William, the third earl of Denbigh, resumed the denomination of Hapsburgh, which his descendants still use.

FIELDING, *Viscount*, the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Denbigh.

FIELDING, *Henry* (*Biog.*) the novelist, of the illustrious family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Sharpham Park, in Somersetshire, in 1707, and died in 1754. Besides his well-known works of 'Tom Jones,' 'Joseph Andrews,' and his 'Amelia,' he wrote numberless fugitive pieces on the events of the day; and left behind him a 'Journal of his Voyage to Lisbon;' which was published in 12mo. London, 1755. His works have been published in several sizes, with an Essay on the Life and Genius of the Author, by Arthur Murphy, Esq. [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

FIELDING, *Sarah*, third sister of the preceding, was born in 1714, and died at Bath, where she had long resided, in

1768. She published, 1. A Novel, in 2 vols. 12mo. entitled 'The Adventures of David Simple in search of a Friend,' which was popular in its day. 2. 'The Cry,' a new dramatic Fable, 3 vols. 12mo. 3. 'Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates,' &c. translated from the original Greek, 8vo. 1762; besides some other works of less note.

FIELDING, *Sir John*, half brother of Henry Fielding, who succeeded him in his office of Justice for Westminster, and died in 1780, published, among other things, 1. 'An Account of the Origin and Effects of a Police,' &c. 8vo. 1768. 2. 'Extracts from such of the Penal Laws as particularly relate to the Peace and good Order of the Metropolis,' 8vo. 1761. 3. 'Universal Mentor,' &c. 12mo. 1762. 4. 'A Charge to the Grand Jury of Westminster,' 4to. 1763. 5. 'Another Charge to the Grand Jury,' &c. 4to. 1766. 6. 'A Brief Description of the Cities of London and Westminster,' &c.

FIENNES, *William* (*Hist.*) vide *Say* and *Sele*.

FIENNES (*Her.*) the original name of the family which now enjoys the title of lord Say and Sele, which was conferred in 1446 on sir James Fiennes. William, a descendant of this sir James, was in 1624 created viscount Say and Sele, which title became extinct in 1781, at the death of the sixth viscount; but the barony of Say and Sele was claimed by colonel Twisleton, as great grandson and heir of Elizabeth Twisleton, daughter and co-heir of James, second viscount Say and Sele, in which claim he finally succeeded.

FIENUS (*Biog.*) or *Fyens, Thomas*, a physician of Antwerp, was born in 1567, and died in 1585, wrote, 1. 'De Cauteriis Libri quinque,' Lovan. 1598. 2. 'Libri Chirurgici XII, de præcipuis Artis chirurgicæ Controversiis,' Francof. 1602, which passed through many editions. 3. 'De Viribus Imaginationis Tractatus,' Lovan. 1608. 4. 'De Cometa Anno 1618,' Antv. 1619. 5. 'De Vi Formatrice Liber, in quo ostenditur Animam Rationalem infundi tertia Die,' ibid. 1620. 6. 'De Vi Formatrice Fœtus adversus Ludovicum du Gardin,' Lovan. 1624, by whom he had been attacked. 7. 'Pro sua de Animatione Fœtus tertia die Opinione Apologia,' &c. Lovan. 1629. 8. 'Semiotice, sive de Signis Medicis Tractatus,' Lugd. Bat. 1664.

FIESCO, *John Lewis* (*Hist.*) a Genoese, who conspired against Andrew Doria, with the intention of delivering the gallies to the French, but was drowned in the attempt, in 1547, and his family banished from Genoa to the fifth generation.

FIESOLE (*Biog.*) vide *Angelico*.

FIFE, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Duff [vide *Duff*]; the titles, arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Titles.* Duff, earl of Fife, viscount Macduff, baron Braco, of Kilbryde, co. Cavan.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, descended of the Macduffs, earls of Fife, in Scotland; second and third *vert*, a fess dancette *ermine*, between a hart's head, cabossed in chief, and two escallops in base *or*, for Duff, of Braco, lord Braco, as representing the chief Duff of Muldavit or Craighead, in Scotland.

*Crest.* A knight, denoting the ancient Macduff, armed at all points on a horse in full speed, in his dexter hand a sword erected, all *proper*, his surcoat *argent*; on his sinister arm a shield *or*, charged with a lion rampant *gules*, the vizor of his helmet shut, &c.

*Supporters.* Two savages, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding branches of trees in their hands, all *proper*.

*Motto.* Above the crest, "Deo juvante;" below the shield, "Virtute et opera."

FIFE, *Lord*, an English title conferred on James Duff, second earl of Fife, which at his death in 1809 became extinct.

FIGERA (*Geog.*) the ancient *Caphareus*, a promontory of Negropont.

FIGRELIUS, *Edmundus* (*Biog.*) a Swedish antiquary of Upsal, who died in 1676, published 'De Statuis illustrium Romanorum,' 8vo. 1656.

FIGULUS, *C. Marcius* (*Hist.*) a consul with Nasica, U. C. 592, resigned his office from an informality in the election, and was re-elected six years after with Lentulus. *Cic. Brut.* c. 20.

FIGULUS, a consul with L. Cæsar, U. C. 689.

FIGULUS (*Biog.*) vide Nigidius.

FILANGIERI, *Gaetano* (*Biog.*) or *Cayetan*, an Italian writer, descended from an illustrious family of Naples, was born there in 1752, and died in 1788, leaving, 1. 'Riflessioni politiche sull' ultima Legge Sovrana, che riguarda l'Amministrazione della giustizia,' 8vo. Naples, 1774. 2. 'Scienza della Legislatione,' the first two vols. Naples, 1780; the third and fourth in 1783; the fifth, sixth, and seventh, in 1785; and the eighth after his death, in 1789. This was reprinted at Naples, Venice, Florence, Milan, &c.; and translated into French, German, and Spanish. In 1806 sir Richard Clayton published a translation of Filangieri, in 2 vols. 8vo. as far as relates to political and economical laws.

FILELFO (*Biog.*) vide *Philelphus*.

FILESAC, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar, who was rector of the University of Paris in 1586, and died in 1638, was the author of several learned works, the principal of which are, 'De l'Autorité Sacrée des Evêques;' 'Du Careme;' 'De l'Origine des Paroisses,' &c.; which were collected and published under the title of 'Opera pleraque,' 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1621.

FILICAIA, *Vincent de* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, of a noble family of Florence, was born in 1642, and died in 1707. His poems, which were much admired for their delicacy and noble sentiments, were published by his son, under the title of 'Poesie Toscane di Vincenzo da Filicaia,' &c. fol. 1707; the same, with the Latin prose, 3 vols. 12mo. Venet. 1747.

FILIPPI, *Bastiano* (*Biog.*) an artist of Ferrara, was born in 1532, and died in 1602. He was happy in his imitation of Michael Angelo.

FILMER (*Her.*) the name of a family, which was originally written *Finmere, Fylmere, Filmour*, and *Filmor*, and was seated, in the time of Edward III, at Finmore, in the county of Kent, where they possessed divers manors. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1674 on sir Robert Filmer, in reward for his father's sufferings and loyalty; their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, three bars, and as many cinquefoils in chief *or*.

*Crest.* A falcon volant *proper*, beaked and legged *or*, mantled *gules*, doubled *argent*, standing on a broken castle *or*.

FILMER, *Sir Robert* (*Biog.*) whose son was rewarded with a baronetcy for his loyalty, as above-mentioned, was born in 1604, and died in 1647. His works are, 1. 'The Anarchy of a Limited and Mixed Monarchy,' 1646, an answer to Hunton's 'Treatise on Monarchy,' printed in 1643. Sir Robert's work was reprinted in 1652, and 1679. 2. 'Patriarcha;' a work which we are told with much complacency has been answered by Mr. Locke. 3. 'The Freeholders' Grand Inquest,' &c.

FIMBRIA, *C. Flavius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, U. C. 649, who opposed the designs of Sylla, but, seeing the success of his rival, and the desertion of his own troops, killed himself. *Cic. de Offic.* l. 3, c. 19; *Liv. Epit.* l. 82; *Plut. in Lucull.*

FINÆUS, *Orontius* (*Biog.*) professor of mathematics in the Royal College at Paris, was born at Briançon, in Dauphiny, in 1494, and died in 1555, leaving many works, which were collected in 3 vols. fol. in 1532, 1542, and 1556; and an Italian edition, in 4to. Venice, 1587.

FINCASTLE, *Lord* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Dunmore.

FINCH, *Sir William, Knt.* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was knighted for his valour and conduct

at the sieges of Terouenne, and Tournay; as also at the battle of the Spurs in 1513; and attended king Henry VIII in 1520 at his interview with the emperor Charles V, and afterwards at his interview with the French king and queen.

FINCH, *Sir Thomas, Knt.* second son of the preceding, was made one of the Knights of the Carpet the day after the coronation of queen Mary, for the share which he took in suppressing the insurrection of sir Thomas Wyatt; and being afterwards, in 6 Elizabeth, made Knight Marshal of the forces in Newhaven, then besieged by the French, he was shipwrecked in his passage over, and perished with all the rest on board, except seven of the meaner sort.

FINCH, *Sir John*, afterwards lord Finch, being bred to the law, rose through various gradations of office to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, but, having excited the virulence of the party which was at that time hatching the rebellion, he was also marked as an obnoxious person on account of his judgments in the affair of ship-money, and was therefore obliged to withdraw himself. He died in 1661, at the age of 70.

FINCH, *Sir Heneage*, vide *Nottingham.*

FINCH, *the Right Hon. William*, second son of Daniel, second earl of Nottingham, was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Sweden in 1724, and afterwards, in 1726, in the same character to the States General, with whose deputies he conferred on their accession to the Hanover treaty.

FINCH, *the Hon. Edward Hatton*, brother of the preceding, was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the king of Sweden, and also Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Ratisbon in 1723, and Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the States General in 1724. He afterwards went to Poland and the czar of Muscovy in a similar character, and died in 1771.

FINCH (*Her.*) the name of a family which claims a common descent with that of Herbert, their ancestor, in the reign of Edward I, Herbert, alias Finch, having taken this latter name on his marriage with Finch's heir. Of this family were the Finches already mentioned under *History*, the first of whom that was ennobled was the Lord Keeper Finch, who, in 1640, was created lord Finch, of Fordwich, in Kent; but lady Finch, the widow of his uncle, sir Moyle Finch, knight and baronet, and only daughter of sir Thomas Heneage, knight, had been previously created, in 1623, viscountess of Maidstone, and in 1628 countess of Winchelsea. Heneage Finch, son and heir to sir Heneage Finch, fourth son of sir Moyle Finch, and the countess of Winchelsea, before-mentioned, was created in 1673 lord Finch, of Daventry, co. Northampton, and in 1681 earl of Nottingham. His son Daniel, second earl of Nottingham, became also sixth earl of Winchelsea on the death of John, fifth earl of Winchelsea, without issue [Vide *Winchelsea*]; and Heneage, his second son, was likewise raised to the peerage, by the title of baron Guernsey, in 1702, and earl of Aylesford in 1714.

FINCH, *Anne, Countess of Winchelsea* (*Biog.*) vide *Winchelsea.*

FINCH, *Sir Henry*, father to the Lord Keeper Finch, and son of sir Thomas Finch, of Eastwell, in Kent, was born in that county, educated at Oxford, bred to the law, and died in 1625. He wrote, 1. 'Nomotechnia, ou Description de Commun Ley d'Angleterre,' &c. fol. Lond. 1613; published by himself in English, under the title of 'Law, or a Discourse thereof,' 8vo. Lond. 1627, 1636, and 1661; but a better translation was undertaken in 1758 by an anonymous writer. 2. 'On the Calling of the Jews.'

FINET, *Sir John* (*Hist.*) the descendant of an Italian family of Sienna, who was employed as a negotiator by Charles I, and died in 1641, was the author of a book entitled, 'Fineti Philoxenus; some choice Observations touching the Reception and Precedency, the Treatment and Audience, the Punctilios and Contests, of Foreign Ambassadors in England,' 8vo. 1656, published by James Howel. He also translated from the French into English, 'The Beginning, Continuance, and Decay of Estates,' &c. 1606.

FINGALL, *Christopher, second Earl of* (*Hist.*) was in the king's service during the rebellion in Ireland, and, after having been seven times indicted and outlawed, was taken prisoner at the battle of Rathmines, and died in the castle of Dublin in 1649.

FINGALL, *Peter, fourth Earl of*, was outlawed by the name of *Luke*, for his services to king James II; but the outlawry was afterwards taken off, and he died in 1717.

FINGALL, *Earl of* (*Her.*) one of the titles enjoyed by the elder branch of the Plunket family [Vide *Plunket*]; which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

*Titles.* Plunket, earl of Fingall, baron Killeen, of Killeen castle, co. Meath.

*Arms.* *Sable*, a bend, in the sinister chief a castle *argent.*

*Crest.* A horse passant *argent.*

*Supporters.* The dexter, a pegasus per fess *or* and *argent*; the sinister, an antelope *argent*, collared, chained, armed, and hoofed, *or.*

*Motto.* "Festina lentè."

FIONDA (*Geog.*) or *Phronda*, a ruinous city of Asia Minor, the ancient *Phaselis*, called by the Turks *Tekrova*, on the West coast of the Gulf of Satalia. It is still the see of a Greek bishop.

FIORAVANTI, *Leonard* (*Biog.*) a physician of Bologna, who died in 1558, wrote many works, which went through several editions, as, 1. 'Del Specchio di Scienza universale,' Venice, 1564. 2. 'Regimento della Peste,' ibid. 1565. 3. 'Capricci medicinali,' ibid. 1568. 4. 'Il Tesora della Vita humana,' ibid. 1570. 5. 'Compendio de' Secreti naturali,' Turin, 1580, Venice, 1581, &c. 6. 'Della Fisica divisa in Libri quatro,' Venice, 1582. 7. 'Cirurgia,' ibid. 1588.

FIRENZUOLA, *Angelo* (*Biog.*) a poet, whose family name was Nanni, so called from his native city, Firenze, or Florence, died in 1545. His works in prose were published in 8vo. at Florence in 1548, and his poetry in 8vo. in 1549. These were published, together with his translation of the Golden Ass of Apuleius, in 4 vols. 8vo. Florence, 1765, 1766.

FIRMICUS, *Maternus Julius* (*Biog.*) an ancient Christian writer in the reign of Constantius and Constans, was the author of a work entitled, 'De Errore Profanarum Religionum;' which was published separately, in 8vo. Argentorat. 1562; Heidelb. 1599; Paris. 1610; and was afterwards printed with Minucius Felix, 8vo. Amstel. 1645; Lugd. Bat. 1652; and again edited by James Gronovius in 1709. It is likewise inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Patrum;' and also at the end of Cyprian, Paris, 1666.

FIRMILIAN, *St.* (*Ecc.*) a bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, who died at Tarsus in 269, on his way to the second council of Antioch, where Paul of Samosata was condemned. He was the friend of Origen, and also took the part of St. Cyprian against pope Stephen on the question of re-baptizing heretics, the necessity of which he maintained. *Euseb.* l. 6; *Cyprian. Epist.*; *S. Basil. de Spir. Sanct.*

FIRMIN (*Ecc.*) a confessor and martyr, who was bishop of Amiens in the third century, but of whom no authentic particulars are known.

FIRMIN, *St.* bishop of Uzzes, was descended from the Ferreols, an illustrious house in France. He assisted at the fourth and fifth councils of Orleans, and at the second council of Paris, and died in 553.

FIRMIUS, *Catus* (*Hist.*) a Roman senator, who was condemned to be banished on a charge of high treason, was afterwards pardoned by Tiberius, in consideration of his past services. *Tac.* l. 2, c. 17.

FIRMIUS, or *Firmus*, a native of Seleucia, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in Egypt, was conquered and slain by Aurelian. *Vopisc. in Firm.*

FIRMIUS, a usurper in the age of Valentinian, sen. who set up his standard in Mauritania, but was conquered by Theodosius the Great, from whom he obtained pardon. He afterwards engaged in a fresh revolt, but, being taken prisoner, he killed kimself. *Marcellin.* l. 29; *Oros.* l. 7.

FIRMIUS (*Numis.*) some few medals of this usurper are extant bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure: inscription, ΑΥΤ Κ. Μ. ΦΙΡΜΙΟC ΕΥC. ΕΥΤ. CEB. A medal is given by Goltzius, inscribed, DN. FIRMIUS P. F. AUG. which he assigns to the usurper of that name.




FIRMUM (*Geog.*) now *Fermo*, a town of Picenum, on the Adriatic, the birth-place of Lactantius. Its port was called *Castellum Firmianum. Cic. ad Attic.* l. 8, ep. 12; *Liv.* l. 27; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mel.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 8; *Vell. Pat.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 3; *Ptol.* l. 3, c. 1; *Anton. Itin.; Procop. Goth. Rer.* l. 2; *Alberti, Cluverius, &c.*

FIRMUS (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, at the commencement of the fifth century, subscribed to the council of Ephesus in 431, and was one of the prelates who opposed the heresy of Nestorius. He died in 439. Some letters of this prelate were printed by Muratori, in his 'Anecdota Græca,' 4to. Patav. 1709. *Socrat. Hist.*

FISCHER, *John Andrew* (*Biog.*) a physician of Erfurt, was born in 1667, and died in 1729, leaving, 1. 'Consilia Medica, quæ in Usum practicum et Forensem pro Scopo curandi et renunciandi adornata sunt,' 3 vols. Francof. 1704, 1712. 2. 'Ilias in Nuce,' &c. &c.

FISCHER, *John Christian*, a composer for, and performer on, the hautbois, was a native of Fribourg, and died in 1600. His performances excited great admiration in his day.

FISH, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a reformer, and a native of Kent, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1531. He was the author of 'The Supplication of Beggars;' a paltry satire on the Romish clergy. Tanner also ascribes to him two works, called, 'The Boke of Merchants, rightly necessary to all Folks, newly made by the Lord Pantapole;' and 'The Spiritual Nosegay;' besides which he published, 'The Summ. of the Scriptures,' translated from the Dutch.

FISHACRE (*Biog.*) or *Fizacre, Richard*, a Dominican, and native of Exeter, who died in 1248, and was interred among the Dominicans at Oxford, was the author of many theological works, some of which may yet be found in public libraries. He was the friend of Robert Bacon, and was highly esteemed in his day.

FISHER, *John* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Rochester, and a great benefactor to learning, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1459, admitted in Michael House, Cambridge, which has since been incorporated into Trinity College, and took the degrees in Arts in 1488, and 1491. He was afterwards elected fellow of his House; chosen proctor of the University in 1495; and in the same year master of Michael House. In 1501 he took his degree of D. D. and was chosen chancellor of the University; in 1502 appointed the lady Margaret's first divinity professor; and in 1504 made bishop of Rochester, from which he would never be translated. On the breaking out of the reformation he was a zealous opponent to the new doctrine, particularly to the king's supremacy, the oath of which he refused to take, and was accordingly tried on a charge of high treason, convicted, and sentenced to be beheaded; which sentence, to the disgrace of the age, and the Protestant religion, was executed upon him in 1535, at the age of 77. It was by the counsel of this prelate that Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, undertook the magnificent foundations of St. John's and Christ's Colleges, at Cambridge, and established the divinity professorships in both Universities, together with many other acts of generosity for the promotion of learning and piety. He was the author of several works, as, 1. 'Assertionum Martini Lutheri Confutatio.' 2. 'Defensio Assertionis Henrici octavi de septem Sacramentis,' &c. 3. 'Epistola responsoria Epistolæ Lutheri.' 4. 'Sacerdotii Defensio contra Lutherum.' 5. 'Pro Damnatione Lutheri.' 6. 'De Veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Christi in Eucharista adversus Œcolampadium.' 7. 'De Unica Magdalena.' 8. 'Petrum fuisse Romæ.' 9. His 'Opinion of King Henry VIII's Marriage, in a Letter to T. Wolsey,' printed in the Collection of Records at the end of the second volume of Collier's Ecclesiastical History; besides Funeral Sermons and Tracts. His principal works were collected and printed together in one volume, fol. Wurtzb. 1595. [Vide Plate XX]

FISHER, *John* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of the 17th century, whose real name was Piercy, was a native of Yorkshire, and a great disputant in the reigns of James I and Charles I. He held several conferences on the subject of religion with some noted divines of the English church, as Laud, White, bishop of Norwich, Featly, and others; and published, 1. 'A Treatise of Faith,' Lond. 1600, and St. Omers, 1614. 2. 'A Defence of the preceding against Wooten and White,' St. Omers, 1612. 3. 'A Challenge to Protestants to show the Succession of their Pastors from Christ down.' 4. 'An Answer to Nine Points of Controversy proposed by King James I, with the Censure of Mr. White's Reply,' 4to. 1625; to which there are many replies, from White, Featly, and anonymous writers.

FISHER, *Payne* (*Biog.*) or, as he styled himself in Latin, *Paganus Piscator*; a Latin poet, was born at Warnford, in Dorsetshire, in 1616; educated at Oxford; and, after a desultory life, in which he fought for Charles I, and wrote for Oliver Cromwell, as his poet laureat, he died in 1693. Among his numerous works, of which Wood has given a list, he wrote, 1. 'Marston Moore, sive de Obsidione Prælioque Eboracensi Carmen,' 4to. Lond. 1650. 2. 'Irenodia gratulatoria,' in honour of Cromwell, and dedicated to Bradshaw, 4to. ibid. 1652. 3. 'Oratio anniversaria,' in honour of the inauguration of Cromwell,' &c. 4. 'Threnodia triumphans,' &c. on the death of Cromwell, fol. 1658, Latin and English. 5. 'Epicinion vel Eulogium Feliciss. Sereniss. Fortiss. Ludovici XIV,' &c. fol. without date or place; besides which he wrote a book of Heraldry, printed at London in 1682.

FISHER, *Edward*, supposed by Wood to be the son of sir Edward Fisher, of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, knt., was educated at Oxford in 1627, and died in Ireland, but at what time is not known. He published, 1. 'An Appeal to thy Conscience,' 4to. Oxford, 1644. 2. 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity,' 8vo. 1646. 3. 'A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians, or a Vindication of our Old Gospel Festival,' &c. Lond. 4to. 1650, which was reprinted three times afterwards, and answered by one Giles Collier. 4. 'An Answer to Sixteen Queries touching the Rise and Observation of Christmas,' &c. printed with the Christian Caveat, in 1655, &c.

FISHERWICK, *Lord* (*Her.*) an English title enjoyed by the earl of Donegal and Chichester. [Vide *Donegal*]

FITZGEFFREY, *Charles* (*Biog.*) a poet in the reign of Elizabeth, of a good family in Cornwall, was born in 1575, educated at Oxford, and died in 1676, leaving, 1. 'The Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake,' in verse. 2. 'Affaniæ, sive Epigrammata, l. 3, et Cenotaphia, l. 1,' 8vo. Oxon. 1601. 3. 'A Curse for Corne-Horders,' a prose tract, 4to. 1631. 4. 'The Blessed Birth-Day,' a religious poem. Wood also ascribed to him a collection of poetry, entitled 'Choice Flowers and Descriptions,' which is said to belong to Allot.

FITZGERALD, *Maurice* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, went into Ireland in 1168 to assist Der-

moid Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster, to recover his kingdom, from which he had been expelled by Roderic, king of Connaught, and was engaged in all the battles that were fought there until the arrival of Henry II in that country, who received the submission of their chiefs. In recompence for his services, Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, under whom he acted, granted him divers lands in Leinster.

FITZGERALD, *Maurice, second Lord Offaley*, was appointed, in 1229, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, which office he filled at two different times; and, after having reduced the rebellious chiefs to submission, he died in 1257 in the habit of St. Francis, for whose order he had founded a monastery.

FITZGERALD, *John Fitz-Thomas*, vide *Kildare*.

FITZGERALD (*Her.*) the name of a very ancient family, which derives its origin from Otho, or Other, a rich and powerful lord in the time of Alfred, descended from the dukes of Tuscany, who, from Florence, or Norway, passed to Hetruria, in Normandy, and thence to England, where, and in Wales, they flourished until Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, their kinsman, engaged them to take part in his expedition to Ireland, in which Maurice Fitgerald, as before-mentioned, embarked, and was one of the special conquerors of that kingdom. Gerald, his son, was styled baron of Offaley. John Fitzgerald, the eighth lord Offaley, was created earl of Kildare in 1316; and James, the twentieth earl of Kildare, was created in 1746 a peer of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Leinster, of Taplow, co. Buckingham; in 1761, he was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Kildare and earl of Offaley, and in 1766 he was further created duke of Leinster. [Vide *Leinster*] Maurice Fitzgerald, brother of John above-mentioned, was in 1329 created earl of Desmond, which title became extinct in that family at the death of James, the 17th earl of Desmond.

FITZGERALD, the name of a family of Lisheen, co. Tipperary, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1801 on sir Thomas Fitzgerald; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, a saltire *gules;* second and third *argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three boars' heads *sable*, langued *gules*.

*Crest.* A chevalier in complete armour on horseback at full speed, with his sword drawn, and his beaver up.

FITZGIBBON (*Her.*) the name of an Irish family, which enjoys the peerage of both England and Ireland, conferred on John Fitzgibbon, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was created a peer in 1789, by the title of baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Connello; to which dignity was added in 1793 the title of viscount Fitzgibbon, in 1795 that of earl of Clare, and in 1799 the English barony of Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, co. Devon.

FITZGIBBON, *Viscount*, the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Clare.

FITZHARRIS, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Malmsbury.

FITZHERBERT, *Sir Anthony* (*Hist.*) a distinguished lawyer in the reign of Henry VIII, and a descendant of the ancient family of Fitzherberts mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born at Norbury, co. Devon; and, after having duly qualified himself for his profession at Oxford, and at one of the inns of court, he rose in 1523 to the post of Justice of the Common Pleas, which he honourably filled until his death in 1538. It deserves to be recorded of him that he warmly opposed the iniquitous spoliation which was then going forward by the alienation of the church lands. His name is held dear by lawyers, as the author of many valuable works; as, 1. 'The Grand Abridgment,' &c.; the best edition of which is said to be that of Pynson, fol. 1516, with additions to the first part, under the title of 'Residuum;' but Ames mentions an edition printed by Wynken de Worde in 1516, and dates that of Pynson in 1514. To the edition of 1577 is added, by William Rastall, a most useful and accurate table. 2. 'The Office and Authority of Justices of Peace compiled and extracted out of the Old Books, as well of the Common Law as of the Statutes,' 1538, and often reprinted, the last edition in 1617. 3. 'The Office of Sheriffs, Bailiffs of Liberties, Escheators, Constables, Coroners,' &c. 1538. These works are written partly in French, and partly in English. 4. 'Of the Diversity of Courts,' in French, but translated afterwards by W. H. of Gray's Inn, and added by him to 'Horne's Mirrour of Justices.' 5. 'The New Natura Brevium,' 1534, in French, but since translated. An edition was published in 1794 in 2 vols. 8vo. having the addition of a Commentary supposed to be written by Lord Chief Justice Hale. It was also collated with other editions, and enriched with notes. 6. 'Of the Surveying of Lands,' 1539. 7. 'The Book of Husbandry, very Profitable and Necessary for all Persons,' 1534, and reprinted several times after in the reigns of Mary and Elisabeth.

FITZHERBERT (*Her.*) the name of two families; namely, of Norbury, and of Somersall-Herbert and Tissington, in Derbyshire, where they can be traced as early as the origin of surnames. They are said to have been of the same stock as the ancient baronial house of Fitzherbert, of whom Herbert Fitzherbert was Lord Chamberlain to king Stephen, and was Lord of the Forest of Dene, in Gloucestershire. From this Lord Chamberlain's family descended, in all probability, sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, whose fifth son Alleyne Fitzherbert, was created in 1790 an Irish peer, with the title of baron St. Helens; and in 1801 an English peer, with the title of baron St. Helens, of the Isle of Wight. [Vide *St. Helens*]

FITZHERBERT, the elder branch of the same family as the preceding, which enjoys the title and dignity of a baronet, conferred in 1784 on sir William Fitzherbert, eldest brother of lord St. Helens. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, three lions rampant *or*.

*Crest.* An armed arm erect, couped and vested *ermine*, cuffed *argent*.

FITZHERBERT, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) grandson of sir Anthony Fitzherbert, the judge before-mentioned, was born in the county of Stafford in 1552, educated at Oxford, and died in 1640. He wrote several controversial works in defence of popery; but those which are most known are, 1. 'Treatise concerning Polity and Religion,' 4to. Douay, 1606, wherein are confuted several principles of Machiavel; a second part was printed at Douay in 1610; and both together in 4to. 1652. 2. 'An sit Utilitas in Scelere, vel de Infelicitate Principis Machiavellani,' 8vo. Rom. 1610.

FITZHERBERT, *Nicholas*, also grandson to sir Anthony Fitzherbert, and cousin to Thomas, the preceding, was born about 1550, and educated at Oxford, but soon after left his country for the sake of his religion, and was unfortunately drowned in 1612 in a journey he made from Rome. He published, 1. 'Casæ Galatæi de Bonis Moribus,' 1595, a translation from the Italian. 2. 'Oxoniensis in Anglia Academiæ Descriptio,' 1602. 3. 'De Antiquitate et Continuatione Catholicæ Religionis in Anglia, 1608. 4. 'Vitæ Cardinalis Alani Epitome,' 1608, all printed at Rome.

FITZHERBERT, *Sir William, Bart.* of Tissington, mentioned under *Heraldry*, was born in 1748, educated at Oxford, and died in 1791. He was the author of two small tracts, entitled, 1. 'Maxims.' 2. 'A Dialogue on the Revenue Laws.' A third pamphlet is ascribed to him, 'On the Knights made in 1778.'

FITZ-HUGH, *Henry, third Lord* (*Hist.*) was advanced to the office of Constable of England at the coronation of Henry V, who, going to Jerusalem, fought with the Saracens and Turks. By the help of the knights of Rhodes, he built a castle there called *St. Peter's Castle*, and died in 1424.

FITZ-HUGH, *Lord* (*Her.*) a title conferred in 1328 on Henry Fitz-Hugh, which, at the death of George, seventh lord Fitz-Hugh, became dormant.

FITZ-JAMES (*Hist.*) vide *Berwick.*

FITZ-JAMES, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London, and a distinguished benefactor to Merton College, was a native of Somersetshire. About 1459 he went to Oxford, was elected probationer fellow of Merton College in 1465, and warden of the same in 1482. In 1495 he was made almoner to Henry VII, in 1469 consecrated bishop of Rochester, in 1503 translated to the see of Chichester, in 1504 to that of London, and died in 1522. He contributed to the completion of St. Mary's church, Oxford; and, in conjunction with his brother sir John Fitz-James, Lord Chief Justice of England, he founded the school at Bruton, in Somersetshire.

FITZPATRICK (*Her.*) the family name of the earl of Upper Ossory, who is said to be descended from Heremon son of Milesius, king of Spain, and the first Irish monarch of the Milesian race. Of this family was Bryan Bernard, or Barnaby Macgill Patrick, or Fitzpatrick, chief of Upper Ossory, living in the reigns of Henry VII and VIII, from whom the title is derived that is now enjoyed by the family. Richard Fitzpatrick, second son of John Fitzpatrick, of Castletown, esq. who was the second son of Florence, the third baron of Upper Ossory, was created in 1715 baron Gowran, of Gowran. His son John was in 1751 created earl of Upper Ossory; and his son John, the second earl, was made a peer of England in 1794 by the title of lord Upper Ossory, in England, which titles became extinct in 1818.

FITZROY (*Her.*) the family name of the duke of Richmond in the reign of Henry VIII, when Henry Fitzroy, his natural son by lady Tailbois, was created duke of Richmond. The title became extinct at his death in 1536.

FITZROY, the family name of the duke of Grafton, and also of lord Southampton, a descendant of the same family. [Vide *Grafton, &c.*]

FITZSIMONS, *Henry* (*Hist.*) a Jesuit, was born in Dublin in 1569, educated at Oxford; but leaving the Protestant religion, entered among the Jesuits, and died in 1644, after suffering much on account of the active part which he took in the rebellion that raged at that time. He published, 1. 'A Catholic Confutation of Mr. John Rider's Claim of Antiquities,' &c.; to which is annexed 'An Answer to certain Complaintive Letters of Afflicted Catholics for Religion,' 1608. 2. 'A Justification and Exposition of the Mass,' 4to. 1611. 3. 'Britannomachia Ministrorum in plerisque, et Fidei Fundamentis, et Fidei Articulis dissidentium,' 4to. Duac. 1644. 4. 'A Catalogue of the Irish Saints,' 8vo. Antwerp, 1621.

FITZSTEPHEN, *William* (*Biog.*) a monk of Canterbury, and an English historian, who is supposed to have died in 1182, was much attached to Thomas à Becket, and was present at his murder, continuing with him after he was deserted by his other attendants. He wrote a 'Description of the City of London,' which was noticed by Leland, and translated by Stowe, in his 'Survey of London;' and has since been more correctly translated by Dr. Pegge, and published in 4to. 1772, with a Preliminary Dissertation and Notes.

FITZWALTER, *Robert* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was at the head of the army of barons who exacted the charter from king John, at Runnimede. His daughter Maud had been the object of king John's attachment, who had in vain endeavoured to gain her as his mistress.

FITZWALTER, *Walter*, his grandson, was one of the most expert soldiers in the realm. He died in 10 Rich. II.

FITZWALTER, *Walter, Lord*, was beheaded in 1 Henry VII, as an adherent of Perkin Warbeck.

FITZWALTER (*Her.*) the name of a family, of which mention has already been made under *History*. The first who bore this name was Robert, the son of Walter, whose father Robert, was the fifth son of Richard de Tunbridge, son of Gilbert, earl of Brian. From this Robert descended the lords Fitzwalter, the first of whom, mentioned by that title, was Walter, lord Fitzwalter above-mentioned. His honours were restored to his son, who in 17 Henry VIII was created viscount Fitzwalter and earl of Sussex; but this earldom expired at the death of Edward Radcliff, the sixth earl, in 1641. The barony of Fitzwalter was afterwards claimed by sir Henry Mildmay, a descendant in the female line, from the Fitzwalters, and allowed to his brother Benjamin, his heir, in 1669. His son Charles, lord Fitzwalter, was created in 1730 viscount Harwich, and earl Fitzwalter, which titles became extinct at his death in 1756.

FITZWILLIAM, *Sir William* (*Hist.*) cousin to Edward the Confessor, being ambassador at the court of William, duke of Normandy, attended him in his victorious expedition into England, as marshal of his army, in 1066; and for his bravery at the battle of Hastings the king gave him a scarf from his own arm.

FITZWILLIAM, *William, Earl of Southampton*, vide *Southampton.*

FITZWILLIAM, *Sir William*, of Milton, in Northamptonshire, and of Gainsparke, in Essex, was sheriff in 1506; and having been for some time in the service of cardinal Wolsey, he afterwards entertained him at his house, at Milton, when the latter was in disgrace. For this he was called to account by the king; but, on the assurance that he had done it solely out of gratitude for past services, the king took it so well as to knight him on the spot. He was of a charitable and bountiful temper, and died in 1534, leaving many memorials of his liberality.

FITZWILLIAM, *Sir William*, eldest son of sir William, and grandson of the preceding, was so high in the confidence of queen Elizabeth, that he was appointed five times Lord Deputy of Ireland; and, in addition to other high offices of trust, he was constituted Constable of Fotheringay Castle, during the imprisonment of queen Mary, whom he treated with so much civility, that the morning before she was beheaded she presented him with the portrait of her son, James I, which picture is yet in the family.

FITZWILLIAM, third brother of the preceding, was employed against the rebel O'Neile, whom he defeated in 1567. His elder brother, Bryan, was also in the same service.

FITZWILLIAM (*Her.*) the family name of the earl Fitzwilliam, whose high descent has already been mentioned under *History*. The first of this family raised to the peerage was William Fitzwilliam, the admiral, who in 1537 was created earl of Southampton; which title became extinct at his death in 1542. From sir William Fitzwilliam, an elder branch of the same family, descended the Fitzwilliams of Milton, and Greens Norton, of whom was William Fitzwilliam, esq. who in 1620 was created lord Fitzwilliam, of Liffer, alias Lifford, co. Donegal, in the kingdom of Ireland. William, the third lord Fitzwilliam, was in 1716 created earl Fitzwilliam; and William, the third earl Fitzwilliam, of Ireland, was in 1742 created a peer of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of lord Fitzwilliam, baron of Milton, co. Northampton; and in 1746 was created a viscount and earl of Great Britain. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Fitzwilliam, earl Fitzwilliam, viscount Milton, and lord Fitzwilliam, baron of Milton in England; also earl Fitzwilliam, viscount Milton, and baron Fitzwilliam, of Lifford in Ireland. Title of the eldest son viscount Milton.

*Arms.* Lozengy *argent* and *gules*.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet *or*, a triple plume of ostrich feathers *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two savage men, wreathed about their heads and waists with oak leaves, and in their exterior hands a tree eradicated, the top broken off, all *proper*.

*Motto.* "Appetitus rationi pareat."

FITZWILLIAM, *Hugh* (*Biog.*) fourth son of John, lord of Sprotborough and Hadlesey, went into Italy in 1554; but returning afterwards to England, he drew up in 1565 Memoirs of his Family, collected from the Records in the

Tower, the Exchequer, the Rolls, and Herald's Office; the MS. of which is still in the custody of the family, and has furnished materials for the genealogist and historian.

FIXLMILNER, *Placidus* (*Biog.*) a German theologian and astronomer, and native of Austria, was born in 1721, and died in 1791, leaving, 1. 'Reipublicæ Sacræ Origines Divinæ,' 1760. 2. 'Meridianus Speculæ Astron. Cremisanensis,' 1765. 3. 'Decennium Astronomicum,' 1776; besides a fourth work, which appeared after his death, containing a Collection of Observations, made between 1776 and 1791; and also a number of articles in the 'Journal des Scavans.'

FIZACRE (*Biog.*) vide *Fishacre.*

FIZES, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a physician of Montpellier, was born in 1690, and died in 1765. His works, consisting principally of Essays on Medical Subjects, were collected in one quarto volume, Montpel. 1742.

FLACCILLA (*Hist.*) vide *Flacilla.*

FLACCUS, *L. Valerius* (*Hist.*) a consul with M. Porcius Cato, U. C. 558, A. C. 194, triumphed over the Galli Insubres. *Liv.* l. 34.

FLACCUS, *L. Valerius*, a consul, who marched against Sylla, and was assassinated by his colleague Fimbria. *Liv. Epist.* l. 10; *Plut. in Syll.*

FLACCUS, a governor of Syria after Vitellius, who was an enemy to Agrippa, the grandson of Herod the Great. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 18.

FLACCUS, *Verrius* (*Biog.*) a grammarian, and tutor to the two grandsons of Augustus, is the supposed author of the Capitoline Marbles. *Aul. Gell.* l. 4; *Plin.* l. 7; *Sueton. de Clar. Grammat.*

FLACCUS, *Valerius*, a poet, and cotemporary with Martial, who died about A. D. 93, at the age of 30, was the author of a poem, entitled, 'Argonautica,' in imitation of the Greek work of Apollonius on the Argonautic expedition. The best editions of Flaccus are that of Heinsius, 12mo. Amstel. 1680; and that cum notis integris variorum et Petri Burmanni. John Baptista Pius, an Italian poet, completed the eighth book of the 'Argonautica,' and added two more by way of supplement, partly from Apollonius, which was printed at the end of Flaccus, in Aldus's edition of 1523.

FLACIUS (*Biog.*) vide *Francowitz.*

FLACILLA (*Hist.*) or *Flaccilla Ælia*, an empress, and the first wife of Theodosius the Great, was a native of Spain, and distinguished for her piety and Christian virtues. She was the mother of Arcadius and Honorius, and died A. D. 385.

FLACILLA (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this empress, bearing her effigy on the obverse, as in the annexed figure, inscriptions, AEL. FLACCILLA AUG.—CAEL. FLACCILLA AUG.—AEL. FLACCILLA.—DN. AELIA FLACCILLA AUG.; on the reverse, SALUS REIPUBLICAE. *Strad. Imp.*; *Du Cange Byz. Fam.*; *Band. Imp. Rom. Mediob.* &c.



FLAHERTY (*Biog.*) or *O'Flaherty, Roderic*, an Irish scholar, was born in 1630, at Moycullin, co. Galway, the ancient estate of his family, which became forfeited by the rebellion in 1641. He was the author of an account of Ireland, entitled 'Ogygia, sive Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1685. He wrote also a Vindication of his 'Ogygia,' against the objections of sir George Mackenzie and others.

FLAMEEL (*Biog.*) or *Flamael, Bertholet*, an historical painter of Liege, was born in 1614, and died in 1675. He was employed by the grand duke of Florence, for whom he executed several pieces.

FLAMEL, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) a supposed alchymist, to whom were attributed the works, entitled, 'A Philosophical Summary,' in verse, 1561; and a treatise 'On the Transformation of Metals,' in 1621; but, as appears, without foundation. An account of him may be found in the 'Essais sur Paris,' by M. St. Foix; and also in the 'Hermippus Redivivus,' Lond. 1749, second edit.; and in the 'Varieties of Literature,' 8vo. 1795.

FLAMINIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family of Rome, and a branch of the Quintia gens, some of whom bore the surname of Chilo.

FLAMINIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) some coins or medals are extant of this family, bearing the inscriptions, L. FLAMINIUS CHILO.—L. FLAMINI. C. T. ROMA.—L. FLAMINIUS T. F. L. N. VIR. A. A. A. F. F.; i. e. *Lucius Flaminius Titi Filius, Lucii Nepos Triumvir, Auro Argento Aere Flando, Feriundo.*

FLAMINIA *Via* (*Topog.*) a celebrated road, which led from Rome to Ariminum and Aquileia, so called from the consul Flaminius, who was killed at the battle of Thrasymene.

*Ovid. Pont.* l. 1.

*Spectat Flaminiæ Claudia juncta viæ.*

*Juven. Sat.* 1.

*—— Experiar, quid concedatur in illos,*
*Quorum Flaminiâ tegitur cinis atque Latinâ.*

A gate of Rome, leading to this road, is now called *Porta del Popolo.*

FLAMININUS (*Hist.*) vide *Flaminius.*

FLAMINIO (*Biog.*) or *Flaminius, John Anthony*, a scholar of Italy, whose family name was Zarrabini, died in 1536, leaving many works, among which, the most important are his twelve books of Letters, which were published under the title of 'Antonii Flaminii Foro-Corneliensis Epistolæ familiares nunc primum editæ,' &c. 8vo. Bonon. 1744. His works were published with those of his son, the subject of the following article.

FLAMINIO, or *Flaminius, Marc Anthony*, a Latin poet, son of the preceding, was born at Serevalle in 1498, and died in 1550. His Poems, which place him in the first rank of Latin poets, are, for the most part, to be found in the 'Carmina quinque illustrium Poetarum,' 8vo. Florent. 1549; besides which he wrote, 1. 'M. Ant. Flaminii in Librum Psalmorum brevis Explanatio,' 8vo. Venet. 1545. 2. 'Epistolæ aliquot de Veritate Doctrinæ eruditæ et Sanctitate Religionis,' &c. 8vo. Norib. 1571. An edition of his Poems was also published, under the title of 'M. A. Flaminii Carmina sacra quæ extant omnia, hoc Modo nunquam hactenus Edita,' &c. 8vo. Rostoch. 1578; also an edition of his works, with those of his father, by Mancurti, which was reprinted in 1743.

FLAMINIUS, *C.* (*Hist.*) a consul, was led to engage rashly with Annibal, at the lake of Thrasymene, and was killed A. C. 217, with an immense number of the Romans. *Polyb.* l. 3; *Liv.* l. 22; *Cic. de Inv.* l. 2; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Flor.* l. 2.

FLAMINIUS, or *Flamininus, T. Q.* a Roman consul U. C. 556, A. C. 198, signalized himself by his successes and his valour against Philip, king of Macedonia, from whose power he relieved the Grecian states; and rendered himself illustrious. He was afterwards sent on an embassy to Prusias, king of Bithynia, with whom Annibal had taken refuge, and by his prudence he hastened the death of the Carthaginian hero, who had been so long the terror of the Romans. Flaminius was found dead in his bed, after a life spent in the attainment of glory. *Cic. de Senect.* c. 12; *Liv.* l. 34; *Flor.* l. 2; *Plut. in Vit.*; *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Illust.*; *Eutrop.* l. 4, &c.

FLAMINIUS, *Lucius*, brother of the preceding, after signalizing himself in Greece, was expelled from the senate by Cato, on account of his debaucheries. *Cic. Cat.* c. 12; *Liv.* l. 39, &c.

FLAMINIUS, *L. Q.* son of the preceding, was consul with Q. Metellus, U. C. 604, A. C. 150; and again U. C. 631. *Liv.* l. 35, &c.

FLAMINIUS (*Biog.*) surnamed *Nobilius*, a theological critic of Lucca, superintended the printing of the Bible, which was executed under the auspices of Sixtus V; and in this edition he used the Latin version which preceded the Vulgate.

**FLAMSTEAD**, *John* (*Biog.*) an English astronomer, of reputable parents at Denby, in Derbyshire, was born in 1646, and died in 1719, leaving 'Historia Cœlestis Britannica,' 3 vols. fol. 1725; a less perfect edition of which had been previously printed in one volume, folio, 1712. [Vide Plate XXXV]

**FLATMAN**, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an English poet, was born in London about 1633, and died in 1688. A third edition of his Poems, with additions and amendments, was published by himself, with his portrait, in 1682.

**FLAVEL**, *John* (*Biog.*) a nonconformist minister, and native of Worcestershire, was born about 1627; educated at Oxford; ejected for nonconformity in 1662; and after exposing himself to much inconvenience in order to carry his point of preaching at his own pleasure, he died in 1691, leaving a good character among persons of his own persuasion. His works were published in 2 vols. fol. after his death; and since frequently reprinted in 6 vols. 8vo.

**FLAVIANUS** (*Ecc.*) a patriarch of Antioch, and a man of an illustrious family, who, by his prudence, terminated the schism, which had existed for some time, in behalf of Paulinus, and died in 404, after governing the church 23 years, during which time he displayed great zeal and wisdom in opposing the Arians. *S. I. Chrysostom. Hom.; Sozom. Hist. Eccles.* l. 7; *Theodoret.* l. 5; *Baron. Annal.*

**Flavianus**, another patriarch of Antioch, who succeeded Palladius in 496, was banished in 512 by the emperor Anastasius, on account of the zeal with which he defended the council of Chalcedon. *Evag.* l. 3; *Baron. Annal. &c.*

**Flavianus**, a patriarch of Constantinople, was elected after Proclus in 447, and declared himself a decided enemy to the heretic Eutyches, who sprung up at that time, and succeeded in calling together a synod at Ephesus in 449, called 'Latronicium Ephesinum,' or 'Conventus Latronum,' i. e. The Assembly of Robbers; at the head of which was Dioscurus, bishop of Alexandria. They not only deposed Flavianus, but maltreated him in such a manner that he died three days after. *S. Leo,* ep. 8; *Niceph.* l. 14, c. 47; *Evag.* l. 1; *Concil. Chalced.; Menolog. Græc.*

**Flavianus**, a priest, who, by his intrigues, got himself elected patriarch of Constantinople in 489; but his artifices were soon detected, and he would have been deposed if he had not been removed by death. *Evagr.* l. 3; *Nicephor.* l. 16; *Baron. Annal.* ann. 488.

**FLAVIGNI**, *Valerian de* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, and a native of Laon, who died in 1674, wrote against Abraham Echellensis in his 'Epistolæ de Heptaplis Parisiensibus,' 4to. Tornac. 1668.

**FLAVINIUM** (*Geog.*) or *Flavianum*, a town of Etruria, on the Tiber, near the Falisci.

*Virg.* l. 7.

*Hi Fescenninas acies, æquosque Faliscos*
*Hi Soractis habent arces, Flaviniaque arva.*

*Sil.* l. 8.

*Hos juxta Nepesina cohors, æquique Falisci*
*Quique tuos Flavina focos, Sabatia quique*
*Stagna tenent.*

**FLAVIUS**, *Scævinus* (*Hist.*) a senator, who conspired with Piso against Nero. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 15.

**Flavius**, *Sylva*, succeeded Bassus, and was the last governor of Jerusalem. *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* l. 8.

**Flavius** (*Biog.*) vide *Blondus.*

**FLAUST**, *John Baptiste* (*Biog.*) an advocate in the parliament of Rouen, who died in 1783, at the age of 72, was author of 'Explication de la Jurisprudence et de la Coutume de Normandie, dans une Ordre simple et facile,' 2 vols. fol.

**FLECHIER**, *Esprit* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Nismes, was born at Perne, near Avignon, in Provence, promoted to the see of Lavaur in 1685, translated two years after to that of Nismes, and died in 1710. His works as an author are, 1. 'Œuvres meslées,' 12mo. in prose and verse, both French and Latin. 2. An edition of Gratian, 'De Casibus illustrium Virorum.' 3. 'Panegyriques, &c. des Saints,' &c. His works were collected and printed in 9 vols. 8vo. 1782.

**FLECKNOE**, *Richard* (*Biog.*) a poet and dramatic writer, who died in 1678, was the author of 'Damoiselles à la Mode,' a comedy; 'Ermin and the Chaste Lady,' &c. &c.

**FLEETWOOD**, *Charles* (*Hist.*) son of sir William Fleetwood, knt. and cup-bearer to James I and Charles I, engaged in the rebellion, notwithstanding his connexions, and, after having acted his part in promoting the fall of the monarchy, and the usurpation of his father-in-law, Cromwell, he was by him set over Ireland in 1652; but at the death of the latter he headed the party which deposed Richard, and would fain have made his peace with the king at the Restoration, but, being deterred by fear, he was one of the persons excepted out of the general act of pardon and indemnity, to suffer such pains, penalties, and forfeitures, not extending to life, as should be inflicted on them by an act to be made for that purpose. He died in obscurity soon after the revolution. [Vide Plate XVIII]

**Fleetwood**, *William* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born in the Tower of London in 1656, educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, chosen chaplain to king William, nominated to the see of St. Asaph in 1706, translated to Ely in 1714, and died in 1723. He wrote, 1. 'Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge,' &c. 8vo. 1691. 2. A translation of 'Jurieu's Plain Method of Christian Devotion,' &c.; the 27th edition of which was printed in 1750. 3. 'An Essay upon Miracles,' &c. 8vo. 1701. 4. 'The Reasonable Communicant; or an Explanation of the Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' 1702, and several times reprinted, is inserted in the catalogue of tracts distributed by the 'Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.' 5. 'Sixteen Practical Discourses,' &c. 1705. 6. 'Chronicon Preciosum; or an Account of the English Money,' &c. a second edition of which appeared in 1726. 7. 'The Thirteenth Chapter to the Romans vindicated from the Abuses put upon it,' &c.; a party tract, which does not add to his credit, either as a scholar or a divine. 8. 'The Judgment of the Church of England in the case of Lay-Baptism,' &c. 8vo. 1712. 9. 'The Life and Miracles of St. Wenefride, together with her Litanies,' &c. 10. 'The Counsellor's Plea for the Divorce of Sir G. D. and Mrs. F.' 1715. 11. 'Papists not excluded from the Throne upon the account of Religion,' &c. 1717. 12. 'A Letter from Mr. T. Burdett, who was executed at Tyburn for the Murder of Captain Falkner, to some Attorney's Clerks of his acquaintance, written six Days before his Execution,' 1717. 13. 'A Defence of Praying before Sermon, as directed by the 55th Canon.'

**Fleetwood**, *William* (*Biog.*) an English lawyer, and recorder of London, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the natural son of Robert Fleetwood, esq. of the county of Lancaster, educated at Oxford, entered of the Middle Temple, and, after having followed his profession with honour and advantage to himself, he died in 1594. His works as an author are, 1. 'An Oration made at Guildhall before the Mayor, &c. concerning the late Attempts of the Queen's Majestie's seditious Subjects, Oct. 15, 1571,' 12mo. 2. 'Annalium tam Regum Edwardi V, Ricardi III, et Henrici VII, quam Henrici VIII, Titulorum Ordine Alphabetico multo jam melius quam ante Digestorum Elenchus,' 1579, and 1597. 3. 'A Table to the Reports of Edmund Plowden,' in French. 4. 'The Office of a Justice of Peace,' &c. 8vo. 1658. 5. A short copy of Latin Verses prefixed to sir Thomas Chaloner's 'Rep. Anglorum Instauranda.' 6. Notes upon Lambard's 'Archaionomia.'

**FLEMING** (*Her.*) the name of a family which derives its descent from sir Michael le Fleming, knt. who, being related to Baldwin, earl of Flanders, was sent to assist William the Conqueror, his son-in-law. He was afterwards employed by the Conqueror to oppose the Scots, and obtained for his services a grant of the castle of Gleaston and other estates

in Lancashire and Cumberland. This family enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1705 on sir William Fleming: the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Gules*, a fret *argent*.

*Crest.* A serpent nowed, holding in his mouth a garland of olives and vines, all *proper*.

*Motto.* "Pax, copia, sapientia," all relating to the crest; namely, peace to the olive-branches, plenty to the vine, and wisdom to the serpent.

FLEMING, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) a classical translator, and a native of London, published, 1. A version of the 'Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil,' 1575. 2. Ælian's Various History, translated into English in 1576, under the title of 'Ælian's Register of Histories.' 3. 'Certaine Select Epistles of Cicero into English,' 4to. Lond. 1576. 4. 'Panoplie of Epistles from Tully, Isocrates, Pliny, and others,' 4to. Lond. 1576. 5. 'Panegyric on Baldness, from the Greek of Synesius;' besides a number of other translations from books written in Latin about the 15th century. Among his original pieces are, 1. 'A Memorial of the Charitable Alms Deedes of William Lambe, Gentleman of the Chapel under Henry VIII, and Citizen of London,' 8vo. Lond. 1580. 2. 'The Battle between the Virtues and the Vices,' 8vo. ibid. 1582. 3. 'The Diamant of Devotion, in Six Parts,' 12mo. ibid. 1586. 4. 'The Cundyt of Comfort,' &c. &c.; besides Verses which were prefixed by him to various works published at that time.

FLEMING, *Patrick*, an ecclesiastic of the Romish church, was born in the county of Louth in 1599, and murdered by some peasants in 1631, in the neighbourhood of Prague. His principal work was his 'Collectanea Sacra;' or Lives of Irish Saints, with notes, commentaries, &c. fol. Lovan. 1667; to this work is prefixed an account of the author, written by one of his companions in his flight from Prague, named Francis Magenis, under the title of 'Historia Martyrii Venerabilis Fratris Patricii Flemingi,' &c.

FLEMING, *Robert*, a Scotch Presbyterian preacher, was born at Bathens, or Easter, the seat of the earl of Tweedale, in 1630, ejected from his living on account of his attachment to Presbyterianism, and died in 1694, leaving some works that are still esteemed in Scotland.

FLEMING, *Robert*, son of the preceding, and a minister of the Scotch church in London, who died in 1716, wrote, 1. 'The History of Hereditary Right.' 2. 'The Mirror of Divine Love,' in which is a dramatic poem, entitled, 'The Monarchical Image; or Nebuchadnezzar's Dream.' 3. 'Theocraty; or Divine Government of Nations.' 4. 'Speculum Davidicum Redivivum,' &c. 1701; besides some Sermons, &c.

FLEMMING (*Ecc.*) or *Flemmyngc, Richard*, an English prelate, and founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, was born at Crofton, in Yorkshire, educated at University College, Oxford, nominated, in 1424, bishop of Lincoln, and died in 1431. He is said to have had at one time an attachment to the tenets of Wickliff, which he afterwards opposed. [Vide Plate XII]

FLEMMING, *Robert* (*Biog.*) nephew of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1483, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Dictionarium Græco-Latinum.' 2. 'Carmina Diversi Generis.' 3. 'Epistolarum ad Diversos Liber Unus.'

FLETA (*Biog.*) the name by which the author of a well-known law work is distinguished, who is supposed to have been an English judge that was confined for debt in the Fleet-prison, in the time of Edward I. This work was first published in Latin, in 4to. in 1647, under the title of 'Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani,' and again in 1685, each having a small treatise called 'Fet assavoir,' and the Dissertation of Mr. Seldon, by whom it was republished in 1685, after a careful collation of the first edition with the MS. discovered by him in the Cottonian Library.

FLETCHER, *Giles* (*Hist.*) brother to bishop Fletcher, mentioned hereafter, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, sent as an ambassador to Russia in 1588, and died in 1610, leaving, among his works as an author, 1. 'Of the Russe Commonwealth; or Manner of Government by the Russe Emperor, commonly called the Emperor of Moskovia,' &c, 8vo. 1590; and reprinted 12mo. in 1623; and inserted in Hackluyt's Navigations,' &c. Vol. I. 2. 'A Discourse concerning the Tartars,' &c.

FLETCHER, *Richard* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and father of the dramatist, was a native, as is supposed, of Kent, educated at Cambridge, promoted in 1589 to the see of Bristol, translated in 1592 to that of Worcester, and soon after to that of London, and died in 1596, after having incurred the serious displeasure of the queen for marrying a second time, in consequence of which he was suspended from his bishopric. While prebend of Sutton Longa, in the church of Lincoln, he was appointed to attend upon the execution of Mary, queen of Scots, and displayed more zeal than discretion in attempting to turn her mind on the score of religion.

FLETCHER (*Her.*) the name of a family of Clea Hall, in Cumberland, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1782 on sir Henry H. Fletcher; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a cross engrailed *argent*, between four plates, each charged with an arrow *sable*.

*Crest.* A horse's head *argent*, charged with a trefoil *gules*.

*Motto.* "Martis non Cupidinis."

FLETCHER, the name of a family of Carrow, co. Cork, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, on a cross engrailed *ermine*, between four plates, each charged with a pheon erect *azure*, a sword erect *proper*; on a canton *or*, a wreath of laurel *vert*.

*Crest.* On a wreath, out of a mural crown *or*, a horse's head *ermine*, gorged with a wreath of laurel *vert*.

FLETCHER, *John* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer, and son of bishop Fletcher, was born about 1576, in Northamptonshire, and died of the plague in London in 1625. He is well known as the companion of Beaumont, in the composition of those works which go under their joint names. The first edition of all their plays, amounting to upwards of 50, was published in 1672 in folio, reprinted in 1711, in 7 vols. 8vo.; in 1751 in 10 vols. 8vo.; and again by Colman also in 10 vols. in 1778. [Vide Plate XXXI]

FLETCHER, *Giles*, eldest son of Giles Fletcher, and cousin of the poet, was born about 1588, educated at Cambridge, and died in 1623. His only production was 'Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth over and after Death,' 4to. Cambridge, 1610, 1640, and in 1783, with Phineas, his brother's 'Purple Island.'

FLETCHER, *Phineas*, younger brother of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and died about 1650, leaving, 1. 'Purple Island, or the Isle of Man,' a poem. 2. 'Piscatory Eclogues.' 3. 'Miscellanies,' 4to. Cambridge, 1633.

FLETCHER, *Andrew*, *of Saltoun*, a Scotch politician, who got the name of patriot in his day by his busy opposition to the government. He was born in 1653, educated by bishop Burnet, and died in 1716, after having been obliged to leave his country more than once, on account of his violent proceedings. He published in 1698 'A Discourse of Government with relation to Militias,' also 'Two Discourses concerning the Affairs of Scotland.' His publications, and some of his speeches, were collected in one volume entitled 'The Political Works of Andrew Fletcher, Esquire,' and his Life has since been published by the earl of Buchan, with a high panegyric on his political virtues.

FLETCHER, *Abraham*, a mathematician, and son of a tobacco-pipe manufacturer, was born at Bridekirk, in Cumberland, in 1714, and died in 1793, leaving the 'Universal Measurer,' 8vo. 1762, as proof of his industry and natural genius, which overcame all the obstacles of his education and condition in life.

FLEURIEU, *Charles Peter Clarel de* (*Biog.*) a French hydrographer, was born at Lyons in 1738, and died in 1810, leaving, 1. 'Voyage fait en 1768 et 1769,' &c. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1773. 2. 'Decouvertes des François en 1768 et 1769, dans le Sudest, de la Nouvelle Guinée,' Paris, 4to. 1790.

FLEURY, *Andrew Hercule de* (*Hist.*) the celebrated cardinal and minister of France, was born at Lodeve, in Languedoc, in 1653, educated at Paris, promoted to the see of Frejus by Louis XIV in 1698, became preceptor to the king's grandson a little before the death of the latter, made cardinal and prime-minister in 1726, and died in 1743 of grief, as is said, from the tide of ill-success which attended the war of succession in Spain. [Vide Plate XI]

FLEURY, *Claude* (*Biog.*) an ecclesiastical historian, and son of an advocate, was born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1723. He wrote, 1. 'L'Histoire du Droit François,' 1674. 2. 'Des Mœurs des Israelites,' 1681. 3. 'Des Mœurs des Chrétiens,' 1681, containing an account of the primitive Christians. 4. 'Catechisme Historique,' 1705. 5. 'Du Choix et de la Methode des Etudes,' 1686. 6. 'Les Devoirs des Maitres et des Domestiques,' 1688. 7. 'Histoire Ecclesiastique,' 13 vols. 4to. or 20 vols. 12mo. the first volume of which appeared in 1691. 8. 'Un Extrait de Platon,' 12mo. 1688. 9. 'Le Portrait de Louis de France, Duc de Bourgogne, et ensuite Dauphin,' 12mo. 1714. 10. 'Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Eglise,' translated from the Latin of Bossuet, &c. An edition of his works, with the exception of the Ecclesiastical History, was published in 5 vols. 8vo. Nismes, 1781. [Vide Plate XXV]

FLEURY, *Julian*, who died in 1725, was the author of the Delphin edition of 'Apuleius,' 2 vols. 4to.

FLEXMAN, *Roger* (*Biog.*) a dissenting minister, and native of Devonshire, was born in 1707, and died in 1795. He was one of the compilers of 'The General Index to the Journals of the House of Commons,' and was frequently employed in making indexes, besides which he edited an edition of Burnet's 'Own Times,' 4 vols. 8vo 1753, and wrote some Tracts, as 'The Plan of Divine Worship in the Churches of Dissenters justified, &c.

FLINK, *Govert* (*Biog.*) or *Godfrey*, a German artist of Cleves, was born in 1616, and died in 1660, leaving a collection of Prints and Drawings, which were sold for 12,000 florins.

FLODOARD (*Biog.*) or *Frodoard*, a French historian, was born in the year 894 at Epernai, and died in 966. He wrote a 'Chronicon,' from 919 to 966, and also 'Historia Ecclesiæ Remensis,' edited by P. Sirmond, in 1611; and again in 1617, and 1677; besides the Lives of the Popes, &c. The best edition is said to be that of 1617. It is inserted by Pierre Pithon in his first collection of writers, and afterwards by Andrew du Chesne, in the second volume of his 'Scriptores Rer. Franc.'

FLOOD (*Biog.*) vide *Fludd*.

FLORA (*Myth.*) the goddess of flowers and gardens, among the Romans, answering to the Chloris of the Greeks. She is said by some to have been a courtezan, and to have been worshipped by the Sabines, before the time of the Romans. Tatius was the first who raised a temple to her at Rome, where she was honoured by an annual festival in spring, styled "Floralia." *Varro de Re Rust.* l. 1; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 5; *Justin.* l. 43; *Plut. in Rom.*; *Lactant. de Falsa Relig.* l. 1.

FLORA (*Numis.*) is represented in statues, as in the annexed figure, almost naked, and having a loose nosegay of flowers, which she seems to have just gathered; sometimes she is represented fully dressed, and on medals she is crowned with a garland of flowers.




FLORENCE (*Geog.*) the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities in Italy, stands in a valley intersected by the Arno, 50 miles S. Bologna, 130 N. N. W. Rome. Lon. 11° 15′ E., lat. 43° 40′ N.

*History of Florence.*

Florence, called in the Latin *Florentia*, has experienced great changes in its government, and has been subject to different masters. Its history was for some time blended with that of Rome, and the first particular mention made of this city is on the occasion of its instituting a festival day in the year 408, to commemorate the great overthrow given by Stilicho, the general of the emperor Honorius, to the Goths in the Fesulane mountains, near Florence, by which this city was delivered from the barbarians. The Goths, however, recruiting their strength, appeared again in 814, in the territory of Florence, which they depopulated, and held in subjection under their king, Alaric, and his successors, until they were in their turn driven out by the Huns, under Attila, whose irruption into Italy was succeeded by that of the Vandals, and other barbarians. Florence, in common with the other states of Italy, was obliged to submit to the emperor Charlemagne, and remained subject to the emperors of Germany till the time of Rudolphus, from whom they purchased their independence. They were then governed by magistrates of their own, at first called consuls, afterwards ancients, and finally priors; but in the 15th century they fell under the power of the house of Medici, the emperor Charles V having made Alexander de Medici the first grand duke, in 1530, but it still retained its republican form of government in other respects. The Florentines were from an early period cultivators of the arts, sciences, and learning, as their University testifies, which was erected as early as 1438; and the well-known Medicean Gallery, which contains a grand collection of works of art; also the Academia Florentina, erected in 1542; and the Academia Della Crusca. Florence was likewise the birthplace of Dante, Machiavel, Americus Vespucius, &c. In 1799, the French troops, who were then masters of it, were driven out by the inhabitants, but the city afterwards shared the fate of all Tuscany, until the fall of Bonaparte.

*Ecclesiastical History of Florence.*

This city was erected into the seat of an archbishop in 1421. A general council was held here in 1439, at which the pope Eugene IV himself was present, with John Paleologus, emperor of the Greeks, and several prelates of his nation, when a union between the Greek and Latin churches was agreed upon. Other councils were also held here; as in 1055, when pope Victor II and the emperor Henry III met to put down the usurpations of church property, and the heresies of Berenger; also in 1105, 1517, 1573, 1589, 1617, and 1654, provincial councils or synods were held for purposes of church discipline. *P. Æmil.* l. 8; *Leand. Albert. Descript. Ital.*; *Machiavel. Hist. Florent.*; *Aretin. Hist. Florent.*; *Volaterranus*; *Sabellicus, Guicciardini, Thuanus, Spondanus, &c.*

FLORENTIA (*Geog.*) now *Florence*, a town of Etruria, on the river Arnus, which was originally called *Fluentia*, because it stood near the stream of this river. This town is supposed to have been founded in the time of Sylla. *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1; *Flor.* l. 3, c. 21.

FLORENTIUS (*Hist.*) the name of five counts of Holland, who governed between 1062 and 1296.

FLOREZ, *Henry* (*Biog.*) an Augustine monk of Spain, who died at Madrid about 1772, was the author of, 1. 'L'Espana sagrada, Theatro-Geographico-Historico de la Iglesia de Espana,' 34 vols. 4to. 1747—1784, a similar work to the 'Gallia Christiana,' of France. 2. 'Clave Historial,' which answers to the French work entitled 'L'Art de verifier les Dates.' 3. 'Medallas de las Colonias Municipios, y pueblios antiguos de Espana,' 2 vols. 4to. Madrid, 1757-1758, to which the author added a third volume, published after his death.

FLORIAN, *John Peter Claris de* (*Biog.*) a French writer,

was born in 1755, at the Chateau de Florian, in the province of Languedoc, and died in 1794. Florian's works consist of short Dramas, Novels, and Pastorals, as his 'Galathee,' 'Theatre,' 'Le bon Menage,' 'Le bon Pere,' and 'Guillaume Tell,' 'Numa Pompilius,' &c. many of which have been made familiar to the English reader by translations. His 'Fables,' have been much admired in France, and are esteemed the best since the days of Fontaine.

FLORIANUS, *Marcus Annius* (*Hist.*) half brother of the emperor Tacitus, seized the empire at the death of the latter, A. D. 276; but was successfully opposed by Probus; and, finding his rival the object of general choice, he is said to have put an end to himself by opening his veins, after a reign of a few months. *Vopisc. in Florian.*

FLORIANUS (*Numis.*) medals are extant of this prince, bearing his effigy, as in the annexed figure; inscriptions IMP. FLORIANUS AUG. — IMP. C. FLORIANUS AUG. vel PIUS FELIX. AUG.—IMP. C. M. ANN. FLORIANUS AUG.




FLORIDA (*Geog.*) a country of N. America, situated between the 25th and 31st degrees of N. lat. and the 80th and 91st degrees of W. lon. It is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in the year 1496, some time before it became known to the Spaniards, from whom it received its present name, John Ponce, a native of Spain, having sailed from Porto Rico in 1513, and landed here in April, when the fields appeared in full bloom. Its conquest, after various unsuccessful attempts, was at length accomplished by the Spaniards in 1539; but the possession of this territory was subsequently disputed by the French and English until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain in exchange for the Havannah, which had been taken from the Spaniards in the course of the war. It was recovered by Spain in 1781, and confirmed to her in 1783; but attempts have since been made by the Americans to get possession of this country, which, after its division by the British into East and West Florida, has been known by the name of the *Floridas.*

FLORIO, *John* (*Biog.*) who styled himself the *Resolute*, was descended from the Florii of Sienna, in Tuscany. His parents, who were of the sect of the Waldensis, had fled to England, where he lived, and died in 1625, aged 80. He wrote, 1. 'First Fruits which yield familiar Speech, merry Proverbs, witty Sentences, and golden Sayings,' 4to. 1578, and 8vo. 1591. 2. 'Perfect Introduction to the Italian and English Tongues,' printed with the former, and dedicated to the earl of Leicester. 3. 'Second Fruits to be gathered off Twelve Trees,' &c. 8vo. 1591. 4. 'Garden of Recreation yielding six thousand Proverbs,' printed with the former. 5. 'Dictionary Italian and English,' fol. 1597; reprinted in 1611 under the title of 'Queen Anna's New World of Words;' and again in 1659, with considerable additions by Giovan. Torraino. 6. 'The Essays of Montaigne,' fol. 1603, 1613, 1632.*

FLORIO, *Francis* an historical painter of Antwerp, was born in 1520, and died in 1570. His style of painting was so superior as to acquire for him the honourable appellation of the "Raphael of Flanders.'

FLORUS, *Julius* (*Hist.*) a friend of Horace, to whom the poet has addressed two epistles. He accompanied Claudius Nero in his military expedition.

FLORUS, *Gessius*, a governor of Judæa, A. D. 54, whose oppressions and cruelties forced the Jews into a rebellion. *Joseph. Ant.* l. 20.

FLORUS, *Lucius Annæus* (*Biog.*) an historian of the same family as Seneca and Lucan, flourished about A. D. 116. He wrote an Abridgment of the Roman History; the best editions of which are that of Duker, 2 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1722 and 1744; and that of Fred. Fischer, 8vo. Lips. 1760. *Spartian; Lactan. Inst. D.* l. 7.

FLOWER, *Sir George* (*Hist.*) an active and brave officer, of the noble family mentioned under *Heraldry*, distinguished himself by his zeal and valour in the service of queen Elizabeth against the rebels in Ireland, and died about 1627.

FLOWER, *Sir William*, son of the preceding, was no less brave and faithful than his father during the grand rebellion, and lived to see the Restoration.

FLOWER (*Her.*) or *Flore*, the name of an ancient and eminent family in the county of Rutland already mentioned under *History*, a descendant of which, William Flower, esq. of Durrow, was created in 1733 a baron of Castle-Durrow; and his son Henry, the second lord Castle-Durrow, was created in 1751 viscount Ashbrook. [Vide *Ashbrook*]

FLOWER the name of a family of Lobb, in the county of Oxford, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1808 on sir Charles Flower; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Per pale *azure* and *gules*, an unicorn *or*; on a chief inverted *ermine*, three gilly-flowers *proper*, over the centre flower, a sword in bend dexter, also *proper*, pommel and hilt of the third, and surmounted saltirewise by a key of gold.

*Crest.* A demi-lion per pale *ermine* and *erminois*, gorged with a chain, within a collar gemel *or*; in the dexter-paw a gilly-flower *proper.*

FLOYD (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1816 on sir John Floyd, a general in the army; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms. Sable*, a lion rampant regardant *argent*, on a chief embattled a sword erect *proper*, pommel and hilt *or*, the blade passing through an eastern crown *gules*, between two tigers' faces also *proper.*

*Crest.* On a wreath of the colours, a lion rampant, regardant *argent*, murally crowned *gules*, bearing a flag representing the standard of Tippoo Sultaun flowing to the sinister *proper.*

FLOYD, *John* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Cambridgeshire in the 16th century, who distinguished himself as a controversialist in his day, leaving, among his writings against the Protestants, 1. 'Censura decem Lib. de Republica Ecclesiast. M. A. de Dominis,' 8vo. Rothomag. 1621. 2. 'Answer to Francis White's Reply concerning nine Articles offered by King James I to F. John Fisher,' ibid. 1626. 3. 'The Church conquerant over human Wit.' 4to. St. Omers, 1631. 4. 'Answer to a Book entitled Instructions for the Catholics of England.'

FLOYER, *Sir John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Hinters, in Staffordshire, was born about 1649, educated at Oxford, and died in 1734. His works are, 1. 'The Touchstone of Medicines,' 8vo. London, 1687. 2. 'The preternatural State of the animal Humours described by their Sensible Qualities,' 8vo. London, 1696. 3. 'An Enquiry into the right Use of Baths,' 8vo. London, 1697; reprinted in 1702 under the titles of 'Ancient Psychrolusy revived,' and again in an enlarged edition, 'History of hot and cold Bathing, ancient and modern, with an Appendix by Dr. Baynard,' in 1709, 1715, and 1722. This subject was also treated of in his 'Essay to restore the dipping of Infants. 4. 'A Treatise on the Asthma,' first published in 1698, and again in 1717 and 1726. 5. 'The Physician's Pulse-Watch,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1707 and 1710. 6. 'Medicina geronomica,' &c. Lond. 1724; several of these pieces were translated into the continental languages.

FLUDD, *Robert* (*Biog.*) in Latin *De Fluctibus*, an English philosopher, son of sir Thomas Fludd, knt. and sometime Treasurer of War to queen Elizabeth in France and the Low Countries, was born at Bearsted, in Kent, in 1574, and died in 1637, leaving a number of works written in Latin, and as dark and mysterious in their language as in their matter; among these works are, 1. 'Utriusque Cosmi majoris et minoris technica Historia,' fol. Oppenh. 1617. 2. 'Tractatus apologeticus Integritatem Societatis de

Rosea Cruce defendens,' Lugd. Bat. 1617. 3. 'Monochordon Mundi Symphonicum,' &c. Francof. 1620. 4. 'Anatomiæ Theatrum,' &c. ibid. 1623. 5. 'Philosophia sacra et vere Christiana,' &c. ibid. 1626. 6. 'Medicina catholica,' &c. ibid. 1626. 7. 'Sophiæ cum Maria Certamen,' &c. fol. Franc. 1629. 8. 'Summum Bonorum quod est verum Magiæ,' &c. fol. 1629; written against Mersennus. 9. 'Integrum Morborum Mysterium,' ibid. 1631. 10. 'De Morborum Signis,' ibid. 1631. Pathologia dæmoniaca, &c.

FLUDYER (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1759 on sir Samuel Fludyer, alderman and sheriff of London; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Sable*, a cross patonce between four escallops *argent*, each charged with a cross patonce of the field.

*Crest.* An escallop, as in the arms, between a pair of wings elevated *argent*.

FLUSHING (*Geog.*) a sea-port in the island of Walcheren, on the north side of the Scheldt, the entrance of which it defends, 4 miles S. S. W. Middleburg. Lon. 3° 34′ E. lat. 51° 26′ N. It was taken by the French in 1795, and in 1809 by the English, who destroyed the fort. On the evacuation of the latter, it remained in the hands of the French until 1814.

FOESIUS, *Anutius* (*Biog.*) a physician of Mentz, was born in 1528, and died in 1595, leaving, 1. 'Hippocratis Coi Liber Secundus de Morbis vulgaribus difficillimus et pulcherrimus,' 8vo. Basil. 1650. 2. 'Pharmacopeia Medicamentorum omnium,' &c. 8vo. Basil. 1561. 3. 'Œconomia Hippocratis Alphabeti Serie distincta,' &c. fol. Francof. 1588, Genev. 1662. 4. 'A complete edition of the works of Hippocrates, entitled 'Magni Hippocratis, Medicorum omnium facile Principis,' &c. fol. Francof. 1593.

FOGGINI, *Peter Francis* (*Biog.*) an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Florence in 1713, and died in 1783, leaving, 1. 'De primis Florentinorum Apostolis,' 1741. 2. 'A Tract written against the Reveries of certain Protestants.' 3. An edition of Virgil, 4to. Florent. 1741; a fac simile of the Codex Mediceus, on which Heinsius had written a dissertation inserted by Burmann in the first volume of his edition. 4. The first eight volumes of the fathers on the subject of grace, 1754. 5. The works of St. Prosper,' 8vo. 1758. 6. 'Fastorum Anni Romani Verrio Flacco Ordinatorum Reliquiæ,' fol. Rom. 1780; besides a number of ecclesiastical pieces.

FOGLIETA (*Biog.*) or *Folieta, Hubert*, a Genoese scholar, was born in 1518, of a noble family in this city, and died in 1581. Among his works, which are numerous, are, 1. 'De Ratione scribendæ Historiæ.' 2. 'Conjuratio Johannis Ludovici Flisci,' 4to. Neapol. 1571. 3. 'Elogia clarorum Ligurum,' 4to. 1574. 4. 'De Linguæ Latinæ Usu et Præstantia,' Rom. 1574; republished by Mosheim, 1723, with a life of the author. 5. 'De Causis Magnitudinis Turcarum Imperii. 6. 'Della Republica di Genoa,' 8vo. 7. 'Opuscula nonnulla,' 4to. 1574. 8. 'Historiæ Genuensium lib. 12,' fol. 1585; translated into Italian by Francesco Sardonati.

FOHI (*Hist.*) the first king of China, who is said to have founded this empire soon after the deluge; but the history of this king and his successors is generally allowed to be fabulous, and to rest on no authentic monuments.

FOIX (*Hist.*) the name of an ancient family of France, which was derived from the province of France, of which it possessed the government, under the name of count.

FOIX, *Thomas de*, a marshal of France, accompanied Francis I in his expedition into Italy, and distinguished himself afterwards at the battle of Bicoque in 1522, when he was wounded in the face, and had a horse killed under him.

FOIX, *Andrew de*, also a marshal of France, was killed at the siege of Logrogne, in Castille, in 1521, after having conquered all Navarre.

FOIX, *Odet de*, a marshal of France, was engaged in the wars of Italy, under Francis I, and died in 1528.

FOIX, *Peter de* (*Ecc.*) cardinal, and archbishop of Arles, and vice-legate of Avignon, was created a cardinal in 1409 by Benedict XIII, and after having displayed much talent in his diplomatic character as legate under Martin V, he died in 1464, at the age of 78.

FOIX, *Peter de*, surnamed the *Younger*, and also a cardinal, was born in 1449, created a cardinal by Sixtus IV in 1476, and died in 1490, not without having given proofs of his talents as a negotiator.

FOIX, *Paul de*, counsellor of state, and archbishop of Toulouse, was born in 1528, and died in 1584, after having distinguished himself as a negotiator in England, and also as a scholar.

FOLARD, *Charles* (*Hist.*) a French officer, and an author, was born at Avignon in 1669, and after distinguishing himself on several occasions, particularly at the battle of Cassano, and at the siege of Frederickshall, where Charles XII was killed, he died in 1752. He was the author of several works, the principal of which are, 1. 'Commentaires sur Polybe,' 6 vols. 4to. 2. 'Traité de la Defence des Places.' 3. 'Un Livre de Nouvelles Decouvertes sur la Guerre,' &c. A farther account of this writer, and his works, may be learnt from a work, entitled, 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de M. de Chevalier de Folard.'

FOLENGIO (*Biog.*) or *Folengius, John Baptist*, a Benedictine of Mantua, was born in 1490, and died in 1559, leaving, 1. 'Commentaires sur les deux Epitres de S. Pierre,' &c. 8vo. Basle, 1555; a work written with too much freedom to be agreeable to the sce of Rome. 2. 'Commentaire sur les Pseaumes,' Basle, 1557.

FOLENGIO, *Theophilus*, also known by his assumed name of *Merlin Coccaio*, was born in 1491, and died in 1544, leaving, among other things, 1. 'Orlandino,' a Poem. 2. 'Opus Macaronicum,' Venet. 1651; written in a sort of mock Latin, which has since been called from this original Macaronic.' 3. 'Caos del Tri per Uno,' a Poem on the Three Ages of Man, 1527. 4. 'La Humanita del Figlio di Dio, in ottava rima,' Vinegia, 1533, &c.

FOLEY (*Her.*) the name of a family of some standing in Worcestershire, of which was Thomas Foley, who in 1711 was created a peer, by the title of baron Foley, of Kidderminster, co. Worcester. Their arms, &c. are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, a fess engrailed between three cinquefoils, within a bordure *sable*.

*Crest.* On a wreath *argent* and *sable*, a lion sejant erect *argent*, holding between his fore-paws a shield of the family arms.

*Supporters.* Two lions *argent*, powdered with cinquefoils *sable*.

*Motto.* "Ut prosim."

FOLEY, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a law reporter, whose 'Reports' consist only 'Of adjudged cases on the Laws of the Poor,' from 43 Eliz. to 3 Geo. II, 8vo. 1739; 1743, 1751, and 1758.

FOLIGNO, *Frederigo Frezzi da* (*Ecc.*) an Italian prelate, and poet of Foligno, in the 14th century, was appointed bishop of his native city in 1403, and died in 1416, after having been called to the council of Pisa, and made one of the fathers of the grand council of Constance. The poem by which he is distinguished as an author, is entitled, 'Quadriregio,' the first edition of which was published at Perugia, fol. 1481, and again at Bologna in 1494; but the best edition is that published by the Academicians of Foligno, 2 vols. 4to. 1725.

FOLKES (*Her.*) the name of a family of Hillington, co. Norfolk, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1774 on sir Martin Brown Folkes; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth per pale *vert* and *gules*, a fleur de lis *argent*; second and third *gules*, a chevron between three lions' gambs erased and erect, all within a bordure *argent*, on a chief of the last an eagle displayed *sable*.

*Crest.* A dexter arm embowed, habited per pale *vert* and

*gules*, cuffed *ermine*, holding in the hand *proper* a spear of the last.

*Motto.* "Qui sera, sera.—Principiis obsta."

Folkes, *Martin* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, son of Martin Folkes, esq. counsellor at law, and one of the benchers of Gray's-Inn, was born in Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in 1690, and died in 1754, leaving, 1. 'Dissertation on the Weights and Values of ancient Coins,' which was read in the Society of Antiquaries. 2. 'Observations on the Trajan and Antonine Pillars at Rome,' printed in the first volume of the 'Archæologia;' where there is also another paper from him on the Brass Equestrian Statue at Rome. 3. 'A Table of English gold Coins, from the 18th of Edward III, when gold was first coined in England, to the present time, with their weights and intrinsic values,' 4to. 1736, and afterwards with additions in 1745; but still more complete by the Society of Antiquaries, in 2 vols. 1763.

FOLKESTONE, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title borne by the eldest son of the earl of Radnor.

FONBLANQUE, *John* (*Biog.*) a law-writer, and author of 'A Treatise of Equity,' 8vo. 1794, 1799; and again, with marginal notes and references, in 1805. This treatise is considered as a republication of a 'Treatise in Equity,' published in 1737, and ascribed to Mr. Ballow; to which Mr. Fonblanque made many important additions.

FONDI (*Geog.*) a small town of Naples, the ancient *Fundi*, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, 40 m. W. Capua.

FONSECA, *Peter de* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, originally of an ancient family of Portugal, was raised to that dignity in 1409, by Benedict III; and being confirmed in it by Martin V, he was employed by him as legate to the emperor at Constantinople, and died in 1422, after having been engaged on other diplomatic concerns. *Platin. in Mart.* v; *Spondan. Contin. Baron. Annal.*

Fonseca, *D. Jean Rodriguez de*, successively bishop of Badajoz, Placentia, Cordova, and Seville, distinguished himself by his opposition to Columbus and his family, as director of the armaments which were destined for the New World.

Fonseca, *Anthony de* (*Biog.*) a Dominican of Lisbon, is well known by his remarks on cardinal Cajetan's 'Commentaries on the Bible,' fol. Paris. 1539; and other works.

Fonseca, *Peter de*, a Jesuit at Cortisada, was born about 1528, and died in 1599, or, according to some, in 1619. He left various works, among which his 'Metaphysica,' 4 tom. fol. claims the first place.

FONTAINE, *John de la* (*Biog.*) a French poet, of Chateau-Thierry, was born in 1621, a year after the birth of Moliere, and died in 1695. His works have passed through many editions separately, and were, with the exception of the tales and fables, all collected in 4 vols. 18mo. 1744; and the whole together in 3 vols. 4to. [Vide Plate XXVIII]

Fontaine, *Nicholas*, a voluminous French writer, was born at Paris in 1625, and died in 1709. Among his works are, 1. 'Explications du Nouveau Testament tirées de S. Augustin et des autres Pères Latins,' 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1675; and 4to. 1683. 2. 'Abrégé de St. Chrysostome sur le Nouveau Testament,' 8vo. Paris, 1670; 'Et sur l'Ancien Testament,' 8vo. 3. 'Vies des Patriarches,' &c. 8vo. 1683, 1685, and again in 1698. 4. 'Vies des Saintes pour tous les Jours de l'Année,' 4 vols. 8vo. Paris; 2d edit. 1679, &c.

FONTAINEBLEAU (*Geog.*) a town of France, 42 miles S.S.E. Paris, called in Latin *Fons Bellaqueus*, which is celebrated for its royal palace, said to have been built in 1169, by Louis VII. Considerable additions have since been made to it by Henry IV, Louis XIV, and Louis XV. Four French kings were born there, namely, Philip IV, Francis II, Henry III, and Louis XIII.

FONTAINES, *Peter Francis Guyot des* (*Biog.*) a French critic, of a good family of Rouen, was born in 1685, and died in 1744. Besides being editor of the 'Journal des Scavans,' he also published some other periodical works, as the 'Nouvellistes du Parnasse,' &c. and 'Observations sur les Ecrits modernes,' which, after being continued to 33 volumes, was suppressed in 1743. In 1744 he began a fresh journal, entitled, 'Jugemens sur les Ouvrages nouveaux,' which he continued as far as the 11th volume.

FONTANA, *Dominick* (*Biog.*) an Italian architect, and mechanic, was born at Mili, on the lake of Lugano, in 1543, and died in 1607. His principal work was the digging out and rebuilding the famous obelisk, which had originally come from Egypt, and decorated the circus of Nero. This was raised and set on its pedestal, amidst the acclamations of the populace at Rome in 1586; he likewise published an account of the removal of this obelisk, entitled 'Della Transportatione dell' Obelisco Vaticano e delle Fabriche di Sixto V,' fol. Rom. 1590.

FONTANINI, *Juste*, or *Giusto* (*Ecc.*) archbishop of Ancyra, was born in 1666, in the duchy of Frioulі, and died in 1736, leaving numerous works, as, 1. 'Delle Masnade ed altri sensi secondo l'uso de' Longobardi,' &c. 4to. Venice, 1698. 2. 'L'Aminta di Torquato Tasso, difeso e illustrato,' 8vo. Rome, 1700, and Venice, 1730. 3. 'De Usu et Præstantia bonarum Literarum Oratio,' 4to. Rom. 1704. 4. 'Vindiciæ antiquorum Diplomatum,' &c. Rom. 1705. 5. 'Dell' Eloquenza Italiana,' &c. 4to. Rome, 1706, Cesene, 1724, and again Rome, 1726; but the best edition is that of Venice, in 2 vols. 4to 1753. 6. 'Il Dominio temporale della Sede apostolica,' &c. fol. Rom. 1709, which gave rise to some other pieces on the same subject. 7. 'De Antiquitatibus Hortæ Coloniæ Etruscorum,' 4to. Rom. 1713; and inserted in the eighth volume of the 'Thesaurus antiquitatum Italiæ,' Lugd. Bat. 8. 'Dissertatio de Corona ferrea Longobardorum,' 4to. Rom. 1717, and afterwards at Leipsic; also inserted in the 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italiæ.' 9. 'Istoria del Dominio temporale della Sede apostolica nel ducato di Parma e Piacenza,' fol. Rome, 1720. 10. 'Tavola cronologica degli Autori i quali giustificano la constituzione di Ludovico Pio,' &c. 11. 'De Amplitudine peculiaris Provinciæ Summi Pontificis,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1725; besides a number of other works of less note. His history of Aquilia was published after his death, under the title of 'Justi Fontanini Archiepiscopi Ancyrani, Historiæ literariæ Aquiliensis libri V,' &c. 4to. Rom. 1742.

FONTEIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a plebeian family, which rose to some distinction in the state. [Vide *Fonteius*]

Fonteia, *gens* (*Numis.*) the name of this family is preserved on some of their coins or medals, which are extant; among others that of Fonteius Capito, a commander of Anthony's fleet, bearing on the obverse the heads of Cleopatra and Anthony, &c. struck, as is supposed, on the occasion of his being sent to conduct Cleopatra to Anthony, in Syria, the inscription, FONTEIUS CAPITO PROPRAETOR; on the reverse a prætorian vessel, &c. inscription, M. ANTI. IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TERT. III. VIR. R. P. C. i. e. *Marcus Antonius Imperator Consul Designatus Iterum et Tertium Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ.* Coins of this family bear on the obverse the inscription, MAN. FONTEI. i. e. *Manius Fonteius.*—MAN. FONTEI. C. F. i. e. *Manius Fonteius Caii Filius.*—P. FONTEIUS P. F. CAPITO III. VIR.—DIVUS AUGUSTUS CAPITONE II. VIRo. &c.

FONTEIUS, *Capito* (*Hist.*) the friend of M. Anthony, as mentioned under *Numismatics.*

Fonteius, *Marcus*, a governor of Gaul, in whose defence Cicero exerted his oratorical powers. *Cic. pro Font.*

Fonteius, a Roman, who raised commotions in Germany after the death of Nero. *Tacit. Hist.* l. 1, c. 7.

FONTE-MODERATA (*Biog.*) the assumed name of a Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo. She was born in 1555, and died in child-bed in 1592, leaving, among other poems, 'Il Floridoro;' and among other prose works, 'Dei Meriti delle Donne.' This latter was printed

immediately after her death. Father Ribera has made an eulogium of this lady in his Theatre of Learned Women, and Doglioni wrote her life in Italian in 1593.

FONTENAY, *Peter Claude* (*Biog.*) a Jesuit of Paris, was born in 1683, and died in 1742. Besides some poems inserted in the collections of the day, he wrote the 9th, 10th, and part of the 11th volumes of 'Longueval's History of the Gallican Church.'

FONTENELLE, *Bernard le Bouvier de* (*Biog.*) son of Francois le Bouvier de Fontenelle, advocate in the Parliament of Rouen, and of Martha Corneille, sister to the dramatic poet Corneille, was born at Rouen in 1657, and died in 1757, leaving, 1. 'Dialogues des Morts,' 2 vols. 1683. 2. 'Eloge de Pierre Corneille,' 1685. 3. 'Lettres du Chevalier d'Her,' 1685. 4. 'Entretiens sur la Pluralité des Mondes,' 1686. 5. 'Lettre de M. Fontenelle à M. Basnage de Beauvais,' in reply to some objections of his to the work 'On the Plurality of Worlds.' 6. 'Doutes sur le Système physique des Causes occasionelles,' 12mo. Rotterdam, 1686, written against the Cartesian system. 7. 'Histoire des Oracles,' 1687. 8. 'Poesies, pastorales,' &c. 1688. 9. 'Thetis et Pellée,' an opera, represented in 1689; also that of 'Enee et Lavinie,' in 1690. 10. 'Recueil des plus belles pièces des poëtes Francois,' &c. 5 vols. 12mo. 1692. 11. 'Parallele de Corneille et de Racine,' 1693. 12. 'Elemens de la Geometrie de l'infini,' 4to. 1727. 13. 'Eclaircissemens,' &c. 1728. 14. Several volumes of the 'Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences,' 1733. 15. 'L'Histoire du Theatre Francois jusqu'a M. Corneille,' with the life of this dramatist, 6 vols. 12mo. 1742. 16. 'Theorie des Tourbillons Cartéciens avec des Reflections sur l'Attraction,' 1752, &c. All his works, except those on geometry and natural history, were collected in 11 vols. 12mo. under the title of 'Œuvres diverses,' of which there have been also editions in folio and quarto. [Vide Plate XXXVIII]

FONTENOY (*Geog.*) a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, four miles S. E. Tournay, celebrated for the hard contested battle fought in the neighbourhood in 1745, between the French, under marshal Saxe, and the British, in conjunction with Dutch and German auxiliaries, in which the latter were defeated.

FONTIUS, *Bartholomæus* (*Biog.*) a scholar of Florence, was born in 1445, and died in 1513. He wrote a commentary on Persius, printed in 1491, and some orations, which were republished together at Frankfort, in 8vo. 1621.

FOOTE, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) called the *English Aristophanes*, was born of a good family of Truro, in Cornwall, in 1720, and died in 1777. He was equally celebrated as an actor, a wit, and a dramatic writer. His dramas, which were 20 in number, were, 1. 'Taste, a comedy,' 1752. 2. 'The Englishman in Paris,' 1753. 3. 'The Knights,' 1754. 4. 'The Englishman returned from Paris,' 1756. 5. 'The Author,' 1757. 6. 'The Minor,' 1760. 7. 'The Lyar,' 1761, not printed till 1764. 8. 'The Orators,' 1762. 9. 'The Mayor of Garrat,' 1763. 10. 'The Patron,' 1764. 11. 'The Commissary.' 12. 'Prelude on opening the Theatre,' 1767. 13. 'The Devil upon Two Sticks,' 1768, printed in 1778. 14. 'The Lame Lover,' 1770. 15. 'The Maid of Bath,' 1771, printed in 1778. 16. 'The Nabob,' 1772, printed 1778. 17. 'The Bankrupt,' 1772. 18. 'The Cozeners,' 1774, printed 1778. 19. 'A Trip to Calais,' 1776, printed 1778. 20. 'The Capuchin,' altered from the former, which was prohibited. The anonymous mock tragedy 'The Tailors,' has also been commonly attributed to him. [Vide Plate XXXI]

FOPPENS, *John Francis* (*Biog.*) an historian and biographer of Louvain, who died in 1761, was the author of, 1. 'Batavia Sacra,' &c. fol. 1714. 2. 'Historia Episcopatus Antverpiensis,' 4to. Bruxel. 1717. 3. 'Historia Sylvæ-ducensis,' ibid. 1721. 4. A new edition of 'Auberti Miræi Opera Diplomatica et Historica,' 2 vols. fol. ibid. 1723. 5. 'Diplomatum Belgicorum nova Collectio,' 2 vols. fol. 1734, and 1748, being a supplement to the former. 6. 'Bibliotheca Belgica,' 2 vols. 4to. 1739. 7. 'Chronologia sacra Episcoporum Belgii, ab anno 1561 ad annum 1761,' 12mo. a work in verse. 8. A new edition of the 'Basilica Bruxellensis,' of J. B. Christian, at Mechlin, 2 vols. 8vo. 1743.

FORBES, *Alexander de* (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, defended the castle of Urquhart in 1304, against king Edward I, who, taking it, put every person to the sword.

FORBES, *Sir Alexander de*, was among the Scottish forces sent to the assistance of the Dauphin of France, afterwards Charles VII; and had a share in the victory gained over the English at Bauge, in Anjou, in 1421, when the duke of Clarence, commander of the hostile army, was killed. He died in 1448.

FORBES, *Alexander, fourth Lord*, taking up the cause of his murdered sovereign James III, raised a large body of men to revenge his death. After submitting to James IV, he died in 1491.

FORBES, *John, Master of*, was accused in 1536 of treason, by George, earl of Huntly, and being found guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, was executed in 1537.

FORBES, *Alexander, tenth Lord*, distinguished himself in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and afterwards, on his return home, he commanded the forces sent in 1643 against the rebels.

FORBES, *William, the eleventh Lord*, died in 1691, after having displayed his zeal in the cause of Charles I.

FORBES, *William, twelfth Lord*, was very warm in the cause of the revolution, which placed William III of England on the throne, and died in 1716, after having been Privy Counsellor to queen Anne.

FORBES, *Sir Arthur*, vide *Granard*.

FORBES, *William* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen in 1585, promoted in 1633 to the episcopal church founded by Charles I, and died in 1634. He wrote a treatise tending to pacify controversies, entitled 'Considerationes modestæ et pacificæ Controversiarum de Justificatione,' &c. London, 1658.

FORBES, *Patrick*, bishop of Aberdeen, was born in 1564, and died in 1635, after having held the bishopric about 17 years. He wrote a 'Commentary upon the Revelutions,' Lond. 1613.

FORBES, *John*, son of the preceding, and also bishop of Aberdeen, was expelled from his divinity professorship by the covenanters, and died at his estate at Corse in 1648. His works, the most important of which was his 'Institutiones historico-theologicæ,' were published at Amsterdam in 2 vols. fol. 1703.

FORBES (*Her.*) the name of a family derived from the barony of Forbes, which is the first on the union roll, and as such takes rank before all the lords of Parliament. The date of creation is not exactly known, but the title of lord Forbes is first recorded in 1442. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* Azure, three bears' heads, couped *argent*, muzzled *gules*.
*Crest.* A stag's head attired *proper*.
*Supporters.* Two greyhounds *argent*, each having a plain collar *gules*.
*Motto.* "Grace me guide."

FORBES, the name of a younger branch of the above-mentioned family, which also enjoys the dignity of the peerage, first conferred on sir Arthur Forbes, who in 1675 was created baron Clanehugh, and viscount Granard, and in 1684 was advanced to the dignity of earl of Granard. George, the sixth earl, was in 1806 created an English peer by the style and title of lord Granard, of Castle Donnington, co. Leicestershire. [Vide *Granard*]

FORBES, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl of Granard.

FORBES, *Duncan* (*Biog.*) a Scotch lawyer, was born at Cul-

loden, in the county of Inverness, in 1685, and died in 1747. His writings were mostly on theological subjects.

FORBIN, *Claude Chevalier de* (*Hist.*) a French naval officer of great repute, who distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV, and died in 1733, at the age of 77. He was the author of 'Memoires,' printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1730.

FORBIN, *Toussaint de* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal of the same noble family as the preceding, was consecrated bishop of Dyne in 1656, translated to the see of Marseilles in 1668, created a cardinal by Alexander VIII, and died in 1713, after having been employed by Louis XIV on different important missions, which he executed with singular seal and address.

FORBISHER (*Biog.*) vide *Frobisher.*

FORBONNOIS (*Biog.*) or *Forbonnais, Francis Veron de,* a political and financial writer of France, was born at Mons in 1722, and died in 1800, leaving, 1. 'Theorie et Pratique du Commerce et de la Marine,' 1753, a free translation from the Spanish of Geron. de Votariz. 2. 'Considerations sur les Finances d'Espagne,' &c. 3. 'Essai sur la Partie politique du Commerce de Terre et de Mer,' &c. 1754, which in three weeks passed through two editions, and was reprinted in 1766, and 1796. 4. 'Principes et Observations economiques,' 1767, and 'Supplement,' &c. 1768, &c. 5. 'Prospectus sur les Finances,' 1789, &c.

FORCE, *Francis Duc de la* (*Biog.*) having joined the party of the Huguenots, was massacred in his bed on St. Bartholomew's day, as also his eldest son Arnaud.

FORCE, *James Duc de la,* younger son of the preceding, who escaped the massacre to which his father and brother fell victims, fought under Henry IV, and espoused the side of the Huguenots, but having made his peace with Louis XIII, he was created marshal of France, and died in 1652, at the age of 89, after having gained signal successes over the Spaniards.

FORCELLINI, *Ægidio* (*Biog.*) or *Giles,* a lexicographer, was born at Treviso, in the Venetian territory, in 1688, and died in 1768, after having had a considerable share in the compilation of a Latin Dictionary, entitled 'Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, consilio et cura Jacobi Facciolati, opera et studio Ægidii Forcellini, alumni seminarii Patavini lucubratum,' which was published in 4 vols. fol. Patav. 1771.

FORD (*Her.*) the name of a family of Devonshire, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1793 on sir Francis Ford, one of the council in Barbadoes, the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* Per pale *gules* and *or,* two bends vaire on a canton of the second, a greyhound current *sable.*

*Crest.* A greyhound's head erased *gules,* muzzled *or.*

*Motto.* "Omnium rerum vicissitudo."

FORD, *John* (*Biog.*) an early English writer, and a native of Devonshire in the 16th century, was the author of 'Fame's Memoriall,' &c. a poem on the death of the Earl of Devonshire, and other poems; besides eleven tragedies, an edition of which was published in 1811, under the title of 'The Dramatic works of John Ford, with an introduction and explanatory notes, by Henry Weber, Esq.' 2 vols. 8vo.

FORD, *Simon,* a Latin poet and divine, and a native of Devonshire, was born in 1619, and died in 1684, leaving, 1. 'Ambitio sacra, Conciones duæ Latinè habitæ ad Academicos,' 4to. Oxon. 1650. 2. Several select poems, published separately in 1666, &c. and collected afterwards in one volume, entitled 'Poemata Londinensia,' &c. 3. 'Carmen funebre, ex occasione Northamptonæ conflagratæ,' 4to. Lond. 1676; this was translated, or rather imitated by F. A. (Fernando Archer) 4to. 4. 'A Panegyric on Charles I,' &c.

FORD, *Sir John,* an ingenious gentleman of Harting, in Sussex, was born in 1605, and died in 1670. He published 'A design for bringing a river from Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, to St. Giles's in the Fields, near London,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1641. 2. 'Experimental Proposals how the King may have money to pay and maintain his fleets with ease to the people,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1666.

FORDUN, *John de* (*Biog.*) a Scotch historian of the 14th century, was the author of 'Scoti-Chronicon,' of which an edition was printed by Hearne, in 5 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1722; and one by Mr. Goodall, in fol. Edinburgh. MS. copies of this work are very numerous in our public libraries.

FORDWICH, *Viscount* (*Her.*) the title commonly borne by the eldest son of the earl Cowper.

FORDYCE, *David* (*Biog.*) professor of philosophy at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, was born in 1711, and perished on the coast of Holland in a storm in 1751. He was author of, 1. 'The Elements of Moral Philosophy,' which was first published in Dodsley's Preceptor, afterwards separately in 1754, and has gone through several editions. 2. 'Dialogues concerning Education,' the first volume in 1745, and the second in 1748. 3. 'A Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching,' 12mo. in 1752, and frequently reprinted with his brother Dr. James Fordyce's sermons on 'The Eloquence of the Pulpit.' 4. 'The Temple of Virtue,' a dream, left unfinished, but completed by his brother.

FORDYCE, *James,* a brother of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen in 1720, and died in 1796. Among his printed works are, 1. 'Sermons to Young Women,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1765. 2. 'Addresses to Young Men,' 2 vols. 12mo. 1777. 3. 'A Volume of Poems,' besides several Sermons, &c.

FORDYCE, *Sir William,* another brother of the preceding, and a physician, who died in 1792, was the author of 'A Treatise on the venerea. Disease,' another on 'Fevers,' and a third on 'The ulcerated Sore Throat,' &c.

FORDYCE, *George,* nephew to the preceding, and also a physician, was born in 1736, and died in 1802, leaving a variety of treatises on medical and philosophical subjects, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions, or the Medical and Chirurgical Transactions.

FOREIRO (*Biog.*) or *Forerius, Francis,* a Dominican of Lisbon, was born in 1523, and died in 1581, leaving, among his works, 'Isaiæ Prophetæ vetus et nova ex Hebraico versio,' fol. Venet. 1563, which was afterwards added to the London edition of the 'Critici Sacri.'

FORESTER (*Her.*) vide *Grimston.*

FORESTI (*Biog.*) or *Foresta, James Philip de,* better known by the name of *Philip of Bergamo,* an Augustine, was born in 1434, and died in 1520, leaving a chronicle from Adam to 1503; besides 'Confessional, or Interrogatorium,' fol. Venet. 1487; and 'De Fœminis illustribus,' fol. Ferrar. 1497.

FORESTUS, *Petrus* (*Biog.*) or *Peter van Forrest,* a physician of Alcmaer, was born in 1522, and died in 1597, leaving 'Observationum et Curationum medicinalium, sive Medicinæ theoricæ et practicæ libri 28,' 2 vols. fol. Francof. 1602; also a third and fourth volume of the same work in 1604 and 1607. A fifth volume was added under the title of 'Observationum et Curationum chirurgicarum libri quinque,' &c. fol. 1610. All these books of observations were printed separately at Leyden, between 1589 and 1610. Complete collections of his works have since been published at various times, and in various places.

FORMEY, *John Henry Samuel* (*Biog.*) a Prussian writer, originally of a French refugee family, was born at Berlin in 1711, and died in 1797. Among his numerous works are, 1. 'Articles des Pacta Conventa dressés et conclus entre les etats de Pologne et le roi Frederic Auguste,' 4to. 1733, translated from the Latin. 3. 'Bibliotheque Germanique,' which he edited from Vol. XXVII. 4. 'Remarques historiques sur les Medailles et Monnoies,' 4to. Berlin, 1740. 5. 'Memoirs pour servir à l'Histoire de Pologne,' 8vo. Hague, 1741. 6. 'Eloges des Academiciens de Berlin et de divers autres savans,' 2 vols. 12mo. Berlin, 1757. 7. 'Principes du Droit Naturel et des Gens,' 3 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, from Wolff's Latin work. 8. 'Le Systeme du Vrai Bonheur,' 1751. 9. 'Melanges philosophiques,' 2 vols. 12mo. Leyden, 1754, translated afterwards into English. 10. 'Principes élementaires de Belles Lettres,'

Berlin, 1759. 11. 'Introduction general aux Sciences avec des Conseils pour former une Bibliotheque choisie,' &c.

FORMIÆ (*Geog.*) a maritime town of Campania, whose ancient inhabitants were called *Læstrygones*. Its wine is celebrated by Horace.

*Horat.* l. 1, od. 20.

— *Mea nec Falernæ*
*Temperant vites, neque Formiani*
*Pocula colles.*

*Cic. Epist. ad Attic.* l. 1, ep. 4; *Diodor.* l. 4; *Strab.* l. 5; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3.

FORSKAL, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1736, and died in 1763, leaving notes and descriptions of Egypt and Arabia, which were published after his death in 3 vols. 4to. Copenhagen, 1775.

FORREST, *Robert* (*Biog.*) a law-writer, is known by his 'Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer in 41 Geo. III,' forming only part of a volume printed in 8vo. 1802.

FORSTER, *John* (*Biog.*) a German divine, was born at Augsburg in 1495, and died in 1556, leaving a 'Hebrew Dictionary,' fol. Basil. 1564.

Forster, *John*, another German divine, who died in 1613, was the author of a work, 'De Interpretatione Scripturarum,' 4to. Wittemb. 1608; besides 'Commentaries on Exodus,' &c.

Forster, *Nathaniel*, an English divine and scholar, was born at Plimstock, Devonshire, in 1717, and died in 1757, leaving, 1. 'Reflections on the natural Antiquity of Government, Arts, and Sciences in Egypt,' Oxford, 1743. 2. 'Platonis dialogi quinque recensuit, &c. N. Forster,' 1745. 3. 'Appendix Liviana,' &c. published without a name; it was the joint work of Dr. Forster and another. 4. 'A Dissertation on the account supposed to have been given of Jesus Christ by Josephus,' &c. ibid. 1749. 5. 'Biblia Hebraica, sine punctis,' 2 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1750. 6. 'Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's Dissertation on the power of States to deny civil protection to the marriages of Minors,' &c. Lond. 1755.

Forster, *John Reinhold*, a naturalist, was born at Dirchaw, in Polish Prussia, in 1729, and died in 1799. His principal work, on Botany, entitled 'Characteres generum Plantarum,' &c. was written in conjunction with his son; besides which he published his 'History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North,' and some other things connected with natural history.

Forster, *George*, son of the preceding, was born in 1754, and died in 1792, at the age of 30, after having accompanied his father in his voyage round the world, and assisted him in his literary labours. He also wrote some small pieces himself, and was concerned for some time with professor Lichtenberg in the publication of the Gottingen Magazine.

FORSTNER, *Christopher* (*Biog.*) a lawyer of Austria, was born in 1598, and died in 1667, leaving, 1. 'Hypomnemata politica,' 8vo. 1623. 2. 'De Principatu Tiberii,' &c. 3. A Collection of his Letters on the Peace of Munster.

FORSYTH, *William* (*Biog.*) an horticulturist of Old Meldrum, in the county of Aberdeen, was born in 1737, and died in 1804, leaving, 1. 'Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries of fruit and forest Trees,' 1791. 2. 'A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees,' 4to. 1802.

FORT, *Francis le* (*Hist.*) a native of Geneva, and an officer in the Russian army under Peter I, displayed such abilities at the siege of Azof, and elsewhere, that he was made commander of the emperor's forces, and afterwards prime minister, which latter post he filled with great honour to himself, and benefit to the nation, and died in 1699.

FORTE, *Sir Richard le* (*Hist.*) the founder of the Fortescue family [vide *Fortescue*], and a distinguished soldier in the army of William the Conqueror, contributed very materially to the decisive victory gained at Hastings by the valour which he displayed on that occasion, having three horses killed under him.

FORTESCUE, *Sir John, Knt.* son of the preceding, and of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, was also a distinguished commander at the battle of Hastings; for which he was rewarded with a grant of many lands in the county of Devon.

Fortescue, *Sir John, Knt.* a descendant of the above-mentioned sir Richard, was one of the heroes who signalized themselves in the service of Henry V during his wars in France. He received the honour of knighthood upon the reduction of Meaux, the capital of La Brie, in 1422, of which he was made governor and captain.

Fortescue, *Sir John*, the distinguished lawyer, and second son of sir John above-mentioned, was educated in Lincoln's Inn, called to the degree of Serjeant at Law in 1430, constituted King's Serjeant in 1441, made Lord Chief Justice of England the next year; and, being a particular favourite with Henry VI, was by him promoted to the post of Lord Chancellor. He shared in the misfortunes of his royal master, and was obliged for some time to live in exile; but the house of Lancaster being unable to retrieve their fortunes, Fortescue made his peace with Edward IV, and spent, as is supposed, the remainder of his days in retirement. His works, which have contributed to give his name considerable celebrity, are, 1. 'De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,' written for the benefit of prince Edward, who was afterwards murdered; and first published, in the reign of Henry VIII, by Edward Whitchurch, in 16mo. but without a date; in 1516 it was translated by Robert Mulcaster, and printed by R. Tottel, and again in 1598, 1599, and 1609. Fortescue with Hengham's 'Summa,' was published likewise in 12mo. 1616, 1660, and again with Selden's notes in 1672. The original was printed in fol. 1737; and, lastly, with an English translation, and illustrated with the notes of Selden, 8vo. 1775; to which were added large historical notes by F. Gregor, esq. 2. 'The Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy as it more particularly regards the English Constitution,' faithfully transcribed from the MS. copy in the Bodleian library, collated with three other copies, and published with some remarks by John Fortescue Aland, of the Inner Temple, esq. F. R. S. 8vo. 1714, and again in 1719. The remaining works of this author were never published; but some of them are still preserved in libraries, and are known by their titles; as, 1. 'Opusculum de Natura Legis Naturæ et de ejus Censura in Successione Regnorum supremorum.' 2. 'Defensio Juris Domus Lancastriæ.' 3. 'Genealogy of the House of Lancaster.' 4. 'Of the Title of the House of York.' 5. 'Genealogiæ Regum Scotiæ.' 6. 'A Dialogue between Understanding and Faith.' 7. 'A Prayer Book which savours much of the times we live in.' The Lord Chancellor is said also to have drawn up the statute 28 Henry VI, 'Of Resumption of certain Grants of the Crown,' which is, however, not extant in any present edition of the statutes. He also wrote an apology for his conduct in making his peace with Edward IV, which was never published, but was seen by Mr. Selden, as he himself informs us in his preface to Fortescue's book, 'De Laudibus.'

Fortescue, *Sir John*, vide *Aland*.

Fortescue (*Her.*) the name of the family, of which honourable mention has already been made under *History*, is derived from *forte scutum*, because sir Richard le Forte above-mentioned bore a strong shield before William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings; whence the word *scutum*, or *escu*, was added by the family to their original name, as also their motto, "Forte Scutum Salus Ducum." The first of this family who obtained the peerage was sir John Fortescue Aland [vide *Aland*], who was created in 1746 lord Fortescue, of Credan, in Ireland. This title became extinct at the death of his son Dormer, the second lord Fortescue; but Hugh Fortescue, esq. a descendant of an elder branch of

the same family, was created a peer of England in 1746 by the title of lord Fortescue, baron of Castle-hill, co. Devon, and earl of Clinton. The earldom of Clinton became extinct at his death; but Hugh, the third lord Fortescue, was in 1789 advanced to the dignities of a viscount and earl. The titles, arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Titles.* Fortescue, earl of Fortescue, viscount Ebrington, lord Fortescue, and baron of Castle-hill.

*Arms.* *Azure*, a bend ingrailed *argent*, cotized *or*.

*Crest.* On a wreath a plain shield *argent*.

*Supporters.* Two greyhounds *argent*, each having a ducal collar and line *gules*.

*Motto,* "Forte Scutum Salus Ducum."

FORTIFIOCCA, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an Italian writer of the 14th century, wrote a history of the conspiracy of Gabrini, in the vernacular Roman tongue of that time, which was printed in 1694.

FORTIGUERRA, *Nicholas* (*Ecc.*) a cardinal, and bishop of Theano, descended from an illustrious family of Pistoia, in Tuscany, was promoted to the see of Theano by Pius II, created a cardinal in 1460, and died in 1473, after having been employed in important missions by the popes Eugene IV, Nicholas V, and Pius II.

FORTUNA (*Myth.*) a goddess, more particularly honoured by the Romans under the names of Fortuna bona, mala fœmina, virilis, constans, inconstans, primigenia, redux, publica, parva, salutaris, &c. Tullus Hostilius first built a temple to her, but her most famous temple was at Antium, whither offerings and presents were sent from all parts of Italy. Some mention is made in Homer of a nymph named τύχη, whom he makes to be daughter of Oceanus; and Pindar makes her to be one of the Parcæ. *Hom. Hymn. in Cerer.; Pind. apud Paus.* l. 7; *Cic. de Div.* l. 2; *Horat.* l. 1, od. 35; *Dionys. Hal.* l. 4; *Liv.* l. 10; *Val. Max.* l. 1; *Vitruv.* l. 3; *Ovid. Fast.* l. 6; *Lucan.* l. 2; *Sil. Ital.* l. 8; *Strab.* l. 1; *Lactant. Inst. Div.* l. 3.

FORTUNA (*Numis.*) this goddess was generally represented with a rudder in her hands, and a cornucopia, to denote her government of human affairs, and that she bestows plenty. She is represented in fig. 1, restraining a horse, to denote Fortuna manens; but in some medals, or statues, she is furnished with wings, to denote her inconstancy, and in others she has a wheel in her hands; and on one statue

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*




*Fig. 3.*




she is depicted, as in fig. 3, with a babe in her arms, as the patroness of foundling children, and is thus denominated, Fortuna rumalia, or, suckling of children; from ruma, a breast. Many medals are inscribed with her peculiar epithets, as, FORTUNA MANENS. — FORTUNA BONA. — FORTUNA OBSEQUENS. — FORTUNA REDUX.—FORTUNA MULIEBRIS, &c. *Vaill. Pr.* t. ii.; *Tristan. Comment. Hist.; Mediobarbus, &c.*

FORTUNATÆ *Insulæ* (*Geog.*) or *Canariæ*, islands at the West of Mauritania, in the Atlantic, supposed to be the *Canary Isles* of the moderns. *Horat.* l. 4, od. 8; *Strab.* l. 1; *Plin.* l. 6; *Plut. in Sertor.*

FORTUNATUS (*Bibl.*) a disciple mentioned by St. Paul. 1 *Cor.* xvi. There is a Fortunatus mentioned by St. Clement, who may be the same.

FORUM, *Appii* (*Bibl.*) the town mentioned under *Geography*, is also referred to under the same name in *Acts* xxviii.

FORUM (*Geog.*) a name applied to many Roman towns having a market-place, or, more properly, a court of justice, in which the prætor heard causes.

FORUM, *Appii*, a town of Latium, on the Appian way, to which Horace alludes.

*Hor.* l. 1, sat. 5.

> —— *Inde Forum Appi*
> *Differtum nautis cauponibus atque malignis.*

*C. ad Att.* l. 1, ep. 10; *Diod.* l. 20; *Liv.* l. 8; *Plin.* l. 14, &c.

FORUM, *Allieni*, now *Ferrara*, a town of Italy. *Tac. Hist.* l. 3.

FORUM, *Aurelia*, now *Montalto*, a town of Etruria.

FORUM, *Claudii*, now *Oriolo*, another town of Etruria.

FORUM, *Cornelii*, now *Imola*, a third town. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12.

FORUM, *Domitii*, now *Frontignan*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.

FORUM, *Flaminii*, now *San Giovanni*, a town of Umbria.

FORUM, *Gallorum*, now *Castel Franco*, a town of Gallia Togata, in the Via Æmilia.

FORUM, *Julii*, now *Frejus*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12, ep. 26; *Strab.* l. 4; *Mela*, l. 2; *Plin.* l. 3; *Tacit.* l. 3; &c.

FORUM, *Voconii*, supposed to be now *Draguignan*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 10, ep. 17.

FORUM, or *Forajuliensis urbs*, now *Friuli*, a town of Venice. *Cic. ad Fam.* l. 12, ep. 26.

FORUM (*Topog.*) is also the name of some places in Rome, so denominated, either from the market-place, or the court of justice.

FORUM, *Augusti*, where now stands the church of Adrian.

FORUM, *Boarium*, the site of the present church of St. George.

FORUM, *Cæsaris*, on the left as you descend the Capitoline hill to go to the Forum Romanum.

FORUM, *Olitorium*, now *Piazza Montarara*.

FORUM, *Romanum*, by distinction called the *Forum*, near to the portico of Faustina, between the Capitoline and the Palatine hills.

*Ovid. de Pont.* l. 1, ep. 8.

> *Te modo Campus habet, densâ modo porticus umbrâ,*
> *Nunc, in quo ponis tempora rara, Forum.*

*Prop.* l. 4, el. 4.

> *Atque ubi nunc terris dicuntur jura subactis,*
> *Stabant Romano pila Sabina foro.*

*Ovid. Trist.* l. 4, el. 4.

> *Cujus in ingenio patriæ facundia linguæ est,*
> *Qua prior in Latio non fuit ulla Foro.*

FORUM, *Trajani*, between the Capitoline and Quirinal hills, is well known by Trajan's pillar, which still stands there. *Panciroll. Descript. Urb.; Marlian. Topog. Urb. Rom.; Nardin. Rom. Vet.; Boissard. Topogr. Urb.*

FORUM, *Julii* (*Numis.*) this town, which was a Roman colony, is known by some medals bearing the inscription, COL. JUL. OCTAV.—COL. FOR. JUL.

FORUM, *Trajanum*, is represented with Trajan's pillar on some medals bearing the inscription, FORUM TRAJANI S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.

FOSCARINI, *Michael* (*Biog.*) an historian of Venice, was born in 1628, and died in 1692, leaving a continuation of the Venetian history, which was first written by Nani. It was published in 4to. 1692, making the 10th volume of the collection of Venetian historians, published in 4to. 1718. Two novels by him are extant in an Italian collection, called, 'Novelle degli Academici incogniti,' 4to. 1651.

FOSSE, *Charles de la* (*Biog.*) a French painter, was born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1716. He was employed by Louis XIV, and patronized by William III of England.

FOSSE, *Anthony de la*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1658, and died in 1708, leaving some tragedies and other pieces, both in prose and verse, in the Italian, which were well received. His 'Polixene, Manlius, and Theseus,' published in his 'Theatre,' 2 vols. 12mo. maintained their station on the French boards till the revolution.

FOSTER, *Sir Michael* (*Hist.*) an English judge, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1689, educated at Oxford, admitted into the Society of the Inner Temple in 1707, made

one of the Justices of the King's Bench in 1745, and died in 1765. He published, 1. 'A Letter of Advice to Protestant Dissenters,' 1720. 2. 'An Examination of the scheme of Church Power, laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani,' &c. 2. 'Report of the Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of the Rebels in 1746, and other Crown Cases,' fol. 1763, and 8vo. 1776, and a third time in royal 8vo. 1792; the two last edited by Michael Dodson, esq. with some additional discourses on the crown law, &c.

Foster (*Her.*) the name of a family who derive their descent in the female line from that of De Burgh. Margaretta Burgh, who married the right hon. John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, was created, in 1790, baroness Oriel, of Collon, co. Louth, and advanced in 1797 to the dignity of viscountess Ferrard.

Foster, *Samuel* (*Biog.*) a mathematician of Northamptonshire, was sent to Cambridge in 1616, and died in 1652, leaving, 1. 'The Description and Use of a small portable Quadrant,' &c. 4to. 1624; which has been reprinted several times, and was originally published at the end of 'Gunter's description of the Crosse staff, in three books.' 2. 'The Art of Dialling,' 4to. 1638; reprinted in 1675, with many additions from the author. 3. 'Posthuma Fosteri,' &c. 4to. 1652. 4. 'Four Treatises of Dialling,' 4to. 1654. 5. 'The Sector Altered,' &c. 4to. 1661. 6. 'Miscellanies, or Mathematical Lucubrations of Mr. Samuel Foster, published, and many of them translated into English, by the care and industry of John Twysden, C. L. M. D.' &c.

Foster, *William*, a disciple of Mr. Oughtred, was the author of a book entitled, 'The Circles of Proportion, and the Horizontal Instrument,' &c. 4to. 1633.

Foster, *James*, a dissenting minister, was born in 1697 at Exeter, and died in 1753, leaving, 1. 'A Defence of the usefulness, truth, and excellency, of the Christian Revelation;' against Tindal's 'Christianity as old as the Creation,' 1731. 2. 'Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue,' 4to. 3. 'An Account of Lord Kilmarnock,' &c.

Foster, *John*, a scholar, was born at Windsor in 1731, educated at Eton, elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1748, and died in 1773, leaving, 'An Essay on the different nature of Accent and Quantity,' &c. 1762.

FOTHERBY, *Martin* (*Biog.*) an English divine, was born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1559, and died in 1622, leaving, 1. 'Four Sermons, whereunto is added an answer unto certain Objections of one unresolved as concerning the use of the Crosse in Baptism,' 1608. 2. 'Atheomastin;' which was published after his death.

FOTHERGILL, *George* (*Biog.*) principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and native of Westmoreland, was born in 1705, and died in 1760, leaving two volumes of sermons, published in 8vo.

Fothergill, *John*, a physician and native of Yorkshire, was born in 1712, and died in 1780. He published, 'De Emeticorum Usu in variis morbis tractandis,' a thesis which has been republished in a collection of theses by Smellie; besides an account of the putrid sore throat, numerous papers on subjects of medicine and natural history, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, and the 'Medical Observations and Inquiries.'

FOUCAULT, *Nicolas Joseph* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, and a man of some distinction in his time, was born at Paris in 1643, and died in 1721, leaving an account of the discovery which he made of the ancient town of the Vinducassiani, near Caen; which is inserted in the first volume of the history of the academy of inscriptions, with an enumeration of the coins, marbles, and other antiquities there found. He also discovered in the abbey of Moissac, in Querci, a MS. of Lactantius, 'De Mortibus Persecutorum,' till then only known by a quotation from St. Jerom. From this MS. Baluce published the work.

FOUCQUET, *Nicholas* (*Hist.*) marquis of Belle Isle, and superintendant of the finances, was born in 1615, and died in prison in 1680, after having squandered away the public money for his own gratification, and been condemned to perpetual imprisonment for his offence.

Foucquet, *Charles Louis Augustus*, vide *Bellisle*.

FOUJEROUX, *de Bondarez Augustus Dennis* (*Biog.*) a member of the Academy of Sciences, was born at Paris in 1732, and died in 1789, leaving, 1. 'Memoires sur la formation des Os,' 8vo. 1780. 2. 'L'Art de l'Ardosier,' 1762; 'L'Art de travailler les Cuirs dorés;' 'L'Art de Tonnelier,' 1752; 'L'Art de Coutelier;' all which form part of the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. 3. 'Recherches sur les Ruines d'Herculaneum,' &c. 8vo. 1769. 4. 'Observations faites sur les Cotes de Normandie,' 4to. 1773; besides a number of Miscellaneous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

FOUILLON, *James* (*Biog.*) a licentiate of the Sorbonne, was born at Rochelle in 1670, and died in 1736, leaving several theological works: among others, 'Traité de l'Equilibre,' a small piece, containing observations on the 101 propositions censured by the bull Unigenitus. 'L'Histoire du Cas de Conscience,' 8 vols. 12mo. 1705.

FOULIS (*Her.*) the name of a family of French extraction, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1619 on sir David Foulis, cofferer to prince Henry, and afterwards to prince Charles, in the reign of James. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms.* *Argent*, three laurel or bay leaves erect *proper*.

*Crest.* Out of a crescent *argent*, a cross forme fitché *sable*; also a demi-unicorn, winged, has been sometimes borne.

Foulis (*Biog.*) *Robert* and *Andrew*, two brothers, printers at Glasgow, who died, the latter in 1774, and the former in 1776, are well known by their editions of the classics, which are in considerable estimation. Among these may be enumerated, Homer, 4 vols. fol. Gr.; Herodotus, 9 vols. 12mo.; Thucydides, 8 vols. 12mo.; Xenophon, 8 vols. 12mo.; Epictetus, 12mo.; Longinus, 12mo.; Ciceronis Opera, 20 vols. 12mo.; Horace, 12mo. and 4to.; Virgil, 12mo.; Tibullus and Propertius, 12mo.; Cornelius Nepos, 3 vols. 12mo.; Tacitus, 4 vols. 12mo.; Juvenal and Persius, 12mo.; Lucretius, 12mo.; besides a beautiful edition of the Greek testament, small 4to.; Gray's Poems, Pope's Works, &c.

FOULON (*Biog.*) or *Foullon, John Erard*, a German divine, and historian, of an ancient and distinguished family of Liege, was born in 1625, and died in 1668. Besides his theological works, which are numerous, he was the author of 'Historia Leodiensis, per Episcoporum et Principum Seriem,' &c. 3 vols. fol.

Foulon, *William* (*Biog.*) a Dutch poet, otherwise called *Gulielmus Graphæus*, was born at the Hague in 1448, and died in 1558, leaving several comedies, three of which, namely, 'Martyrum Johannis Pistorii;' 'Hypocrisis,' a tragi-comedy; and 'Acolastus de Filio Prodigo,' a comedy, were printed in 8vo. at Leyden. His 'Acolastus' was reprinted at Paris in 1554, with notes, by Gabriel Prateolus.

FOUNTAINE, *Sir Andrew, Knt.* (*Biog.*) an antiquary, whose ancestors were seated at Narford, in Norfolk, as early as the reign of Henry III, was educated at Oxford, under Dr. Aldrich, and died in 1753, warden of the mint, leaving a valuable collection of books, prints, portraits, medals, &c.

FOUQUIERES, *James* (*Biog.*) a Flemish painter of Antwerp, was born in 1580, and died in 1659. He was one of the most celebrated landscape painters in his time, who is compared with Titian, and considered in some respects equal.

FOURCROY, *Charles René de* (*Hist.*) marechal de camp, was born at Paris in 1715, and after a life of active service for the benefit of his country, he died in 1791.

Fourcroy, *Anthony Francis* (*Biog.*) a French chemist, was born at Paris in 1755, and died in 1809, being one among the number of scientific men whom the revolutionary tri-

bunals had spared. Fourcroy's works hold the first rank on the subject of chemistry, in France: they are, 1. A translation of Ramassini 'On the Diseases of Artisans,' 1776. 2. 'Leçon's elementaires d'Histoire naturelle et de Chimie,' 2 vols. 8vo.; of which there have been many editions, the last in 5 vols. 8vo. 1794. 3. 'Memoires et Observations pour servir de suite aux Elemens de Chimie,' 8vo. 1784. 4. 'Principes de Chimie à l'Usage de l'école veterinaire,' 2 vols. 12mo. 5. 'L'Art de connoitre et d'employer les Medicamens dans les Maladies qui attaquent le Corps Humain,' 2 vols. 8vo. 1785. 6. An improved edition of Geoffry's 'Entomologia Parisiensis.' 7. 'Methode de Nomenclature chimique proposée par Morveau,' &c. with a new system of chemical characters, 8vo. 1787. 8. 'Essai sur le Phlogistique, et sur la Constitution des Acides,' from the English of Kirwan, with notes by Morveau, Lavoisier, Bertholet, and Fourcroy, 8vo. 1788. 9. 'Analyse chimique de l'eau sulphureuse d'Enghien, pour servir a l'Histoire des Eaux sulphureuses en general,' by Fourcroy and La Porte, 8vo. 1788. 10. 'Annales de Chimie,' conducted by Fourcroy, with the assistance of all the French chemists, and published periodically, from 1789 to 1794, in 18 vols. 8vo. 11. 'La Medicine éclairée par les Sciences physiques,' 12 vols. 8vo. 1791-2. 12. 'Philosophie chimique.' 13. 'Tableaux pour servir de resumé aux leçons de Chimie faites à l'Ecole de Medicine de Paris pendant 1799 et 1800.' 14. 'Systeme des Connoissances chimique, et de leur applications aux Phenomènes de la Nature et de l'Art,' 10 vols. 8vo. 1800, and 5 vols. 4to.; besides his contributions to the 'Magasin encyclopedique,' and the 'Journal de l'Ecole polytechnique.'

FOURMONT, *Stephen* (*Biog.*) an oriental professor of the Arabic and Chinese languages at Paris, was born at Herbelai, near Paris, in 1683, and died in 1743. His most considerable works are, 1. 'Racines de la Langue Latine,' put into French verse, 12mo. Paris, 1706. 2. 'Reflexions critiques sur les Histoires des anciens Peuples ou jusqu'au Temps de Cyrus,' 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1735. 3. 'Meditationes Sinicæ,' fol. Paris, 1737, including a grammar of the Chinese. 4. 'Catalogue de tous livres Chinois, Tartares et Indiens de la Bibliotheque du Roi,' &c. 1739. 5. 'Linguæ Sinarum mandarinæ hieroglyphicæ Grammatica duplex,' &c.; besides numerous dissertations on the same subjects in the Memoires of the Academy.

FOURNIER, *Peter Simon* (*Biog.*) a French engraver and letter-founder of Paris, was born in 1712, and died in 1768. His principal work is his 'Manuel Typographique utile aux gens de Lettres,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

FOWKE (*Her.*) a family of great antiquity and respectability, which has been long seated at Gunston, Brewood, and other parts of Staffordshire. Of this family is sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, who in 1814 was created a baronet; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Vert*, a fleur de lis *argent*.

*Crest.* A dexter arm embowed, habited *vert*, cuff *argent*, holding in his hand an arrow *or*, barbed and flighted of the second, point downwards.

FOWLER, *Edward* (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, was born at Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, in 1632; educated at Oxford; and at the revolution got promoted to the see of Gloucester, where he died in 1732. He mingled much in the controversies of the day, and wrote, 1. 'The Principles and Practices of certain moderate Divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians,' &c. 8vo. 1670. 2. 'The Design of Christianity,' &c. 8vo. 1671; which being attacked by John Bunyan he disgraced himself by a coarse reply, entitled 'Dirt wiped out, or a manifest discovery of the gross ignorance, erroneousness, and most unchristian and wicked spirit of one John Bunyan, Lay-preacher, in Bedford,' &c. 4to. 1672. 3. 'Libertas Evangelica,' &c. 8vo. 1680. 4. Some pieces against popery, as 'The Resolution of this case of Conscience, whether the Church of England's symbolizing, so far as it doth with the Church of Rome, makes it lawful to hold communion with the Church of Rome,' 4to. 1683; 'A defence of the Resolution,' &c. 5. 'Two Pieces on the Doctrine of the Trinity,' &c. 4to. 1694.

FOWLER, *John* (*Biog.*) an English printer, was born at Bristol; educated at Winchester school; admitted of New College, Oxford, in 1555; and died in 1579; after having rendered essential service to the Romish church by printing their books against protestant writers. He published, 1. 'Loca Communia Theologica;' a compendium of the 'Summa Theologiæ,' of Thomas Aquinas. 2. 'Additiones in Chronica Genebrardi.' 3. 'A Psalter for Catholics,' which was answered by Sampson, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1578; besides some epigrams and poems, and a translation from Latin into English of 'The Epistle of Osorius;' and the 'Oration of Pet. Frarin against the unlawful Insurrection of the Protestants, under the pretence to reform religion,' Antwerp, 1566; this was answered by William Fulke, divinity professor at Cambridge.

FOWLER, *Christopher*, a nonconformist, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire; educated at Oxford; joined the presbyterians at the breaking out of the rebellion; was ejected for nonconformity, after the restoration; and died in 1676; leaving, 1. 'Dæmonium meridianum,' or Satan at noon, &c. 4to. Lond. 1655. 2. 'Dæmonium meridianum,' &c. a second part, 1656.

FOWLER, *Thomas*, a physician, was born at York in 1736, and died in 1801, leaving, 1. 'Medical Reports on the effects of Tobacco,' 1785. 2. 'Medical Reports on the effects of Arsenic,' 1786. 3. 'Medical Reports on the acute and chronic rheumatism,' 1798; besides several contributions of his to the Medical Commentaries and Annals of Medicine, edited by Dr. Duncan, Edinburgh.

FOX, *Richard*, (*Ecc.*) an English prelate, and founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was the son of Thomas Fox, and was born at Ropesley, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. He was promoted to the see of Exeter, and appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1487, translated successively to the sees of Bath and Wells, Winchester and Durham, and died in 1528, after having employed the greater part of his public life in the service of Henry VII, by whom he was sent on almost every mission of any importance into France, Germany, and Scotland. Although he was supplanted in the favour of Henry VIII by cardinal Wolsey, yet he retained his seat in the Privy Council, and made his appearance in Parliament a few years before his death, when he was totally blind. [Vide Plate XII]

FOX, *Edward*, almoner to king Henry VIII, and bishop of Hereford, was born at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, and after passing through Eton was admitted of King's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected provost in 1528; was sent ambassador to Rome with Stephen Gardiner, afterwards bishop of Winchester, on the subject of Henry's divorce; was afterwards employed in embassies both in England and Germany; and being promoted in 1535 to the see of Hereford, he exerted himself strenuously to promote the reformation, and died in 1538. He wrote 'De vera Differentia regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ,' &c. 1534 and 1538, which was translated into English by Henry, lord Strafford; besides annotations on Mantuan, the poet; and a letter from him respecting their proceedings at Cambridge, when sent to obtain the opinion of the university on the king's divorce.

FOX, *John, Esq.* of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, took up arms for Charles I, and afterwards fought at the battle of Worcester in 1651, in the service of Charles II, whom he served after the restoration as Clerk of the Acatry to his household.

Fox, *Sir Stephen*, younger brother of the preceding, distinguished himself no less by his talent than by his fidelity to his royal masters, Charles I and II, during their troubles; and after the restoration was high in the confidence, not only of Charles II, but of his successors James II and William III, by whom he was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and continued in the several changes of that reign until he retired from public business in 1701. His last act as a statesman was to lead queen Anne, by her majesty's particular desire, as she went in procession in 1702; but he survived this transaction some years, and died in 1716. He performed many acts of munificence, as that of building the church at Farley at his own expense; building and founding an hospital there for six old men and six old women; likewise building a church at Culford, in Suffolk; pewing the body of the cathedral church of Sarum, &c.; but his most noble benefaction was that of 13,000*l.* towards the erection of Chelsea-Hospital, the design of which was first projected by him.

Fox, *Charles*, the eldest surviving son of the preceding, was early engaged in public business, being employed as Paymaster-General of the forces, &c. in the reigns of Charles II; James II, William III, and queen Anne. He died in 1713, in the 54th year of his age

Fox, *Stephen*, vide *Ilchester*.

Fox, *Henry*, vide *Holland*.

Fox, *Charles James*, second surviving son of the first lord Holland, was born in 1748, and died in 1806, after having rendered his name celebrated as the great leader of opposition for the whole course of his political life, with the exception of the short intervals in which his party succeeded in getting into the places they so eagerly panted after. At the time of his death, he was at the head of the administration which obtained the name of "All the Talents." His principal works, as an author, are, 1. Several poems which were inserted in the 'Musæ Etonenses,' &c. 2. 'A Letter to the Electors of Westminster,' which passed through 13 editions within a few months. 3. 'A sketch of the character of the late most noble Francis, duke of Bedford, as delivered in his introductory speech to a motion for a new writ for Tavistock, on the 16th of March, 1802,' which report says is the only speech of his of which he ever attempted to make a copy. 4. 'A History of the early part of the Reign of James II, with an introductory chapter.' [Vide Plate IX]

Fox (*Her.*) the name of a family of Farley, in Wiltshire, which have made themselves memorable in history within the two last centuries, and enjoy the peerage in two branches. Stephen Fox, the eldest son of sir Stephen above-mentioned, was, in consideration of his father's services, and his own merits, created in 1741 a peer of this realm by the style and title of lord Ilchester, of Ilchester, co. Somersetshire, and baron Strangeways, of Woodford Strangeways, co. Dorset; in 1741 he received the additional dignity of a baron of this realm by the style and title of lord Ilchester and Stavordale, baron of Redlynch, co. Somerset; and in 1756 he was raised to the dignity of an earl by the title of earl of Ilchester. [Vide *Ilchester*] Henry, his younger brother, and the second son of sir Stephen Fox, was in 1763 raised to the peerage by the style and title of lord Holland, baron of Foxley, co. Wilts.

Fox, *John* (*Biog.*) an English divine and historian, was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517, and died in 1587, leaving, 1. 'De Censura, seu Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica, interpellatio ad Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem,' 8vo. 1551. 2. 'Tables of Grammar,' 1552. 3. 'Articuli, sive Aphorismi aliquot Joannis Wiclevi sparsim aut ex variis illius Opusculis excerpti per adversarios Papicolas, ac Concilio Constantiensi exhibiti.' 4. 'Collectanæ quædam ex Reginaldi Pococki Episcopi Cicestriensis opusculis exustis conservata,' &c. 5. 'Opistographia ad Oxonienses.' The three last printed with his 'Commentarii rerum in Ecclesia gestarum,' 8vo. Argentorat. 1554; besides some other works after the Calvinistical fashion; but that by which he is best known is his 'Acts and Monuments,' otherwise called 'Fox's Book of Martyrs,' which was first published in one thick folio volume in 1563, entitled 'Acts and Monuments of these latter and perilous days, touching matters of the Churche, wherein are comprehended and described the great persecutions and horrible troubles that have been wrought and practised by the Roman prelates in this realm of England and Scotland,' &c. It was afterwards enlarged first to two, and at length to three volumes folio, embracing a history of the Christian church from the earliest times, and in every part of the world. The ninth edition appeared in 1684. Fox left two sons, Samuel, afterwards fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and author of his father's life; and Thomas, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and physician in London. [Vide Plate XXV]

Fox, *George*, the first preacher of the sect called *Quakers*, was born at Drayton in the Clay, in Leicestershire, in 1624; and, after suffering imprisonment, and other hardships at different times for his eccentricities, he died in 1706. Although he was illiterate, yet he wrote much on the subjects which had taken possession of his mind.

Fox de Morzillo, *Sebastian*, a Spaniard, originally of the family of Foix, in Aquitaine, was born at Seville in 1528, and was drowned, as he was passing from Louvain to Spain, in the flower of his age, leaving, 1. 'De Studii philosophici ratione;' of which there is an edition joined to Nunnesius 'De recte conficiendo curriculo philosophico,' 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1621. 2. 'De Usu et Exercitatione Dialectica,' and 'De Demonstratione,' 8vo. Basil. 1556. 3. 'In Topica Ciceronis paraphrasis et scholia,' 8vo. Antv. 1550. 4. 'De Naturâ Philosophiæ, seu de Platonis et Aristotelis Consensione, Libri quinque,' 8vo. Lovan. 1554, and often reprinted. 5. 'De Juventute atque de Honore,' Basil. 6. 'Compendium Ethices,' &c. 8vo. Basil. 1554. 7. 'De conscribendâ Historiâ,' 8vo. Antv. and Paris. 1557, and Antv. 1564, &c.

FOXFORD, *Baron* (*Her.*) an English title enjoyed by the earl of Limerick.

FRACASTORIO (*Biog.*) or *Fracastoro, Jerome*, an Italian poet and physician, was born at Verona in 1483, and died in 1559. Of his poetry are now extant the three books of 'Siphili, sive de Morbo Gallico,' a book of miscellaneous poems, and two books of poems entitled 'Joseph.' He wrote in prose, treatises in the form of conversations 'De Anima Dialogus,' which he denominated Fracastorius; 'De Poetica,' entitled Naugerius, and 'De Intellectione,' entitled Turrius, from the name of the speakers; also some medical treatises, as 'De Sympathia et Antipathia,' 'De Contagione et Contagiosis morbis,' &c. His works have been printed separately and collectively, but the best edition of them collectively is that of Padua, 2 vols. 4to. 1735.

FRACHETA, *Jerom* (*Biog.*) a political writer, and native of Rovigno, in the 16th century, gained great reputation by his political works, as, 1. 'Il Seminario di Governi di Stato et di Guerra,' of which a third edition was printed at Venice in 164 and 4to. Genoa, 1648. To an edition published by the writer in 1597, was added a piece entitled 'Il Principe.' 2. 'Discorso della Regione di Stato.' 3. 'Esposizion di tutte l'Opere di Lucrezio.'

FRAGUIER, *Claude Francis* (*Biog.*) a French writer of a noble family of Paris, was born in 1666, and died in 1728. His works consist of Latin poems and dissertations. His poems were published in 12mo. Paris, 1729, with the poems of Huet, under the care of the Abbe d'Olivet, with an eulogium of the author prefixed, and three Latin dissertations subjoined. His other dissertations were printed in the Memoirs of the French Academy.

FRANCE (*Geog.*) one of the principal countries of Europe, the ancient account of which may be found under the head of *Gallia*.

*Boundaries, Extent, and Division.*—France is bounded on the N. by the English Channel and the Netherlands, E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, S. by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between the 43d, and 51st degrees of N. latitude, and its extent from the Pyrenees in the S., to Dunkirk in the N., is about 625 miles, but it is something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne, which province extends above 100 miles into the ocean, beyond any other part of the country. It has undergone an entire change in its division since the revolution, of which the following comparative table will furnish the best information:

| *Ancient Provinces.* | *Departments.* |
|---|---|
| Flanders | Of the North. |
| Artois | Pas de Calais. |
| Picardy | Somme. |
| Normandy | Lower Seine, Calvados, La Manche, Orne, and Eure. |
| Isle of France | Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and of the Aisne. |
| Champagne | Marne, Ardenne, Aube, and Upper Marne. |
| Lorraine | Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges. |
| Alsace | Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine. |
| Britany | Ille and Villaine, Côtes du Nord, Finesterre, Morbahar, Lower Loire. |
| Maine | Mayenne, Sarthe. |
| Anjou | Maine and Loire. |
| Touraine | Indre and Loire. |
| The Orleannois | Loiret, Eure and Loire, Loire and Cher. |
| Berry | Indre and Cher. |
| Nivernois | Nievre. |
| Burgundy | Cote d'Or, Saone and Loire, Ain. |
| Franche Comte | Upper Saone, Doubs, Jura. |
| Poictou | Vendee, two Serves, Vienne. |
| La Marche | Creuse, Upper Vienne. |
| Limousin | Correze. |
| Bourbonnois | Alleir. |
| Saintonge and Angoumois | Charente. |
| Aunis and Saintonge | Lower Charente. |
| Auvergne | Puy de Dome, Cantal. |
| Lyonnois | Rhine, Loire. |
| Dauphiny | Isere, Upper Alps, Drome. |
| Guienne | Dordogne, Gironde, Lot and Garonne, Lot, Tarn and Garonne, Aveyronon, Gers, Landes, Upper Pyrenees. |
| Bearn | Lower Pyrenees. |
| County of Foix | Arriege. |
| Rousillon | Eastern Pyrenees. |
| Languedoc | Of the Upper Garonne, Aude, Tarn, Herault, Gard, Lozere, Upper Loire, Ardeche. |
| Provence | Lower Alps, Mouths of the Rhone, Var. |
| County of Venaissin | Vauclnse. |
| Corsica | Corsica. |

*Chief Towns.*—The chief towns, given according to the extent of their population, are Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Bourdeaux, Rouen, Nantes, Lisle, Strasburg, Toulouse, Metz, Nismes, Amiens, Caen, Montpellier, Clermont in Auvergne, Rheims, Toulon, Angers, Nancy, Rennes, Besançon, Troyes, Aix, Dunkirk, Versailles, Brest, Montauban, Avignon, L'Orient, Tours, Grenoble, Poitiers, Limoges, Havre de Grace, St. Omer, Dieppe. The population of Paris is estimated at upwards of 700,000, and that of Dieppe at 20,000 inhabitants.

*Mountains, Islands, and Rivers.*—The mountains of France, besides the Alps and the Pyrenees, are the Cevennes, which the ancients named *Gebennæ*, Mont Jura, towards Switzerland, and Mount de Vosges, near the diocese of Langres, &c. The islands in the ocean are Belle-Isle, on the coast of Britany; Noir-moutier, on that of Poitou; Re and Oleron, on the coasts of Aunis and la Saintonge; and those in the Mediterranean are Hieres, If, Saint-Marguerite, and Saint-Honorat, on the coasts of Provence. The great rivers are the Loire, Rhone, Garonne, and the Seine. The Loire receives the Allier, Cher, Vienne, Mayenne, &c. The Rhone receives the Seine, Isere, &c.; Garonne receives the Tarn, Lot, Dordogne, &c.; and the Seine receives the Yonne, Marne, Oise, Eure, &c.

*History of France.*

*Political History.*—France, which in the time of the Romans was a division of Gaul, [vide *Gallia*] derives its name from the Franks a German tribe, who first gained possession of this country, and were so called either from the German *frank*, free, to denote their love of liberty, or from Franconia, their original place of residence. Some writers make Pharamond their first king, but no authentic account of the French monarchy can be given before the reign of Clodion, who begun to reign about 414, whose son Meroveus, founded the first race or dynasty termed Merovingian, which terminated at the death of Childeric III, and was succeeded after an interregnum of five years, by the second race called Carlovingian, which commenced with the reign of Pepin the Short, in 752, and terminated with the death of Louis V in 983. The third race, originally called Capetian, but now known by that of the Bourbon race, commenced with the reign of Hugh Capet in 987. The following is a list of the French kings, in chronological succession, as far as it can be collected from the conflicting accounts of historians:

*Of the first or Merovingian Race.*

| *Kings of France.* | *Began to Reign.* | *Reigned.* |
|---|---|---|
| Clodion | 414 | 37 years. |
| Meroveus | 451 | 6 |
| Childeric I | 456 | 23 |
| Clovis | 481 | 30 |
| Thierri I | 511 | 23 |
| Clodomir | | 13 |
| Childebert I | | 47 |
| Clotaire I | | 51 |
| Theodobert I | 534 | 14 |
| Theodebalde | 547 | 7 |
| Charibert | 562 | 6 |
| Gontran | | 32 |
| Chilperic I | | 23 |
| Sigebert I | | 14 |
| Childebert II | 575 | 21 |
| Clotaire II | | 44 |
| Theodobert II | 596 | 16 |
| Thierri II | | 17 |
| Sigebert II | | 9 months. |
| Dagobert I | 628 | 9 years. |
| Charibert II | | 1 |
| Sigebert III | | 23 |
| Clovis II | 638 | 19 |
| Childebert, a usurper | 656 | 7 months. |
| Clotaire III | | 14 years. |

| *Kings of France.* | *Began to Reign.* | *Reigned.* |
|---|---|---|
| Childeric II. | 660 | 13 years. |
| Thierri. | | a few mths. |
| Dagobert II. | 674 | 4 years. |
| Thierri III. | 678 | 15 |
| Clovis III. | 690 | 4 |
| Childebert III. | 695 | 12 |
| Dagobert III. | 711 | 4 |
| Chilperic II. | 715 | 6 |
| Clotaire IV | 717 | 2 |
| Thierri IV. | 721 | 16 |
| Interregnum of five years. | | |
| Childeric III. | 742 | 10 |
| *Second, or Carlovingian Race.* | | |
| Pepin | 752 | 16 |
| Charlemagne | 769 | 45 |
| Louis I. | 814 | 27 |
| Charles II | 840 | 38 |
| Louis II. | 878 | 19 months. |
| Louis III, and Carloman. | 879 | 3 |
| Charles III. | 884 | 4 years. |
| Eudes, and. | 888 | 8 |
| Charles. | 890 | 30 |
| Robert | 922 | 1 |
| Raoul | 923 | 14 |
| Louis IV. | 936 | 18 |
| Lothaire. | 954 | 30 |
| Louis V | 983 | 3 |
| *Kings of the third, or Capetian Race.* | | |
| Hugh Capet. | 987 | 10 |
| Robert, surnamed the Devout. | 996 | 34 |
| Hugh died before his father. | | |
| Henry I. | 1031 | 29 |
| Philip I | 1060 | 49 |
| Louis VI | 1108 | 30 |
| Philip died before his father. | | |
| Louis VII | 1137 | 43 |
| Philip II. | 1180 | 44 |
| Louis VIII | 1223 | 3 |
| Louis IX, or St. Louis | 1226 | 44 |
| Philip III | 1270 | 15 |
| Philip IV. | 1285 | 29 |
| Louis X. | 1314 | 18 months. |
| John, regent for five months. | 1316 | |
| Philip V. | 1316 | 5 years. |
| Charles IV. | 1322 | 6 |
| Regency for two months. | 1328 | |
| Philip VI. | 1328 | 22 |
| John. | 1350 | 14 |
| Charles, dauphin and regent. | 1356 | |
| Charles, again regent | 1364 | |
| Charles V. | 1364 | 16 |
| Charles VI. | 1380 | 42 |
| Charles VII. | 1422 | 39 |
| Louis XI. | 1461 | 22 |
| Charles VIII | 1483 | 15 |
| Louis XII | 1497 | 17 |
| Francis I | 1515 | 32 |
| Henry II. | 1547 | 12 |
| Francis II | 1559 | 16 months. |
| Charles IX. | 1560 | 13 years. |
| Interregnum of three months. | 1574 | |
| Henry III | 1574 | 16 |
| Henry IV | 1589 | 21 |
| Louis XIII. | 1610 | 33 |
| Louis XIV. | 1642 | 72 |
| Louis XV | 1715 | 59 |
| Louis XVI. | 1776 | 17 |

The murder of this last king in 1793, completed a revolution which was attended with atrocities unparalleled in the annals of History. One violent change quickly succeeded another, which placed the government in different hands until the accession of Bonaparte, successively as first consul and emperor; but his downfal, finally completed by the battle of Waterloo in 1815, re-established the Bourbon family on the throne of their ancestors in the person of Louis XVIII, the brother of the murdered monarch, who died in 1824, when he was succeeded by his brother, Charles X.

*Ecclesiastical History.*—Christianity was introduced into Gaul by the disciples of the apostles, and it is asserted by some authors, that many churches were founded there in the reign of Decius, as the church of Toulouse, by S. Saturninus; that of Tours, by S. Gratian; that of Paris, by S. Denys; that of Clermont, by S. Austremoine; and that of Limoges, by S. Martial. They were afterwards destroyed in the persecutions of the pagan emperors, but rebuilt by Constantine. They were destroyed a second time on the irruption of the barbarians, but were again re-established by Clovis, the first Christian king, who endowed them richly. The Gallican church has steadily adhered to the see of Rome, amidst all the changes and fluctuations which have taken place in other parts of Europe, nor has it deviated from this course in any respect beyond what the exigency of circumstances required. After the religious wars of the 16th century, which desolated this country for some time, Protestantism was tolerated by the kings of France until the time of Louis XIV, who by the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, drove many Frenchmen from their country, but established the Romish religion more firmly. Toleration was again introduced at the revolution, and has since been confirmed on the re-establishment of the monarchy. The ecclesiastical division of the country was formed into 18 archbishoprics, and 113 suffragans, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Cavaillon, and Vaison.

*Authors who have written on France.*—Among those giving a geographical description of France, are Postel, in 1550, and 1570; Ligorius, in 1558; Jolivet, in 1565; Thevetius 1575; Belleforet, in 1575; Paul Merula, in 1605; Pontan, in 1606; Villamont, in 1608; Turquet, in 1618; Erpenius, in 1631; Daviti, in 1651; Brietius and Sanson, in 1651; Du Val, in 1682; Martineau, &c. The political history of France has been treated of by Gregory of Tours; Fredegarius, Aimonius, Sigebert, Fortunatus, Marculfus, Eginhard, Adon, Paul Diaconus, Fleuri, in his Annals, &c.; who wrote on the first and second race of the French kings. Among those who have written on the third race are Froissard, Monstrelet, Juvenal, Gui de Monceaux, Philippe de Veletes, Philippe de Commines, Paul Jovius, Guichardini, Du Bellai; Memoirs of Sulli, and others who have treated on particular periods; to which may be added the chroniclers, as Paul Æmilius, Papirius, Masson, Dupleix, Mezerai, Daniel, Duke d'Espernon, &c.; and those who have written on its antiquities, as Fauchet, Pasquier, P. Anselme, Du Chene, Du Tillet, Sainte Marthon, Du Ferron, &c. Collections of the principal historians of France have been made by du Chesne, and also by the Benedictines. The principal writers on the ecclesiastical history, P. le Cointe, M. Greulette, P. Longueval, but more particularly Sainte Marthe, in his Gallia Christiana, Baronius, and M. Fleury. The literary history of France may be learnt from the 'Bibliotheques' of de la Croix, of du Verdier-Vauprivas; of Soral, but above all, of P. Le Long.

FRANCESCA, *Pietro Della* (*Biog.*) a painter of Borgo, in Umbria, otherwise called *Francesco Dal Borgo san Sepolcro*, was born in 1372, and died in 1458. The principal work of Francesca, was a night scene, in which he represented an angel carrying a cross.

FRANCESCHINI, *Marc Antonio* (*Biog.*) an historical painter, was born at Bologna in 1648, and died in 1729, after having acquired a considerable reputation in his day.

FRANCFORT (*Geog.*) or *Frankfort on the Maine*, a town of Germany, situated on the Maine, about 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine, 20 m. E. N. E. Mentz, 50 S. E. Cologne. Lon. 8° 30′ E., lat. 50° 7′ N.

*History of Francfort.*

Francfort, called in Latin *Francofurtum*, is supposed to owe its name to the French, to whom it served as a passage into Germany even before the sixth century. It was greatly enlarged by Charlemagne, after he had defeated the Saxons on the banks of the Maine, and was afterwards the place appointed for the election of the emperors. It was besieged twice by Maurice, elector of Saxony, in 1552, and afterwards by Albert, marquis of Brandenburg, but it recovered its liberty, and in 1630 received the king of Sweden within its walls. Its freedom and independence experienced an interruption from Bonaparte, who kept it in his power from 1806 to 1813, during which period the French imposed heavy contributions on the inhabitants.

*Ecclesiastical History.*—Pepin built the church of St. Bartholomew, in Francfort, and Charlemagne assembled a council in this city in 794, at which the legates of the pope assisted, and the heresies of Elipand, of Toledo, and Felix d'Urgel, were condemned. Francfort was among the first of the German cities to embrace protestantism, and, joining in the league of Smalcalde, had its full share of the sufferings which afflicted the rest of Germany at that time. It is memorable in the annals of commerce by the fairs which are held there twice a year.

Francfort on the Oder, a considerable town of Prussia, and capital of Middle Mark, of Brandendenburg, situated on the Oder, 12 miles S. S. W. Custrin, 48 E. Berlin. Lon. 14° 30′ E. lat. 52° 20′ N. It suffered much during the reign of Charles IV; and in 1759 it was the scene of a sanguinary engagement between the Russians and Prussians.

FRANCHE COMTE (*Geog.*) or *Upper Burgundy*, the name of a former province of France, which comprehends the modern departments of the Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCIABIGIO, *Marco Antonio* (*Biog.*) or *Francia Bigio*, an historical painter, was born in 1483, and died in 1524. He is chiefly known as the competitor, as well as the partner, of Andrea del Sarto, whose works may be seen together in the cloister of the Nunziata, at Florence.

FRANCIS (*Hist.*) the name of an emperor of Germany, two kings of France, some princes and distinguished persons.

*Emperor of this Name.*

Francis *of Lorraine*, son of Leopold of Lorraine, and emperor of Germany, married Maria Theresa, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI, and was associated with his wife in the empire, and on the death of his rival, Charles VII, he was elected emperor in 1745, and died in 1765, aged 58.

*Kings of France.*



Francis I, son of Charles of Orleans, and Louisa of Savoy, succeeded Louis XII in 1515, and died in 1547, at the age of 53, after having been engaged in almost perpetual war with the emperor Charles V, his successful rival, by whom he was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia in 1525. He was succeeded by his son, Henry II. The effigies of this and the following king are given as in the annexed figures.



Francis II, succeeded his father, Henry II, on the throne of France in 1559, and died after a reign of 17 months, leaving Mary, queen of Scots, his widow. He was succeeded by his brother, Charles IX.

*Princes and Distinguished Persons of this Name.*

Francis, king of Navarre, son of Gaston de Foix V, succeeded his grandmother, Eleonora, in 1479, and died in 1482, of poison.

Francis I, duke of Britany, succeeded his father, Charles VI, in the duchy of Britany; assisted Charles VIII, of France, against the English, and died in 1450.

Francis II, succeeded Richard as duke of Britany in 1458, and died in 1488, after having made a league with the English, and assisted the malcontents against Charles VIII.

Francis *of Bourbon*, count of Vendome, attended Charles VIII in his conquest of Naples, where he fought valiantly, and died in 1495.

Francis *of Bourbon*, son of the preceding, was at the fatal battle of Pavia, where he was taken prisoner, but having found means to make his escape, he was afterwards appointed to the government of Dauphiny, and died in 1545.

Francis, dauphin and duke of Britany, son of Francis I, was born in 1518, crowned duke of Britany in 1532, and poisoned by the count de Montecuculi in 1536; for which the latter was condemned to be torn in pieces by four horses.

Francis *of Bourbon*, count of Anguien, gave such proofs of his valour and conduct as to obtain the confidence of Francis I, king of France, by whom he was employed in Italy, and after obtaining signal advantages over the enemy, he was killed in 1545, at the age of 27.

Francis *of France*, duke of Alençon, Anjou, and Brabant, fifth son of Henry II, was born in 1554, and died in 1584, after having headed the malcontents against his brother, Henry III, when he ascended the throne. He is known in England as the suitor of queen Elizabeth, who received him with civility enough to flatter his vanity.

Francis *of Bourbon*, duke of Montpensier, was sent by Henry III as ambassador into England, and being afterwards invested with the government of Poitou and Normandy, defeated the troops of the league in different engagements.

Francis *of Bourbon*, prince of Conti, and governor of Auvergne, Paris, and Dauphiny, attached himself to Henry, king of Navarre, whom he acknowledged at the death of Henry III. He fought at the battle of Ivri, and on other occasions, and died in 1614.

Francis, *Louis, of Bourbon*, prince of Conti, signalized himself against the Turks, in Hungary, in 1685; and afterwards served with distinction under the dauphin, at the siege of Philipsburg, and the conquest of the Palatinate, in 1688, and in all the campaigns of that time, until his death in 1709.

Francis *of Lorrain*, duke of Guise and Aumale, was born in 1519, and assassinated in 1563, by de Meré, one of the Huguenots, as he was preparing to besiege Orleans. He and his brother, the cardinal, governed the kingdom in the time of Henry II and Francis II, when he received from the parliament the title of "the saviour of his country." He was a brave and successful warrior, and obtained great advantages over the Huguenots in 1562.

Francis *of Vendome*, duke of Beaufort, distinguished himself during the civil wars on the side of the league; but afterwards making his peace with the king, he went against the Turks, over whom he obtained some advantages, and was killed in Candia in 1669.

Francis, *Sir Philip*, son of Philip Francis, the poet, mentioned under *Biography*, was born in Ireland in 1740, and died in 1818, after having filled various offices, and distinguished himself by the virulence of his opposition to Mr. Hastings, during the vexatious proceedings instituted in parliament against this gentleman.

Francis, *St.* (*Ecc.*) otherwise called *Francis of Assisa*, founder of the Order of St. Francis, was born in 1182, and died in 1226, after having procured an extraordinary reputation for sanctity, by which he attracted an immense num-

ber of followers. He established four orders of mendicant friars, which were confirmed by Innocent III, and was canonized by Gregory IX.

FRANCIS *de Paule, St.* founder of the Order of Minims, was born in 1416, and died in 1507.

FRANCIS, *Xavier, St.* surnamed the *Apostle of Indians,* was born in 1506, and died in 1552, after having laboured in the propagation of the gospel at Malacca, Japan, and the adjacent parts. He assisted Ignatius Loyoala in establishing the Order of the Jesuits.

FRANCIS *de Borgia, St.* duke of Candia, and afterwards general of the Order of the Jesuits, accompanied the cardinal Alexandrin as legate in Spain, Portugal, and France; but repeatedly refused the cardinal's hat, and died in 1572, at the age of 62. He was canonized by Clement X, in 1671.

FRANCIS *de Sales, St.* bishop and prince of Geneva, was born in 1567; founded the Order of the Visitation, which was confirmed by Paul V, in 1618, and died in 1622; after having, as is said, converted not less than 70,000 protestants by his extraordinary zeal.

FRANCIS, *Simon* (*Biog.*) a painter of Tours, was born in 1606, and died in 1671, after having employed his pencil in painting the image of our Saviour, and other sacred subjects.

FRANCIS, *Lucas,* a painter of Mechlin, who died in 1643, at the age of 69, was very happy in his portraits and historical pieces, many of which he painted for the king of Spain.

FRANCIS, *Romain,* a Dominican of Ghent, and an architect, who died in 1735, at the age of 69, was employed by Louis XIV in finishing the bridge of Maestricht, and also the Pont-Royal, which had been left incomplete by Gabriel.

FRANCIS, *James Charles,* an engraver of Paris, who died in 1769, aged 52, obtained considerable reputation in his day. He published 'Recueil des Chateaux de Lorraine,' &c.

FRANCIS, *Philip,* the translator of Horace, and son of a dignitary in the church of Ireland, died in 1773, leaving, 1. His Translation of 'Horace,' which was first published about 1743, and has been frequently reprinted since. 2. A translation of the 'Orations of Demosthenes,' 2 vols. 1753-55; besides some dramatic pieces, which were not successful.

FRANCIUS, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a Greek and Latin poet of Amsterdam, was born in 1645, and died in 1704. His publications consist of, 1. 'Poemata,' 12mo. Amstel. 1682, and 1697. 2. 'Orationes,' 8vo. Amst. 1692, and 1705 an enlarged edition. 3. 'Specimen Eloquentiæ exterioris ad Orationem M. T. Ciceronis,' &c. 12mo. Amst. 1697; and another imitation of Cicero, 12mo. 1699; both reprinted in 1700, with his 'Oratio de Ratione declamandi,' 4. 'Posthuma, quibus accedunt illustrium Eruditorum ad eum Epistolæ,' 8vo. ibid. 1706.

FRANK DE FRANKENAU, *George* (*Biog.*) a physician of Naumburg, in Upper Saxony, was born in 1643, and died in 1704. His principal works are, 1. 'Institutionum Medicarum Synopsis,' Heidelberg. 1672. 2. 'Lexicon Vegetabilium usualium,' Argentorat. 1672; and several times reprinted since; in the edition of Leipsig, in 1698, it was entitled 'Flora Francica.' 3. 'Bona nova Anatomica,' Heidelberg. 1680. 4. 'Parva Bibliotheca Zootomica,' ibid. 1680. 5. 'De Calumniis in Medicos et Medicinam,' Heidelberg. 1686. 6. 'De Medicis Philologis,' Wittemberg. 1697 7. 'De Palingenesia, sive Resuscitatione Artificiali Plantarum, Hominum,' &c. Hallæ, 1717. 8. 'Satyræ Medicæ XX,' Lips. 1722.

FRANCKE, *Augustus Hermann* (*Biog.*) a German divine, of Lubeck, was born in 1663, and died in 1727, after having distinguished himself by gradually raising from a very slender beginning an orphan house at Halle. He also left several theological works, as, 1. 'Manuductio ad Lectionem Scripturæ Sacræ,' Hall. 1693, and again in 1813. 2. 'Observationes Biblicæ Menstruæ,' &c.

FRANCKEN, *Franciscus* (*Biog.*) an artist in the Netherlands of the 16th century, more commonly known by the name of *Old Franks,* painted historical subjects, taken from the Old and New Testament, in which he was very successful.

FRANCKEN, *Franciscus,* or *Young Francks,* son of the preceding, was born in 1580, and died in 1642. The best performance of this artist is his 'Solomon's Idolatry,' in the church of Notre Dame, at Antwerp.

FRANCKLIN, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) son of Richard Francklin, printer of an anti-ministerial paper, called the 'Craftsman,' was born in 1721, educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and died in 1784. He published, 1. 'Phalaris' Epistles,' 8vo. 1749. 2. A translation of Cicero, 'De Natura Deorum.' 3. 'An Inquiry into the Astronomy and Anatomy of the Ancients,' 8vo. 1775. 4. A poem, entitled, 'Translation,' 1753; in which he announced his intention of translating Sophocles. 5. His promised translation of 'Sophocles,' 2 vols. 4to. 6. 'A Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy.' 7. A translation of 'Lucian,' 2 vols. 4to. 1780; besides some tragedies, &c.

FRANCO (*Biog.*) or *Franchi, Nicholas,* an Italian poet of Benevento, was born in 1510, and hanged in 1569, for having written a defamatory poem against Pius V. He was remarkable for the virulence and licentiousness of his poetry.

FRANCONIA (*Geog.*) one of the ten circles into which Germany was formerly divided. It has Suabia and Bavaria on the S. Bohemia on the E. Hesse Cassel and Thuringia on the N. and the Lower Palatinate on the W. Its principal towns are Wurtzburg, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Aichstet, &c. The greater part of Franconia is now made over to Bavaria.

FRANCOIS, *Laurence* (*Biog.*) an abbe, and a writer, was born at Arinthod, in Franche Comte, and died in 1782, leaving, 1. 'Geographie,' 12mo.; known by the name of 'Crozat,' the lady to whom it was dedicated; it was frequently reprinted. 2. 'Preuves de la Religion de Jesus Christ,' 4 vols. 12mo. 3. 'Defence de la Religion,' 4 vols. 12mo. 4. 'Examen du Catechisme de l'Honnete Homme,' 12mo. 5. 'Examen des Faits qui servent de Fondement à la Religion Chretienne,' 3 vols. 12mo. 1767. 6. 'Observations sur la Philosophie de l'Histoire,' 8vo.; besides some MSS. in refutation of the infidel works with which France was deluged at that time.

FRANCOWITZ (*Biog.*) vide *Illyricus.*

FRANCUCCI, *Innocent* (*Biog.*) an historical painter of Imola, and known by the name of *Innocenzio da Imola,* in the 16th century, left many specimens of his skill, which gave him a place among the masters of his art.

FRANKFORT, *de Montmorency, Viscount* (*Her.*) a title enjoyed by a junior branch of the ancient and illustrious house of Mountmorres.

FRANKFORT (*Geog.*) vide *Francfort.*

FRANKLAND (*Her.*) the name of a family in Yorkshire of great antiquity, which traces its origin as far as the Conqueror; of this family was sir William Frankland, created a baronet in 1660; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Azure,* a dolphin naiant embowed *or;* on a chief of the second two saltires *gules.*

*Crest.* A dolphin *argent,* hauriant, and entwined with an anchor erect *proper.*

FRANKLAND, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) a physician and historian of Lancashire, was born in 1633, educated at Oxford, and died in the Fleet in 1690, leaving, 1. 'The Annals of King James, and King Charles I; containing a faithful History, and impartial Account of the great Affairs of State,' &c. fol. 1681. 2. 'The Honours of the Lords Spiritual asserted,' &c. Lond. 1679; a work ascribed to him, but not certainly known to be his.

FRANKLIN, *Benjamin* (*Hist.*) an American philosopher, was born at Boston, in New England, in 1706, and died in 1790; after having taken an active part in severing the American colonies from the mother country. He was likewise the author of many tracts on electricity, and several branches of natural history, &c. all of which were collected

and printed in 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1806, with "Memoirs of his early Life, written by himself." [Vide Plate XL.]

FRANKS (*Biog.*) vide *Franck*.

FRANTZIUS, *Wolfgang* (*Biog.*) a Lutheran divine, was born at Plawen, in the circle of Voightland, in 1564, and died in 1628. Among his numerous works are, 1. 'Syntagma Controversiarum Theologicarum.' 2. 'Historia Animalium,' 12mo. Francof. 1671; but the first edition was published at Wittemberg, 8vo. 1616, under the title of 'Historia Animalium Sacra,' often reprinted, and the last edition in 4 vols. 4to. Francof. 1712; a translation of the original work appeared in English, 8vo. Lond. 1674. 3. 'Schola Sacrificiorum Patriarchialium Sacra,' 4to. Wittemb. 1654. 4. 'Tractatus Theologicus de Interpretatione Scripturarum,' &c. 4to. Wittemb. 1634; besides various disputations, &c.

FRASCATI (*Geog.*) a small town of the Ecclesiastical States, 10 m. S. E. Rome. Lon. 12° 40′ E. lat. 41° 40′ N. in the neighbourhood of which are to be seen the ruins of the ancient Tusculum.

FRASER, *Simon* (*Hist.*) of Oliver castle, and sheriff of Peebles, being a prisoner to Edward I in 1296, engaged next year to serve him in foreign wars, but, taking up arms afterwards against this king, he was, on the defeat of Robert of Scotland, ordered to be executed by Edward I in 1306.

FRASER, *Sir Simon*, of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, saved the life of Robert Bruce three several times, and remounted him at the battle of Methven, for which act of valour and fidelity he had the three crowns quartered into his armorial bearings. He died fighting valiantly at the battle of Duplin in 1332, after having married lady Mary Bruce, sister of king Robert I.

FRASER, *Simon*, of Lovat, a near relation to the preceding, and ancestor to the lords Lovat, fell at the battle of Halidon-Hill in 1333.

FRASER, *Simon*, vide *Lovat*.

FRASER, *Hon. Simon*, son of the 12th lord Lovat, who was executed on a charge of high treason, was unwillingly drawn by his father to take part in the rebellion of 1745, but surrendered himself in 1746, and, being released after a short confinement, gave numerous proofs of his loyalty and fidelity, and obtained a reversal of the forfeiture of his estates. He died in 1782, being then a lieutenant-general in the army.

FRASER (*Her.*) the name of an ancient family in Scotland, which is supposed to be of Celtic and Gaelic origin, and was early distinguished in history. This family has enjoyed the peerage in two branches. The oldest branch, descended from sir Simon Fraser, who fell at Duplin, as above-mentioned, enjoys at present the dignity and title of lord Saltoun, or *Salton*, which was conferred as early as 1440, or 1445, and was afterwards confirmed to sir Alexander Fraser, grandson to the 11th lord Salton, by king Charles I. The Frasers of Lovat, a junior branch of this family, also enjoyed the title of lord Lovat, which was conferred on Hugh Fraser above-mentioned, who was created lord of Parliament by James I. This title was forfeited in 1746, on the execution of the 12th lord Lovat. [Vide *Lovat*] From Alexander, second son to lord Hugh Fraser, of Lovat, descended sir William Fraser, who was created a baronet in 1806. The arms, &c. of this family are as follow:

*Arms*. Quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Fraser; second and third *argent*, three antique crowns *gules*.

*Crest*. On a wreath of the colours, a buck's head erased *gules*.

*Supporters*. Two stags proper, armed and unguled *or*, collared *azure*, and pendent from each collar an inescotcheon, girony of eight *or* and *sable*, each supporter resting one foot on an anchor *sable*.

*Motto*. "Je suis pret."

FRASSEN, *Claudius* (*Biog.*) a Franciscan, and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Peronne in 1620, and died in 1711, leaving, 1. 'Systeme de la Theologie,' 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1672, and again, with a 5th vol. in 1712. 2. 'Disquisitiones Biblicæ,' which were general and particular; the first printed in 4to. Paris, 1682, and again in 1711; the second in 4to. Rothomag. 1705. 3. 'Systeme de la Philosophie,' 2 vols. 4to. Toulouse, 1686, and Paris, 1688, &c.

FRAUNCE, *Abraham* (*Biog.*) an English versifier in the reign of queen Elizabeth, wrote, 1. 'The Lamentations of Amintas for the Death of Phillis,' &c. 4to. Lond. 1587. 2. 'The Countess of Pembroke's Ivy Church and Emanuel,' Lond. 1591; in which is included a translation of Tasso's 'Amintas,' and annexed is also a translation of Virgil's Alexis, entitled, 'The Lamentations of Corydon;' besides which he translated 'Heliodorus' Ethiopics,' 8vo. Lond. 1591; and wrote a book, entitled, 'The Lawyer's Logike,' &c. &c.

FREAST, *Rolande Sieur de Chambrai* (*Biog.*) an architect of Chambrai, who died in 1676, was the author of, 1. A French translation of Da Vinci on painting, fol. Paris, 1651. 2. A translation of Palladio's architecture, Paris, 1650; reprinted at the Hague in 1726. 3. 'Parallèle de l'Architecture Antique avec la Moderne,' fol. Paris, 650, and 1702, which was translated into English by Evelyn, as before-mentioned.

FREDEGARIUS (*Biog.*) surnamed the *Scholastic*, the earliest French historian after Gregory of Tours, flourished in the seventh century, and wrote a chronicle which extends as far as 641, and is to be found in the 'Scriptores Rer. Franc.' of Du Chesne and Bouquet.

FREDEGONDE (*Hist.*) third wife of Chilperic I, died in 597, after having caused the death of many of the royal family, and at length procured the assassination of her husband that she might indulge her criminal passion for Landri, mayor of Paris, to king Clotaire II.

FREDERIC (*Hist.*) the name of some emperors, kings, and princes.

*Emperors of this Name.*

FREDERIC I, surnamed *Barbarossa*, was born in 1121, ascended the imperial throne in 1155, after his uncle Conrad III, and died in 1190, in consequence of bathing in the river Cydnus, after having distinguished himself in the Holy Land against Saladin and the Turks. He was succeeded by his son Henry VI. [Vide Plate II]

FREDERIC II, grandson of the preceding, was elected emperor of Germany on the excommunication of Otho IV by Innocent III, obtained peaceable possession of his power after the death of his rival in 1218, was solemnly crowned by Honorius III in 1220, and died in 1250, at the age of 57. After having rendered himself formidable in the Holy Land against Saladin, he was embroiled with the popes Gregory IX and Innocent IV, by the latter of whom he was formally deposed, and his power thereby materially shaken. He was succeeded by his son Conrad. The effigies of this and the following princes are given as in the annexed figures.



FREDERIC III, surnamed the *Fair*, was elected emperor in 1314 by some of the electors in opposition to Louis of Bavaria, who had the majority. The battle of Mischeldorf in 1322, which put him into the power of his rival, terminated the contest, after which he lived until 1330.



FREDERIC IV, surnamed the *Pacific*, ascended the imperial throne in 1440, was crowned at Rome in 1452 by Nicholas V, being the last of the German princes who submitted to that ceremony, and died in 1493, after a reign of 53 years, during which his empire was torn by the dissensions of his rebellious subjects. He was succeeded by Maximilian I.



FREDERIC *of Brunswick*, was elected emperor in 1400, and assassinated a month after by Henry, count of Waldeck, at the instigation of John, archbishop of Mentz.

*Kings of Naples and Sicily.*

FREDERIC I, the same as the emperor Frederic II.

FREDERIC II *of Arragon*, brother of James II, was made king of Sicily, and died in 1337, after a reign of 24 years, during which he maintained a war against Charles II, king of Naples. His effigy is given on his coins, as in the annexed figure. He is sometimes styled Frederic III, because he was the third king of the family of Arragon that reigned over Sicily.




FREDERIC III, surnamed the *Simple*, succeeded his brother Lewis on the throne of Sicily in 1457, and died after a reign of 11 years.

FREDERIC IV, son of Ferdinand, succeeded his nephew, Ferdinand II, on the throne of Naples and Sicily in 1496, and died in 1504. His effigy is given as in the annexed figure.



*Kings of Denmark.*

FREDERIC I, surnamed the *Pacific*, was elected in the place of his nephew, Christian II, who was expelled on account of his cruelties. He distinguished himself by the wisdom of his government, and by the early introduction of Lutheranism, and died in 1534.

FREDERIC II, succeeded his father Christian III in 1559, and died in 1588, at the age of 54. Tycho Brahe, and other learned men, found patronage at his court.

FREDERIC III, archbishop of Bremen, and second son of Christian IV, succeeded his father in 1648, and died in 1670, at the age of 61. He made the crown of Denmark hereditary.

FREDERIC IV, succeeded his father, Christian V, in 1699, and died in 1730, at the age of 56, after having been engaged with the czar Peter, and the king of Poland, against Charles XII of Sweden.

FREDERIC V, grandson of the preceding, succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1746, and died after a reign of 20 years.

*Kings of Poland.*

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I, son of George III, elector of Saxony, succeeded to the electorate in 1694, elected king of Poland in 1696, and died in 1733, in the 63d year of his age, after having been stripped of his dominions by Charles XII, and recovered them again on the defeat of the Swedes at Pultowa.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1734, and died in 1763, after having been deprived of a part of his dominions by the king of Prussia.

*Kings of Sweden.*

FREDERIC, prince of Hesse-Cassel, and king of Sweden, was born in 1676, married Ulrica Eleonora, sister of Charles XII of Sweden, in 1715, obtained possession of the throne, in conjunction with the queen, in 1720, and died in 1751, after having made war upon the Russians.

*Electors of Brandenburg and Kings of Prussia.*

FREDERIC WILLIAM, surnamed the *Great*, was born in 1620, and died in 1688, after having governed his dominions with great wisdom. He was succeeded by his son,

FREDERIC I, king of Prussia, and elector of Brandenburgh, died in 1713, aged 60, after having erected his dominions into a kingdom. He founded the University of Halle.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I, succeeded his father, and died in 1740, aged 52. He unwillingly entered into a war with Charles XII of Sweden, from whom he took Stralsund.

FREDERIC II, son of the preceding, was born in 1712, ascended the throne of Prussia in 1740, and died in 1786, after having been engaged for the greater part of his reign in warfare. In the war called the Seven Years' War, he had Austria, France, Russia, and Sweden as his opponents; but, with the assistance of England, he succeeded in making a peace in 1762, which confirmed him in the possession of Silesia. He was afterwards one of the parties in the dismemberment of Poland. His works, as an author, amount to 19 vols. 8vo.; among which his poetical pieces, with the exception of his poem on the Art of War, passed through many editions under the title of 'Œuvres melées du Philosophe de Sans Souci.' But all the works published in his life, both in prose and verse, were collected in 4 vols. 8vo. in 1790, under the title of 'Œuvres primitives de Frederic II, Roi de Prusse, ou Collection des Ouvrages qu'il publia pendant son Regne,' containing his 'Anti Machiavel,' 'Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg,' &c. His posthumous works in 15 vols. 8vo. were published as early as 1788, containing a 'History of his own Time to the year 1745;' 'History of the Seven Years' War,' &c.

*Other Princes of this Name.*

FREDERIC, duke of Suabia, son of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, accompanied his father to the Holy Land, where he distinguished himself against the Saracens; and, while engaged in the siege of Ptolemais, he died of the plague in 1190.

FREDERIC, surnamed the *Wise*, elector of Saxony, refused the imperial throne, which he might have ascended, and supported the election of Charles IV. He was one of the principal promoters of the reformation, and died in 1526.

FREDERIC V, elector of Palatine, son of Frederic IV, married a daughter of James I of England, was elected 1619, king of Bohemia, but was successfully opposed by Ferdinand of Austria, and died in 1632.

FREDERIC, *Colonel*, son of Theodore, the unfortunate king of Corsica, came to England as agent to the elector of Wirtemberg; but, being overwhelmed in debt, he shot himself through the head in 1796 in the portal of Westminster abbey. He wrote 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse,' 8vo. 1768; and 'Description de Corse,' 8vo. 1798, &c.

FREDERICK (*Her.*) the name of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1723 on sir John Frederick; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

*Arms.* *Or*, on a chief *azure*, three doves *argent*.

*Crest.* On a chapeau *azure*, turned up *ermine*, a dove, as in the arms, on an olive branch *proper*.

FREDERICKSHALL (*Geog.*) a town of Norway, situated on the frontier of Sweden, 50 miles N. Uddevalla, and 52 S. S. E. Christiania. Lon. 11° 3′ E. lat. 59° 4′ N. It is celebrated in history for the sieges which it has sustained at different times by means of its steep and almost impregnable fortress of Fredericksteen. It made a gallant resistance to the attack of the Swedes in 1665, in consequence of which its name was changed from Halden to Frederickshall; but it has since become still more memorable by the death of Charles XII, who was killed in the trenches before this place in 1718.

FREEMANTLE, *Sir Thomas* (*Hist.*) an admiral, commenced his naval career in 1777, at the age of 12, and died in 1820, after a series of exploits which placed him in the first rank of his profession.

FREGOSO (*Hist.*) an illustrious family of Genoa, many of whom rose to the post of doge.

FREGOSO, *Dominic*, was elected doge in 1370 in the place of Gabriel Adorno, who was displaced by his intrigues. He was very successful in adding to the territories of Genoa by the capture of several islands in the Mediterranean.

FREGOSO, *Peter*, brother of the preceding, was a great military commander, but fell under the displeasure of the people, by whom he was imprisoned.

FREGOSO, *James*, son of Dominic, was made doge in 1390, but was deposed the next year. He left four sons, who all held the highest offices in the state.

Fregoso, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was elected doge in 1415, and kept this post until 1421, notwithstanding the opposition of the Adorni, by whom he was, for a time, expelled. He afterwards regained his power, but was again expelled to make way for a new form of government, consisting of eight persons.

Fregoso, *John*, intrigued with the court of France to procure his election to the post of doge in 1447, and died in 1448.

Fregoso, *Louis*, his brother, was chosen in his place, but deposed in 1450.

Fregoso, *Peter*, his nephew, succeeded him, and governed until 1458, when he submitted to the French.

Fregoso, *Spinetta*, was elected doge in 1459, and expelled the same month, when Louis was re-established.

Fregoso, *Baptiste*, vulgarly called *Fulgoso*, son of Peter Fregoso above-mentioned, was elected doge in 1478, and deposed in 1483, through the intrigues of his uncle, Paul Fregoso, who procured his own election in his stead. He was banished to Tregui, where he wrote, 'De Dictis Factisque Memorabilibus Collectanea,' originally written in Italian, but translated into Latin by Camillo Ghilini, fol. Mediol. 1508, frequently reprinted in 8vo. at Paris, Basle, Antwerp, and Cologne. The best editions are those of Paris, 1578 and 1584, accompanied with the notes of Guillard. He also wrote 'La Vita de Martino V;' a work on Learned Women, and a treatise against love, entitled 'Anteros.'

Fregoso, *John*, was elected in 1512, but deposed by his rivals, the Adorni, the next year, but the people declared for the former family.

Fregoso, *Octavian*, grandson of Louis, was elected doge in 1513, and governed the state with much prudence until 1522, when the city was taken and pillaged by the marquis de Pescaro, general of the armies of the emperor Charles V.

Fregoso, *John Maria*, commanded the troops of the republic in 1527, and his son Cæsar signalized himself on different occasions in the service of Francis I; and others of this family were afterwards in the service of his successors.

Fregoso, *Paul* (*Ecc.*) cardinal and archbishop of Genoa, the brother of Peter Fregoso before-mentioned, was promoted to the see of Genoa through the influence of his brother in 1452, obtained the cardinal's hat from Sixtus IV in 1480 through the interest of his nephew, the doge, whom he afterwards caused to be deposed and exiled, and died in 1499, after having been guilty of intrigues highly disgraceful to his character.

Fregoso, *Frederic*, a cardinal and archbishop of Salerno, was created a cardinal by Paul III in 1539, and died in 1541, after having been sent as ambassador from the republic of Genoa to pope Leo X, and afterwards commanded a naval armament against the Turks and Barbary corsairs. When Genoa was pillaged by the Spaniards in 1522, the cardinal fell into the sea as he was making his escape to the French vessels, and was in great danger of being drowned.

FREHER, *Marquard* (*Biog.*) a German, descended from a learned family at Augsburg, was born in 1565, and died in 1614. His principal works are, 1. 'Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores,' 3 vols. fol. 1600, 1611. 2. 'Rerum Bohemicarum Scriptores,' fol. 1602. 3. 'De Re monetaria veterum Romanorum,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1605; inserted by Grævius in his Thesaurus, vol. ii. 4. 'De Inquisitionis Processu.' 5. 'Origines Palatinæ.' 6. 'Corpus Historiæ Franciæ,' &c.

Freher, *Paul*, a physician of Noriberg, who was born in 1611, and died in 1682, is known as the author of the 'Theatrum Virorum Eruditione singulari clarorum,' 2 vols. fol. Norib. 1688.

FREIGIUS (*Biog.*) or *Frey, Thomas*, a German of Friburg, who died of the plague in 1583, was the author of, 1. 'Quæstiones Geometricæ et Stereometricæ.' 2. 'Logica Consultorum.' 3. A supplement to the history of Paulus Æmilius and Ferron as far as the year 1596. 4. 'Ciceronis Orationes,' 3 vols. 8vo. Basil. 1583.

FREIND, *Robert* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and a Latin poet, was born in 1667, educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and died in 1751, leaving a number of poems in Latin and English, which are inserted in Mr. Nichols' collection.

Freind, *John*, younger brother of the preceding, a physician and medical writer, was born at Croton, in Northamptonshire, in 1675; educated under Busby at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford; and died in 1728, leaving among his works, 1. 'An Account of the Earl of Peterborough's Conduct in Spain, chiefly since the raising the Siege of Barcelona,' 1706; to which is added 'The Campaign of Valencia,' with original papers, 8vo. 1707, and a third edition in 1708. 2. 'Prælectiones Chymicæ,' &c. Oxon. 1709; to which objections were made by the German physicians, and a reply was published in Latin in the Philosophical Transactions, and added, by way of Appendix, to the second edition of the 'Prælectiones.' 3. 'Hippocrates de Morbis Popularibus,' 1716; to which he added a 'Commentary on Fevers.' 4. 'The History of Physic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the sixteenth Century,' &c.; the first part published in 1725, and the second the year following; besides which he was concerned in an edition of Æschines and Demosthenes 'De Corona,' and revising the Delphin edition of 'Ovid's Metamorphoses,' and some medical treatises, particularly one entitled 'Emmenologia,' &c. published in 8vo. 1703.

FREINSHEMIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a classical editor of Ulm, in Suabia, was born in 1608, and died in 1660, leaving editions of 'Florus,' 8vo. 1632; 'Tacitus,' 1638 and 1664; 'Quintius Curtius,' 2 vols. Argentor. 1640; to which he made a supplement, that has been highly admired; 'Livy,' to which he also made a supplement, equally admired. His notes to all these works have been adopted in subsequent editions.

FREIRE, *de Andrada, Hyacinthe* (*Biog.*) a Portuguese author, in prose and verse, was born at Bega in 1597, and died in 1657, leaving, 1. 'A Life of Don Juan de Castro,' fol. written in the Portuguese, and afterwards translated into the Latin. 2. 'Portugal Restaurado.' 3. Some poems, to be found in a collection published at Lisbon in 1718, under the title of 'Fenix Renacita.'

FREITAG, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Nieder Wiesel, in the duchy of Cleves, was born in 1581, and died in 1641, leaving, 1. 'Noctes Medicæ,' &c. Francof. 1616. 2. 'Aurora Medicorum,' &c. ibid. 1630. 3. 'Disputatio Medica de Morbis Substantiæ,' &c. Groning. 1632. 4. 'Disputatio Medica Calidi innati,' &c. ibid. 1632. 5. 'De Ossis Naturæ,' &c. ibid. 1632. 6. 'Disputatio Medico-philosophica de Formarum Origine,' ibid. 1663, &c.

FREJUS (*Geog.*) the ancient *Forum Julii*, a small town of France, on the coast of Provence, 30 m. S. W. Nice, and 40 N. E. Toulon. Lon. 6° 44′ E. lat. 43° 25′ N. It contains vestiges of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. Bonaparte landed here on his return from Egypt, and also on his escape from Elba.

FREMINET, *Martin* (*Biog.*) a French painter, was born at Paris in 1567, and died in 1619. Henry IV appointed him his chief painter, and Louis XIII honoured him with the Order of St. Michael. He painted the ceiling in the chapel of Fontainbleau.

FREMONT (*Biog.*) vide *Perrot*.

FRENCH, *John* (*Biog.*) a physician of Broughton, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, was born in 1616, educated at Oxford, and died in 1657, leaving, besides some translations from Paracelsus and Glauber, some treatises, entitled 'The Art of Distillation,' 4to. Lond. 1651; and 'The Yorkshire Spaw,' &c. 12mo. Lond. 1652 and 1654.

FRENICLE, *de Bessy, Bernard* (*Biog.*) a French mathematician, the cotemporary of Des Cartes, who died in 1675, was the author of many papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

FRENICLE, *Nicholas*, a poet of the 17th century, was the author of many theatrical pieces, as 'Palemon,' &c.

FRERON, *Elias Catherine* (*Biog.*) a French journalist, the antagonist of Voltaire, and the object of the poet's ridicule, was born at Quimper in 1719, and died in 1757, leaving, besides his 'Année Literaire,' 1. 'Miscellanies,' 3 vols. 2. 'Les Vrais Plaisirs.' 3. 'Part of a Translation of Lucretius.' He also left a son, named Stanislaus, one of the bloody heroes of the French revolution, the rival in cruelty of Marat and Robespierre, who died in 1802.

FRESCATI (*Geog.*) vide *Frascati.*

FRESNAY, *John Vauquelin de la* (*Biog.*) a French poet, was born of a noble family at Fresnay, near Falaise, in 1534, and died in 1606. His poems were published collectively, under the titles of 'Les diverses Poesies du Sieur de la Fresnaye Vauquelin,' 1604 and 1612; besides which is ascribed to him a poem 'Pour la Monarchie de ce Royaume,' 8vo. 1570; and another, entitled 'L'Israelide,' which however is supposed not to have been printed.

FRESNE, *du* (*Biog.*) vide *Du Cange.*

FRESNOY, *Charles Alphonsus du* (*Biog.*) a poet and painter, was born at Paris in 1611, and died in 1665. One of his best pieces, as a painter, is his Mars finding Lavinia sleeping. He also left a Latin poem on the art of painting, which was not published till three years after his death, in 12mo. at Paris, with the French version, and remarks of Mons. du Piles, of which Dryden made a prose translation in English in 1694. It was again translated into English by Mr. Wills, a painter, who gave it in metre, without rhyme; but the best English version is that of Mr. Mason, the poet, in 1782.

FRESNY, *Charles Riviere du* (*Biog.*) a French dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1648, and died in 1724, leaving many dramatic pieces, which were long established on the stage.

FRETUM *Siculum* (*Geog.*) the narrow piece of water which separates Sicily from Italy, now called the *Faro di Messina*, or, the Straits of Messina. This strait, which is remarkable for a rapid flux and reflux of the sea, was very formidable to sailors in ancient times, particularly on account of a rock, which they called Scylla, now *Capo Sciglio*, and a gulf or whirlpool, which was near the *Capo di Faro*, and was called *Charybdis*. [Vide *Charybdis* and *Scylla*]

FREYTAG, *Frederic Gotthilf* (*Biog.*) an historian, was born at Schulpforten in 1723, and died in 1776, leaving, 1. 'Rhinoceros veterum Scriptorum Monumentis Descriptus,' 8vo. Lips. 1747. 2. 'Analecta Literaria de Libris rarioribus,' 8vo. ibid. 1750. 3. 'Oratorum ac Rhetorum Græcorum, quibus Statuæ Honoris Causa positæ fuerunt,' ibid. 1752. 4. 'Adparatus Litterarius, ubi Libri partim antiqui, partim rari recensentur,' 3 vols. 1752—1755. 5. 'Specimen Historiæ Literatæ,' &c.

FREZIER, *Amadeus Francis* (*Biog.*) a military writer of France, of Scotch extraction, and probably of the family of the Frasers, was born at Chamberri in 1682, and died in 1772. His works are, 1. 'Traité des Feux d'Artifice,' 8vo. 1747. 2. 'Voyage de la Mer du Sud,' 4to. 1716. 3. 'Theorie et Pratique de la Coupe des Pierres et des Bois,' 3 vols. 4to. Strasburg, 1769; an abridgment of this work, under the title of 'Elemens de Stereotomie,' was published in 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

FREZZI (*Biog.*) vide *Foligno.*

FRIENDLY ISLES (*Geog.*) a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, extending from lon. 184° to 185° E. lat. 19° to 21° S. of which Tongataboo, the principal, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. They received this name from captain Cook, on account of their friendly treatment of strangers; but they had at different times been named Keppel's and Boscawen's Islands, Howe's Islands, Feejee Islands, &c.

FRIEZLAND (*Geog.*) an extensive country in the north of Germany, which received its name from its ancient inhabitants the *Frisii*, and was distinguished into West Friezland, or Friezland, properly so called, which is one of the provinces of Holland, and East Friezland, a principality of Westphalia, the principal town of which is Embden. The Zuyder Zee was the principal line of demarcation between the two districts. East Friezland was formerly governed by counts of its own; but the lineage becoming extinct in 1744, it became a matter of dispute between the houses of Hanover and Brandenburg, but George II not being then in a condition to support his claim, it fell to the lot of Frederick II, king of Prussia.

FRIART (*Biog.*) vide *Freart.*

FRISCHLIN, *Nicodemus* (*Biog.*) a critic, and poet, was born at Baling, in Suabia, in 1547, and died by a fall from his prison walls, as he was attempting to make his escape from confinement at Wirtemberg. He left a variety of writings, the virulence of which had caused his imprisonment, besides tragedies, comedies, elegies, translations of Latin and Greek authors, with notes upon them, which were all published in 4 vols. 8vo. 1598, 1607. His Scholia, and version of Callimachus, with a life of that poet, are in Stephens's edition, 4to. 1577.

FRISCHMUTH, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar, was born at Westheim, in Franconia, in 1619, and died in 1687, leaving a number of philological dissertations, which were all printed at Jena, at different times, in 4to.

FRISI, *Paul* (*Biog.*) a mathematician, was born at Milan in 1727, and died in 1787, leaving, 1. 'Disquisitio Mathematica in Causam Physicam Figuræ et Magnitudinis Telluris nostræ,' &c. Mediol. 1751. 2. 'Nova Electricitatis Theoria,' &c. ibid. 1755. 3. 'Dissertationum Variarum,' &c. Lucc. 1759 and 1762, &c. 4. 'De Gravitate Universali,' in three books; and the 'Cosmographia Physica et Mathematica,' 2 vols. Mediol. 1768 and 1774. 5. His 'Course of Mechanics,' for the use of the Royal School, in 1777. 6. 'Opera Varia,' 3 vols. 4to. 1783; besides various tracts and eulogies, Cavalieros, &c.

FRISII (*Geog.*) the ancient inhabitants of Friezland. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 1, &c.

FRITH (*Ecc.*) or *Fryth, John*, a reformer, who, having displayed more zeal than prudence in promoting the change of religion that was going forward, was sentenced to be burnt for his heretical notions, which sentence was executed upon him in 1533, in the prime of life. He wrote on Purgatory and Baptism, &c.; all which were printed in fol. Lond. 1573, with the works of Tyndal and Barnes.

FRIZON, *Peter* (*Biog.*) a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died in 1651, published 'Gallia Purpurata,' fol. 1638, a history of the French cardinals; besides an edition of the Bible, of Louvain, with a method of distinguishing Catholic French translations of the Bible from the Protestant, fol. 1621.

FRIZON, *Leonard*, a Jesuit, and Latin poet, was born at Perigueux in 1628, and died in 1700, leaving, among his numerous works, 1. 'Sylvarum Libri IV,' 16mo. Paris. 1652. 2. 'Musæ Parthenix Libri tres,' 12mo. Paris. 1657. 3. 'Insula Fortunata, sive Insula Pacis Carmen Heroicum,' fol. Paris. 1660. 4. 'De nostrorum Temporum Rebus clarissimis, Poemata varia,' 12mo. Pictav. 1661. 5. 'Sacra Expeditio et Victoria Polonica,' 4to. Paris. 1663. 6. 'Opera Poetica Libri 24, cum Orationibus panegyricis tribus,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1675, &c.

FROBENIUS, *John* (*Biog.*) a scholar, and a printer, the friend of Erasmus, was a native of Hammelburg, in Franconia, and died in 1527, leaving a number of valuable authors, printed under his care and inspection, as the works of Jerome, Augustin, and Erasmus, &c. He also formed the design of printing the Greek Fathers, which was completed by his son Jerome Frobenius, who followed his business with equal reputation.

FROBISHER, *Sir Martin* (*Hist.*) an enterprising English navigator, was born near Doncaster, in Yorkshire; sailed twice to find out a north-west passage to China; and, after undergoing various adventures, died of a wound he received while making an assault on Fort Croyzon, near Brest, for the purpose of driving out the leaguers.

FROELICH, *Erasmus* (*Biog.*) a medallist, and antiquary, was born at Gratz, in Stiria, in 1700, and died in 1758. His works are, 1. 'Utilitas Rei Nummariæ,' &c. 8vo. Vindob. 1733. 2. 'Quatuor Tentamina in Re Nummaria vetere,' 4to. ibid. 1737. 3. 'Animadversiones in quosdam Nummos veteres Urbium,' 8vo. ibid. 1738. 4. 'Appendiculæ duæ novæ ad Numismata antiqua a Cl. Vaillantio edita,' 8vo. ibid. 1744, reprinted at the end of 'Opusculum posthumum de Familia Vaballathi,' 4to. 1762. 5. 'Annales Compend. Regum et Rerum Syriæ,' fol. ibid. 1744. 6. 'Regum veterum Numismata,' ibid. 1753. 7. 'Dubia Minnisari, aliorumque Armeniæ Regum Nummis et Arsacidarum Epocha,' ibid. 1754. 8. 'Diplomatorium Garstensium Emendatum,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1754. 9. 'Casulæ S. Stephani, Regis Hungariæ, vera Imago et Expositio,' 4to. ibid. 1754. 10. 'Ad Numismata Regum veterum Anecdota aut rariora Accessio nova.' 11. 'Notitia Elementaria antiquorum illorum,' &c. 4to. ibid. 1758. To this list Saxius has added another work, entitled, 'Specimen Archontologiæ Carinthiæ.'

FROILA (*Hist.*) the name of two kings of Spain.

FROILA, son of Alphonsus I, begun to reign over Oviedo, Leo, and the Asturias, in 759, and was killed by his third brother, Aurelius, in 768, after having obtained a great victory over Joseph, prince of the Saracens, in Gallicia, and killed 54,000 of the enemy. The effigies of this and the following king are given as in the annexed figures.

FROILA II, seized the kingdom from his nephew, Ordogno I, in 923, and reigned only 14 months.

FROISSART, *John* (*Biog.*) a French historian, and poet, was born at Valenciennes about 1337, and died about 1401, or, according to some, in 1410. His principal work, which is well known by the name of 'Froissart's Chronicles,' has been rendered familiar to the English ear by Mr. Johnes translatione; previous to which, the best edition of the Chronicles was that in 4 vols. fol. 1559; besides which he left a sort of romance, entitled, 'Meliador, or the Knight of the Sun,' which was a collection of songs, partly composed by Wincealaus, duke of Brabant, and partly by himself.

FRONTEAU, *John* (*Biog.*) chancellor of the University of Paris, was born at Angiers in 1614, and died in 1662, leaving, among his works, 1. 'Summa totius Philosophiæ è D. Thomæ Aquinatis Doctrina,' fol. Paris. 1640. 2. 'Thomas à Kempis Vindicatus,' &c. 8vo. Paris. 1641. 3. 'Ivonis Carnotensis Episcopi Opera,' fol. Paris. 1647. 4. 'Dissertatio Philologica de Virginitate honorata,' &c. ibid. 1651. 5. 'Antitheses Augustini et Calvini,' 16mo. ibid. 1651. 6. 'Kalendarum Romanum,' taken from an ancient MS. and illustrated by a preface, &c. 8vo. ibid. 1662; besides several epistles and tracts, &c. His own life was published, under the title of 'Joan. Frontonis Memoria disertis per Amicos Virosque clarissimos Encomiis celebrata.'

FRONTINUS, *Sextus Julius* (*Hist.*) a Roman consul, and writer, who flourished in the first century, was in favour with Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, under whom he commanded the Roman armies in England, and elsewhere, with great success, and honour to himself. He was Curator of the Aqueducts under Nerva, which occasioned him to write 'De Aquæductibus Urbis Romæ;' besides which, he wrote 'Stratagematum tres Libros;' also 'De Re Agraria,' and 'De Limitibus,' which are still extant, and have been often printed separately; but were published together in a neat edition, Amst. 1661, with notes by Robertus Reuchenius, who has subjoined fragments of other works of Frontinus, which are now lost. The edition of Oudendorp, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1779, is reckoned the best. He was succeeded in the office of Augur by Pliny the Younger, who makes honourable mention of him.

FRONTO, *Marcus Cornelius* (*Biog.*) preceptor of M. Antoninus, by whom he was highly esteemed. None of his works are extant, though they are mentioned with high commendations by Macrobius, St. Jerome, and others.

FRONTON *le Duc* (*Biog.*) in Latin *Fronto Ducæus*, a Jesuit, was born at Bourdeaux, in 1558, and died in 1624. He published notes and corrections both on the text and the translations of many of the Greek and Latin Fathers, particularly St. Clemens Alexandrinus, St. Gregory Nyssene, Basil, St. Gregory de Nazianzen, Zonaras, &c.; but his principal work is his edition of St. Chrysostom, 6 vols. fol. Paris, 1609, 1624.

FROWDE, *Philip* (*Biog.*) an English poet, and grandson of sir Philip Frowde, a loyal officer in king Charles's army, died in 1738, leaving several Latin pieces, inserted in the 'Musæ Anglicanæ;' besides two tragedies, namely, 'The Fall of Saguntum,' and 'Philotas.'

FRUGONI, *Charles Innocent* (*Biog.*) an Italian poet, was born of a noble family at Genoa, and died in 1768. His works, consisting of poems and songs, were published at Parma, in 10 vols. 8vo. 1779.

FRUMENTIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) usually styled the Apostle of Ethiopia, on account of his having first introduced Christianity into that country, is supposed to have died about 360, after having been created by Athanasius first bishop of the Indians. The Abyssinians honour him as the apostle of the Axumites.

FRYE, *Thomas* (*Biog.*) an artist of Ireland, was born in 1710, and died in 1762, after having obtained a good reputation as a portrait painter.

FRYTH (*Biog.*) vide *Frith.*

FUCHSIUS (*Biog.*) or *Fuchs, Leonard*, a German physician and botanist, was born at Wempding, in Bavaria, in 1501, and died in 1566. His principal work is his 'Historia Plantarum,' fol. Basil. 1542; a German edition of which appeared the following year; and translations of this work are common throughout Europe.

FUCINUS (*Geog.*) a lake of Italy, now *Celano*, in the country of the Marsi, at the N. of the Liris, which was attempted to be drained by Cæsar, and afterwards by Claudius' *Virg. Æn.* l. 7; *Plin.* l. 36; *Tacit. Annal.*; *Dio*, l. 60; *Sueton. in Claud.*

FUESSLI (*Biog.*) or *Fussli, John Gaspard*, a Swiss artist, was born at Zurich in 1706, and died in 1782, leaving, 1. 'The Lives of the Artists of Switzerland,' 5 vols. 1769, 1779. 2. 'Catalogue Raisonné' of the best engravings, 1770. [Vide Plate XXXVII]

FUFFETUS, *Mettius* (*Hist.*) an Alban Dictator, who, for his treachery to the Romans, was ordered to be torn in pieces by four carriages, to which he was tied, which were drawn different ways. *Liv.* l. 1; *Virg. Æn.* l. 8.

FULBECK, *William* (*Biog.*) an English writer, was born at Lincoln in 1560, educated at Oxford, and studied at Gray's Inn, but the exact time of his death is not known. His works are, 1. 'Christian Ethics,' 8vo. Lond. 1587. 2. 'An Historical Collection of the continual Factions, Tumults, and Massacres of the Romans, before the peaceable Empire of Augustus Cæsar,' 8vo. ibid. 1600, 4to. 1601. 3. 'A Direction, or preparative to the Study of the Law,' 8vo. ibid. 1600; afterwards published under the title of the 'Civil, Canon, and the Common Law,' ibid. 1618. 4. 'The Pandects of the Laws of Nations, or the Discourses of the Matters in Law, wherein the Nations of the World do agree,' 4to. ibid. 1602.

FULBERT (*Ecc.*) bishop of Chartres, succeeded Rudolphe

in that see in 1007, and died in 1028, or 1029, leaving the reputation, not only of distinguished sanctity, but also of great learning, to the revival of which he greatly contributed. His works, which were printed in 1608, consist of letters, sermons, and some smaller pieces in prose and verse. *Gul. de Malmsb.* l. 2; *Alber. in Chron.*; *St. Marthe, Trithemius, &c.*

FULCINIUS, *Trio* (*Hist.*) an informer, who rendered himself notorious in the reign of Tiberius, and at length was ruined by the charges brought against himself. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 2.

FULCOIUS (*Biog.*) a Latin poet in the reign of Henry I of France, who was born at Beauvais, was the author of several pieces, much esteemed in that day.

FULGENTIUS, *St.* (*Ecc.*) bishop of Ruspe, in Africa, was born at Lepta, in Byzacene, in 463, or 467, and died in 529, or 533, after having retired into solitude, and made himself illustrious by his sanctity. His works, or as many of them as are extant, consisting of doctrinal treatises and some epistles, have often been printed, but the last and best edition is that in 4to. Paris, 1684. *S. Isidor.* c. 14; *Sigeb.* c. 18; *Baronius, Bellarmin, &c.*

FULGENTIUS, *Planciades*, whom some have confounded with the preceding, flourished about 520, and was, as is said, bishop of Carthage. He was the author of three books of Mythology, addressed to one Catus, a priest. They were first published by Jo. Baptist Pius, in fol. Mediol. 1498; and since reprinted by Jerome Commelini, with the other mythologists in 1599. There is likewise a treatise by him, 'De Prisco Sermone ad Chalcidium,' published by Hadrian Junius at Antwerp, 1655, along with Nonnius and Marcellinus, and afterwards reprinted with the 'Auctores Linguæ Latinæ,' Paris. 1586, and elsewhere.

FULGINUM (*Geog.*) a town of Umbria, now *Foligno*, the inhabitants of which were called Fulginates. *Plin.* l. 1, &c.; *Cluv. Ital. Ant.*

FULGORA (*Myth.*) a goddess at Rome, who presided over lightning. *Aug. de Civ. Dei.* l. 6.

FULGOSO, *Baptist* (*Hist.*) vide *Fregoso.*

FULKE, *William* (*Biog.*) an English divine, and master of Pembroke Hall, was born in London, and educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1564, and died in 1589, leaving many works of a controversial cast, of which the principal is his Commentary on the Rheims' Bible, printed in 1580, and reprinted in 1601, with this title, 'The Text of the New Testament of Jesus Christ, translated out of the Vulgar Latin, by the Papists of the traiterous seminary at Rhemes;' &c. which was published again in fol. 1617, and 1633.

FULLER, *Nicholas* (*Biog.*) an English divine and critic, was born at Southampton in 1557, and died in 1622, leaving, 1. 'Miscellanea Theologica,' 8vo. Heidelberg. 1612, and in 4to. Oxon. 1616, Lond. 1617. 2. 'Miscellanea Sacra,' two more books, 4to. Lugd. Bat. and Argentor. 1650; all which miscellanies are printed in the 9th volume of the 'Critici Sacri,' and dispersed throughout Pool's Synopsis. In the Bodleian library at Oxford is a MS. of his, entitled, 'An Exposition of Rabbi Mordecai Nathan's Hebrew Roots,' with notes upon it, and a 'Lexicon,' which he intended to publish with it.

FULLER, *Thomas*, an historian and divine, son of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, minister of St. Peter's, in Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, was born there in 1608, educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1624 and 1628, and, after keeping himself true to his king in the midst of rebellion and puritanism, he died in 1661, in the moment of his preferment, which, had he lived a twelvemonth longer, would have advanced him to a bishopric. His works are, 1. A work of a poetical kind, entitled, 'David's hainous Sin, heartie Repentaunce, and heavie Punishment,' 8vo. 1631. 2. 'History of the Holy War,' fol. Cambridge, 1640; and a third edition in 1647. 3. 'Good Thoughts in bad Times;' and 'The first Fruits of the Exeter Press,' published in 1645; and 'Good Thoughts in worse Times,' published in 1647. They were published together in 1665, and again recently at Oxford. 4. 'Pisgah-Sight of Palestine and the Confines thereof,' &c. fol. 1650. 5. 'Abel Redivivus,' a collection of lives, 4to. 1651. 6. 'The Church History of Great Britain, from the Birth of Jesus Christ to the Year 1648,' to which are subjoined the 'History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest,' and, 'The History of Waltham Abbey, in Essex, founded by King Harold,' fol. 1656. 7. 'History of the Worthies of England,' fol. 1662. 8. 'Mixt Contemplations in better Times,' 1660. 9. 'The Speech of Birds, also of Flowers, partly Moral, partly Mystical,' 8vo. 1660; besides some other tracts, and some sermons suited to the times. [Vide Plate XXVI]

FULLER, *Isaac*, an English painter of some note in the reign of Charles II, by whose pencil was executed the altar-piece of Magdalen College, Oxford; the portrait of an hostler at the Greyhound Inn, near Magdalen College; an altar-cloth at Wadham College, and many other pieces at Oxford; besides five large pieces, representing the circumstances of king Charles' escape. He is said to have died in 1672.

FULLER, *Thomas*, an English physician, was born in 1654, educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and died in 1734. He wrote, 1. 'Pharmacopœia Extemporanea,' 8vo. 1702, and 1714. 2. 'Pharmacopœia Batcana,' 12mo. 1718. 3. 'Pharmacopœia Domestica,' 8vo. 1723. 4. 'Introductio ad Prudentium,' &c. 12mo. 1727; to which may be added a second part, published in 12mo. 1731. 5. 'Of Eruptive Fevers, Measles, and Small Pox;' besides another work, entitled, 'Medicina Gymnastica,' published in 1704, and attributed to him, which, however, is said to have been written by a Francis Fuller, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

FULLO, *Peter* (*Ecc.*) so called from the trade of a fuller, which he followed in his monastic state, intruded himself into the see of Antioch, and, after being deposed more than once, he was at length fixed in this post in 482, by the favour of the emperor Zeno. He was a great innovator, and, by the bitterness of his opposition to the council of Chalcedon, he drew down upon himself the condemnation of the Christian Church. He died in 486, but the divisions and contests of which he had been the cause did not die with him.

FULMAN, *William* (*Biog.*) an English antiquary, was born at Penhurst, in Kent, in 1632, and died in 1688, leaving, 1. 'Academiæ Oxoniensis Notitia,' 4to. Oxon. 1665; reprinted at London in 1675, with additions and corrections from Wood's Latin History. 2. 'Appendix to the Life of Edmund Stanton,' &c. Lond. 1673. 3. 'Corrections and Observations on the first part of 'Burnet's History of the Reformation;' besides the edition of what are called the 'Works of Charles I,' with his notes, and his edition of Hammond's works.

FULVIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) a Roman family which, though plebeian, rose to great distinction in the state. It was said to have taken its origin from the Tusculan Hercules, and was divided into the branches of the Nobiliones Pæteni, the Centumali, the Flacci, Curvi, &c. [Vide *Fulvius*]

FULVIA, *gens* (*Numis.*) medals or coins are extant of the three branches of this family above-mentioned, as may be learnt from their inscriptions; namely, CN. FULVI. CN. F. CN. N. MAX. CENTUMAL.: i. e. *Cneus Fulvius, Cnei. Filius, Cnei Nepos, Maximus Centumalus.*—NOBILIOR; and on the reverse, M. FULVI. M. F.; i. e. *Marcus Fulvius, Marci Filius.*—FLACCUS; on the reverse, M. CLAUD. M. F. MARCEL. Q. FULVI. M. F. F.; i. e. *Marcus Claudius, Marci Filius Marcellus, Quintus Fulvius, &c.* The ordinary types on these coins are a head of Rome galeated; a Victory in a chariot; a triumphal chariot, with a Victory crowning the person who is in it; the Dioscuri

riding with their spears; sometimes the simpulum, lituus, and other sacred utensils, emblematical of the priest's office, &c. *Golz. Fast.; Vaillant. et Morell. Famil. &c.*

Fulvia (*Hist.*) an ambitious woman, the wife of Mark Anthony, who, finding all her intrigues to fail, and herself neglected by her husband, died A. C. about 40. *Paterc.* l. 2; *Plut. in Cic. et Anton.; Flor.* l. 4.

Fulvia, *Marcia*, the second wife of Titus, from whom he was afterwards divorced.

Fulvia, *Plautilla*, vide *Plautilla*.

FULVIUS CURVUS, *L.* (*Hist.*) a consul, U. C. 432, A. C. 322, obtained a triumph over the Samnites, whom he afterwards totally defeated.

Fulvius Maximus Centumalus, *Cn.* a consul, U. C. 456, A. C. 298, with L. Cornelius Scipio, defeated the Samnites, over whom he obtained a triumph, and afterwards gained considerable victories over the Illyrians and others.

Fulvius, *M.* second son of M. Fulvius Curvus, and brother of the preceding, obtained the consulship, U. C. 455, A. C. 299, and was colleague with T. Manlius Torquatus. He took by surprize the city of Nequinum, in Umbria.

Fulvius Maximus, *Cn.* nephew of the preceding, was dictator, U. C. 490, A. C. 264, and reduced Corsica, defeated the Illyrians, and obtained other victories.

Fulvius Flaccus, *M.* a consul, and colleague with Appius Caudex, U. C. 490, A. C. 264, was a victorious general during, and after, his consulship.

Fulvius Nobilior, *Ser.* a consul, and colleague with Æmilius Paulus, who, after having obtained many advantages over the Carthaginians, perished in a shipwreck with nearly 200 vessels.

Fulvius Flaccus, *Q.* one of the most celebrated commanders in his time, was four times consul, namely, U. C. 517, A. C. 237, and U. C. 530, 542, and 545, during which time he obtained victories over the Gauls, and the inhabitants of Milan and Boulogne.

Fulvius Flaccus, Q. son of the preceding, strangled himself after having obtained a triumph over the Celtiberi, U. C. 574, A. C. 180. *Liv.* l. 38, &c.

Fulvius Nobilior, *M.* grandson of the preceding, and a consul, U. C. 561, distinguished himself in Spain, and afterwards, in his second consulship, by taking Ambracia, and subduing the Ætolians, over whom he obtained a triumph. *Cic. pro Muren.* c. 16; *Liv.* l. 33.

Fulvius Nobilior, *Q.* his son, a consul, and colleague with Titus Annius Luscus, undertook the war against the Celtiberi. *Cic. Brut.* c. 20; *Liv.* l. 40.

Fulvius Flaccus, *Cn.* was banished for not having acquitted himself well against Annibal. *Liv.* l. 26.

Fulvius Flaccus, *M.* a consul, U. C. 629, A. C. 125, defeated the Ligurians, was killed by the consul Opimius for his seditious behaviour in aiding the Gracchi, and his house was levelled to the ground. *Cic. pro Dom.* c. 48; *Plut. in Gracc.; Appian. in Bell. Civ.* l. 1.

Fulvius, a Roman senator, intimate with Augustus, who, having disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife, and she to the other matrons of Rome, they both hanged themselves to avoid the resentment of Augustus.

FUMANI (*Biog.*) or *Fumanus, Adam*, a scholar and Latin poet of Verona, who died in 1587, was the author of several Latin poems, the chief of which was a system of Logic in verse, which were all published at Padua, with the works of Fracastorius, in 2 vols. 4to. 1739.

FUNCCIUS (*Biog.*) or *Funck John Nicholas*, a critic, was born at Marpurg in 1693, and died in 1778. His treatises, 'De Origine Latinæ Linguæ,' and 'De Pueritia Latinæ Linguæ,' were published in 1720.

FUNCH (*Hist.*) *Funeccius*, or *Funecius, John*, was born at Werden, near Nuremburg, and, being convicted in some treasonable practises, he was beheaded in 1566. He wrote a Chronology, from Adam to 1560, published at separate times, and afterwards completely at Wittemburg, fol. 1570, with some other tracts, &c. He also left a Commentary on Daniel's Seventy weeks, in German, and one on the Revelation.

FURETIERE, *Anthony* (*Biog.*) a lawyer, was born at Paris in 1620, and died in 1688, leaving a 'Dictionnaire universelle de la Langue Francoise,' which was published after his death, the best edition being printed in 1690. This work served as the foundation of the 'Dictionnaire de Trevoux,' by which name it was afterwards better known.

FURIA, *gens* (*Hist.*) the name of a family which migrated from Medullia to Rome in the time of Romulus, was divided into patricians and plebeians, and distinguished by the surnames of Aculeo, Bibaculus, Crassipes, Camillus, Lusci, Pacilus, Philus, Purpureo, and Medullinus. The most illustrious branch of this family was that of the Camilli. [Vide *Camillus*]

Furia, *gens* (*Numis.*) medals, or coins, are extant of the Purpureones, Crassipides, Phili, and Camilli, of this family, as may be learnt from the inscriptions:—PUR.—L. PURPUREON.—P. FOURIUS.—CRASSIPE.—P. FURIUS. —P. F. CAMILLUS.—P. FURIUS. CN. F. PHILUS, &c. The types on these coins are either the ordinary figure of Roma helmeted, or a Victory in a chariot, a head of Ceres, or a curule chair, for a curule ædile, a head of Jupiter Capitolinus, &c.; but one medal bears on the obverse, as in the annexed cut, the figure of Roma helmeted and habited in the stola, bearing in her left a spear, and with her right crowning a trophy, at the bottom of which are the two gallic shields, to commemorate the victory of this Furius Philus over the Gauls, U. C. 530.




FURIÆ (*Myth.*) *Furies*, the daughters of Nox and Acheron, of whom there were said to be three, namely, Alecto, Tisephone, and Megara, which were called *Diræ* in heaven, *Eumenides* in the lower regions, and *Furiæ* on earth. They were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods, and therefore appeared stern and inexorable. [Vide *Eumenides*]

Furiæ (*Numis.*) these deities are represented on medals, mostly as in the annexed figure; the middle one bearing a torch in both hands; that on the right, a serpent in one hand, and a key in the other; that on the left, a scourge in one hand, and a dagger in the other. *Spanh. Dissertat. de Præstant. &c.; Seg. Sel. Numis.*



FURIETTI, *Joseph Alexander* (*Ecc.*) an Italian cardinal and antiquary, was born of a noble family of Bergamo in 1685, created a cardinal by Clement XIII in 1759, and died in 1764, leaving 'De Musivis vel pictoriæ Mossicæ artis origine,' 4to. Rom. 1752. He likewise collected and published the works of Gaspar Barziza, of Bergamo, and of his son Guiniforte, in 4to. 1723, with a preface and a life; also a fine edition of the poems of Fontana.

FURINA (*Myth.*) the goddess of robbers, worshipped at Rome. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 3; *Varro, de Lat. Ling.* l. 5; *Plut. in Tib. et C. Gracch.; Fest. de Verb. Sign.*

FURIUS (*Hist.*) vide *Camillus.*

Furius (*Numis.*) vide *Furia, gens.*

Furius, *Antias* (*Biog.*) an ancient Latin poet, mentioned by Aulus Gellius, and Macrobius, who is said to have written annals, &c. Only 17 verses of his poetry are extant, and inserted in the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum,' fol. Tom. II.

Furius, *Bibaculus, M.* a Latin poet of Cremona, whose works have been confounded with those of the preceding. *Macrob.* l. 6; *Voss. de Poet.* c. 1.

Furius, *Frederick*, surnamed *Cœriolanus*, a native of Valentia, in Spain, who died in 1592, was the author of, 1. 'Bononia, sive de Libris Sacris in vernaculam Linguam

convertendis,' &c. 8vo. Basil, 1556. 2. 'Del Conseio y Consiero,' which was much esteemed, and twice translated into Latin, 8vo. 1618, and 1666.

FURSTEMBERG, *Ferdinand de* (*Ecc.*) a prelate, descended from a noble family in Westphalia, was born in 1626, raised to the see of Paderborn in 1661, and died in 1683, leaving among his publications, 1. 'Monumenta Paderbornensia.' 2. 'Septem Virorum Illustrium Poemata,' to which he added some poems of his own, printed at Rome by himself, and afterwards reprinted at the Louvre, at the expense of the king of France.

FURSTENAU, *John Herman* (*Biog.*) a physician, was born at Helforden, in Westphalia, in 1688, and died in 1756, leaving several medical works; the most important of which was his 'Desiderata Medica,' which was frequently re-printed.

FUSSLI (*Biog.*) vide *Fuesli.*

FUST (*Biog.*) or *Faust, John*, a goldsmith of Mentz, who died of the plague at Paris, as is supposed, in 1466, is considered as one of the first inventors of printing, the honour of which is shared with him by Guttemberg, and Schaeffer. Guttemberg has the credit of having first employed moveable metal types at Strasburg, before he removed to Mentz, in 1444; and Schaeffer is generally considered to have invented the method of casting the metal types in 1452. The very earliest attempt, however, at exercising this art, is ascribed to Laurence Koster, at Haerlaem, who is said to have first conceived the art of cutting wooden blocks for this purpose in 1430, which he immediately improved by substituting wooden types. It is not so easy to determine the share which Fust had in this invention, but he is known to have employed his capital in the exercise of the art. The second printed book, that bears a date entitled 'Durandi Rationale divinorum Officiorum,' was printed by Faust and Schaeffer in 1459; the 'Catholicon' followed in 1460.

FUZELIER, *Lewis* (*Biog.*) a dramatic writer of Paris, who died in 1752, was the author of many theatrical pieces, as 'Momus Fabuliste,' a comedy, 'Les Ages,' 'Les Amours des Dieux,' and other operas, &c. He also conducted the Journal entitled 'Mercure François,' with M. de Bruere.

END OF VOLUME I.

B. Baldwin, Printer,
New Bridge-street, London.

# Emperors of Rome.









































Engraved by J. W. Cook for Crabb's Historical Dictionary.—Published by Baldwin Cradock & Joy 1825.

# Emperors & Empresses.—Rome, Germany, Turkey, India & Russia.


























Charlemagne


Frederic Barbarossa


Rudolphus 1


Charles 5


Maria Theresa


Saladin


Tamerlane


Aurengzeb


Hyder Ali


Tippoo Saib


Peter 1


Catherine 2

# Kings & Queens _ Rome; Macedonia, Epirus, Egypt, Syria, Pontus & England.



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



Mithridates



William 1



William 2



[illegible]



Stephen



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



Henry 3



Edward 1



Edward 2



[illegible]

Plate 4

# Kings & Queens England







Henry



Henry



Edward



Edward



Richard



Henry



Henry 8



Edward



Mary 1





James 1









William 3



Mary 2



Anne



Engraved by J. W. Cook for Crabb's Historical Dictionary. Published by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy 182

*Kings & Queens. England, Scotland, France, Spain, Sweden & Peru.*



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



*Robert Bruce*



[illegible]



[illegible]



*Clovis 1*



[illegible]



*Henry 4*



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



*Ferdinand*



*Isabella*



*Philip 2*



[illegible]



*Gust Adolphus*



*Charles 12*



*Christina*



[illegible]

*Engraved by F W Cook for Crabb's Historical Dictionary. Published by Baldwin Cradock & Joy 1825*

# Queens, Princesses & Illustrious Females.


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


Arabella Stuart.


[illegible] Duchess of York


[illegible]


[illegible]


Anne Countess of Dorset.


Blanch Lady Arundel


[illegible]


[illegible]

# *Princes, Legislators, & Statesmen.*


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


1st Earl of Bedford


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


4th Earl of Morton


[illegible]


[illegible] Earl of Bedford


[illegible]

# Princes, Legislators & Statesmen.

















Mazarin






James 7th Earl of Derby



Duke of Hamilton



Engraved by J.W. Cook for Crabb's Historical Dictionary    Published by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy 1825

# Legislators & Statesmen.














Walpole


Pelham, Duke of


North



Pitt





Engraved by W Cook, for Crabb's Historical Dictionary — Published by

# Popes and Prelates.



























...dinal Beaton









Bancroft







# Prelates.


























# Public Benefactors.






















Engraved by J.W. Cook.

# *Military Commanders.*






















[illegible]

[illegible]

# *Military Commanders.*






















Marshall & Allen.





## Navigators & Naval Commanders.






















# Navigators & Naval Commanders.









[illegible]renge







[illegible]





[illegible]yng









S.r C. Hardy



Cook





[illegible]ppel



L.d Hood.



L.d Duncan



L.d Nelson



Earl S.t Vincent

# Judges & Lawyers



















Blackstone





# Revolutionists & Political Partisans.



















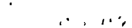

Algernon Sydney



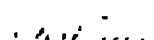
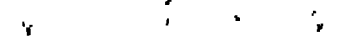

... Crabbs Historical Dictionary

# Reformers






## Fathers & Theologians






















# Ancient Philosophers.

























# Antiquaries.


























Engraved by J W Cook

# Scholars & Critics.



















Paul Manutius









Cellarius.















## Scholars & Critics






















# Historians






















## *Historian.*






















*Poets*






















# Poets



























Denham









Pope







# *Poets.*

























Akenside



# Poets & Dramatic Writers.



































Ben Jonson.



Massinger.



Beaumont.



# Dramatic Writers & Performer.






















# Orators, Rhetoricians, & Physicians.





























Paracelsus







Mead



Boerhaave





Engraved by J.W. Cook for Crabb's Historical Dictionary —— Published by Baldwin Cradock & Joy 1825

# *Naturalists.*






















Engraved by [illegible] for Gabbs Historical [illegible] Published by [illegible]

# Mathematicians & Astronomers.






















# Mathematicians, Astronomers, & Artists



Ed Sevanks



Edward



Boy



L'Hopital







Huygens



Regnes



Saleam









Albert Durer



Michael Angelo



Titian



Raphael



Holbein



Callot





Rubens

# Artists.


Domenichino


P. [illegible]


M. A. [illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


Gerard Dow


[illegible]


[illegible]


[illegible]


Rembrandt


Salvator Rosa




[illegible] Wren.


Sir Godfrey Kneller


Purcel


Handel


Lulli

Engraved by J.W. Cook. for Crabb's Historical Dictionary. — Published by Baldwin Cradock & Joy 1825

# Artists & Miscellaneous Writers.






















# Miscellaneous Writers.






















# Miscellaneous Writers.



















Parkhurst





# Miscellaneous Writers.



[illegible]

































[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible] [illegible]

